"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy today; Sunday snow; fresh north and northeast winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 15.

BRANDEIS NAMED FOR HIGHEST COURT; WILL BE OPPOSED

President Surprises the Nation by Selection of Noted Anti-Trust Lawyer.

PUTS SENATE IN A FLURRY

Open Hostility Among Democrats, but Prediction That Discipline Will Force Confirmation.

BAY STATE NOT CONSULTED

Belief That Its Senators Will Vote Against Nominee—First Jew Named for Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Wilson surprised the nation today when he sent to the Senate the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed the late Joseph Rucker Lamar of Georgia. Mr. Brandeis's name had never been mentioned in connection with the vacant place on the Supreme Court bench, and as far as can be ascertained none of the public men who have been making suggestions to the President as to choosing Justice Lamar's successor had recommended him. He was not in any sense a candidate for the office, and, in fact, he did not know of the President's desire to nominate him until a few days ago.

The selection of the noted "trust-buster" is credited in the best-informed quarters to Attorney General Gregory, who was asked by the President to go over the many suggestions of the names of lawyers and jurists and to give his opinion as to which of them would be suitable for appointment for this high office. The Attorney General's recommendation of Mr. Brandeis was made about two weeks ago. Justice Lamar died on Jan. 2.

Outside of the near-sensation caused by the nomination of a man who had not been publicly mentioned for the highest judicial honors, the surprise over the President's selection of Mr. Brandeis was due to several distinct circumstances. The most striking of these, judged by the comment heard afterward at the Capitol, was the radicalism of Mr. Brandeis. Some of those who showed the most marked symptoms of dissatisfaction indicated that they regarded him as practically a Socialist.

Some of the Senators disposed to express opposition to Mr. Brandeis were Democrats who sought to put their objections on political grounds. Senator James of Kentucky, the native State of Mr. Brandeis, unreservedly told them that the nominee was a Democrat. Justice Lamar, whom he would succeed, also was a Democrat. Six of the eight Justices now on the bench are Republicans.

Mr. Brandeis, it was said today, had a strong sympathy with the candidacy of Senator Robert M. LaFollette for the Republican nomination for President in 1912, but he supported Mr. Wilson in the campaign.

Brandeis's Ability Recognized.

Everywhere, even among the most critical, it was conceded that Mr. Brandeis was a man of remarkable ability as a lawyer, but it was contended by the critics that this did not necessarily mean that he was fitted for a place on the Supreme Court bench. That Mr. Brandeis possessed the judicial temperament was questioned. Nobody, either in Administration circles or at the Capitol, appeared to be able to give any information as to the reasons that had prompted the President to let his choice fall on Mr. Brandeis. Some Republicans were inclined to accuse the President of playing politics, their argument being that he hoped by the nomination of Mr. Brandeis, whose parents were born in Germany and who received part of his education in that country, to show that he had no unkindly feelings toward German-Americans; that he would win the approbation of many of the most radical followers of Colonel Roosevelt, and that the appointment would be especially acceptable to labor unionists and ultra-progressive independents.

It was pointed out also that the appointment might appeal to advocates of religious tolerance because Mr. Brandeis is of Jewish blood and a leader in the Zionist movement. The statement was generally made today that he was the first Jew nominated for the United States Supreme Court.

That Republican Senators who are classified as radicals would support Mr. Brandeis was indicated by statements from some of them. Immediately after the nomination was made to the Senate there was a flurry of excited comment and considerable criticism of both the President and Brandeis, with many Democrats appearing to be greatly perturbed and dissatisfied over the President's choice. But later in the day, while the critical tendency was still in the ascendant, it was apparent that, despite the feeling they showed over the nomination, a considerable number of Democratic Senators would not carry that feeling to the point of voting against confirmation.

One of the foremost Republican Senators, whose opposition to Mr. Brandeis is fixed, expressed the opinion that the nomination would be confirmed. He based his opinion on the effect of Democratic Party discipline and a belief that criticism of the appointment would not be as general as some Senators supposed.

Senators Not Consulted.

In deciding to nominate Mr. Brandeis for the Supreme Court, President Wilson did not follow the custom of asking the two Senators from Massachusetts whether Mr. Brandeis would be acceptable to them for appointment to the highest judicial tribunal. Both the Massachusetts Senators, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Weeks, are Republicans, but early in his Administration the President conformed

Continued on Page 3.

GREEK POLITICIANS FEAR REVOLUTION

Prof. Eiselberg, Noted Viennese Surgeon Who Attended Constantine, Quoted as Saying So.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29.—"The idea of a revolutionary movement of the gravest character is not absent from the minds of responsible politicians in Athens," said Professor Baron Eiselberg, the noted Viennese surgeon, in an interview on his return home after a professional visit to King Constantine of Greece," according to The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent.

Professor Eiselberg, the correspondent adds, found the wound caused by the removal of one of King Constantine's ribs during an operation seven months ago had not yet healed properly owing to the King's worry over Greek politics.

"King Constantine," the correspondent says, "although most popular with the army, seems totally powerless against the political influences of Eliphtherios Venizelos, the former Premier, and, although he did not like to own it, you could clearly discern his feelings on the subject. Despite the German influence which is working energetically to counteract the influence of M. Venizelos, the people follow him almost blindly and are slowly but certainly dragging the country to its doom. M. Venizelos is in close relations with representatives of the Entente powers."

DANE INVENTS DEVICE TO THWART TORPEDOES

British to Test Apparatus Intended to Protect Vessels from External Explosions.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28.—An apparatus which it is said will prevent the destruction of ships by torpedoes or mines has been invented by Frantz Poulsen, an engineer. The details are withheld, but the principal feature is said to be a device for diverting the pressure on ships' sides of the air masses formed by the explosion.

The invention has been offered to the British Admiralty, which has promised to test it at the earliest possible time.

TURKS EAGER TO MARCH AGAINST SUEZ CANAL

Say the British Will Never Reach Bagdad—Turkey Being Rapidly Germanized.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29.—All Turkish as well as German sentiment is for an immediate advance on the Suez Canal, says The Daily Mail's correspondent today in describing further impressions gained on his trip to the Balkans. Owing to his dark complexion and the fact that he wore a fez, and also because of his perfect knowledge of German and French, which are the mediums of communication between Turks and foreigners, the correspondent was able to talk to all classes of the people without suspicion.

The correspondent says the three Turco-German objectives are Persia, the Caucasus, and Egypt. Regarding the advance of the British toward Bagdad a prominent Turk is quoted as having said to the correspondent:

"We were very frightened when we heard the British were coming, as our defenses were in bad condition and contained only a few old guns. But when spies told us that General Townshend's force was small we took courage and held it in check until reinforcements arrived. Now, thanks to Allah, they will never reach our holy city. Their reinforcements are too late."

A German interviewed said the inactivity of the Entente Allies in the west had enabled the Germans to menace the lines of communication to India. As a curious instance of the diplomacy of the Germans, the correspondent relates the appearance of officers in the streets of Constantinople in civilian clothes, when ordinarily they never lay off their uniforms. One German officer explained this fact by saying: "We do not want the Galata Bridge to look like Unter den Linden all the time."

The correspondent says he saw 300 French prisoners at Konieh, Asia Minor, who were totally neglected. They had little food, he says, and were dying like flies. The camp is described as filthy beyond description. The lack of food was due to a general food shortage.

SWISS MOBS RENEW ANTI-GERMAN ATTACKS

Police Use Swords to Rescue Men Surrounded by Rioters at Lausanne.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Fresh anti-German demonstrations took place last night at Lausanne, the Swiss city on the north shore of Lake Geneva. Toward midnight the great crowds which surged through the streets were dispersed, but at the railway station a small group of persons surrounding a German flag was attacked with canes, stones, and fists. The police were forced to use their swords before they could rescue the men attacked. This information was contained in a dispatch received in Paris from the Havas correspondent at Geneva.

Earlier in the day an angry crowd had torn down a German flag which had been hoisted by the German Consul in honor of Emperor William's birthday.

In the evening great crowds choked the street in which the German Consulate is situated, but they were held back from close approach to the Consulate by strong forces of police. The crowds then contented themselves with hissing and hooting against Germany and the singing of the "Marseillaise."

As a result of the encounter between the police and the crowd at the railway station one man was severely injured and taken to the hospital.

DAM BURSTS; 25 DROWNED.

San Diego Water System Gives Way Under Strain of Floods.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28.—Twenty-five persons were drowned and a wide stretch of country was devastated late today when a dam of the San Diego water system broke in the Stay Valley, south of the city, under the strain of flood waters caused by the storm which has been raging here for several days.

Rescuers were unable to reach the scene of the disaster tonight as all bridges were washed out and swollen streams were so treacherous it was impossible to launch boats to go to the rescue. Several bodies were seen floating in the flood waters.

Late reports said twenty-five Japanese men, women, and children had been drowned. An area fifteen miles wide and two miles long is devastated.

WILSON CARRIES DEFENSE FIGHT INTO THE WEST

Begins Ten-Day Speaking Tour Through Sections Where Preparedness Sentiment Lags.

INTENDS TO AVOID POLITICS

But Will Publicly Thank Mann and Other Republicans for Support of His Program.

SOME CAR-PLATFORM TALKS

Will Speak Plainly About Peace-at-Any-Price Advocates and Military Extremists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Wilson left Washington tonight for a speaking tour in the Middle West in advocacy of his preparedness program. He has been told that most of the opposition to army and navy increases is centred in that section of the country and believes that the success of his defense plans depends in large measure on the impression he makes. He will remain away from Washington until Feb. 4.

While the President had not prepared the details of his addresses in the Middle West, he has outlined on paper and in his own mind the principal points he will make. He will go over the army and navy programs minutely, giving in detail the reasons why he believes they should be adopted, and also will touch on the Mexican and international questions, and on various measures pending in Congress.

Mr. Wilson has decided, it is understood, not to mince words in his references to "peace-at-any-price" advocates and supporters of extreme military increases. While he probably will not mention any names, he will indicate clearly his belief that leaders in each of these classes, Democrats and Republicans alike, are a danger to the nation at the present time.

The first address will be in Pittsburgh tomorrow afternoon, where the President will make a long speech at a meeting that has been arranged specially for him and another to an overflow meeting. After that he will go to Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Des Moines, Topeka, Kansas City, and St. Louis, making brief platform speeches en route at Waukegan, Ill., Kenosha, Wis., Racine, Wis., Davenport, Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Grinnell, Iowa, Newton, Iowa, Lawrence, Kan., and East St. Louis. Tomorrow night he will speak in Cleveland, and will remain there over Sunday.

Will Avoid Banquets.

Throughout the trip the President will avoid banquets and other entertainments, but on Wednesday he will have luncheon with Governor and Mrs. Capper in Topeka. Mrs. Wilson, who will accompany the President, will be met at all stops by committees of women.

Every effort has been made to have all the meetings strictly nonpartisan and open as far as possible to the public. The President plans to repeat the praise he voiced in New York last night of Representative Mann, Republican leader of the House, and other Republicans who have come out for adequate preparedness. While he recognizes that his trip is certain to have strong political effects, his friends declare he will not seek to turn it into a campaign tour.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will travel in a special car attached to regular trains. Two other special cars, one for Secret Service men and members of the White House Staff, and another for newspaper men, will be attached. Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, are to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

Puts in a Busy Day.

Mr. Wilson was busy today disposing of important business. He signed many nominations for submission to the Senate, including that of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Tonight he attended a dinner given in his honor by Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, at which the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Brandeis, Justice and Mrs. Hughes, Justice and Mrs. Pitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer. He left the dinner just in time to go to the train.

While the President is away he will be kept in close touch with all developments in the Mexican and foreign situations by Secretary Lansing. The Secretary and Mr. Wilson conferred for a half hour today, taking up various State Department matters. The President's train left Washington at 10:45 o'clock.

MANN AND DIES CLASH.

Republican Leader Rebukes Texan for Attacking Defense Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, came to the defense of the President's preparedness program when it was attacked from Democratic sources in the House today. Mr. Mann and Representative Martin Dies, a Texas Democrat, engaged in a lively debate over the national defense issue.

Mr. Dies said the President had "flopped" on the preparedness issue and had reversed his views of a year ago. The present agitation for national defense was described by Mr. Dies as a "moving-picture crisis." The Texan denounced as "idiotic" all assertions that the United States was in danger of invasion and that a large army and navy were needed.

"I am not so much concerned about

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Allies Just Starting, Says Lloyd George; Are Gaining Now as Germany Weakens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Secolo of Milan will publish tomorrow an interview which its editor, Dr. Mario Bolsa, had with David Lloyd George today. Speaking of the progress of munitions work, the Minister said:

"We woke up slowly to it, but I am now perfectly satisfied with what we are doing. We have now 2,500 factories, employing 1,500,000 men and 250,000 women. By Spring we shall have turned out an immense amount of munitions. We shall have for the first time in the war more than the enemy. Our superiority in men and munitions will be unquestioned, and I think that the war for us is just beginning. We have 3,000,000 men under arms; by Spring we shall have 1,000,000 more.

"Germany's economic and financial conditions are getting worse every day. The army will be the last to feel distress in Germany, but it will feel it.

"Our victory must be a real and final victory. You must not think of a deadlock. One must crack the nut before one gets at the kernel. It may take a long time, but you must hear the crack. The pressure on the enemy is becoming greater.

"They are spreading their frontiers temporarily, but becoming weaker in a military sense. Make no mistake about it; Great Britain is determined to fight this war to a finish. We may make mistakes, but we do not give in. It was the obstinacy of Great Britain that wore down Napoleon after twenty years of warfare. Her allies broke away one by one, but Great Britain kept on. Our allies on this occasion are just as solid and determined as we are."

$9,000,000 HOTEL FOR SEVENTH AVE.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Structure Will Mark Beginning of Great Improvement.

IT WILL HAVE 1,000 ROOMS

McKim, Mead & White Will Design Building to Equal the Best Hotels in the City.

The plans for the great hotel which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to build on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, opposite the Pennsylvania Terminal, have at last taken definite form.

From time to time since the company laid the cornerstone of its huge station report has projected all kinds of buildings for the site, but yesterday all doubt as to its future was swept aside when it was officially announced that the company would proceed at once with the erection of a structure to cost about $5,000,000, or including the site, $9,000,000 in all, making it one of the finest hotels in the city. Plans for the new structure, which it is believed will be the forerunner of a building boom in the Pennsylvania Terminal zone, are now being prepared by McKim, Mead & White. The plot which is to be improved has a frontage of 197 feet 6 inches on the east side of Seventh Avenue, and 400 feet on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, running to the rear of the Gimbel Store property.

Plaza Effect Planned.

Although there are many details of the plans to be decided upon, it is understood that the hotel will be at least twelve stories high and contain not less than a thousand rooms. It will stand back about fifteen feet from the regular building line on Seventh Avenue so as to create a plaza effect, and will be ready for occupancy about the time the new Seventh Avenue Subway is opened to the public. The company will not operate the hotel and will probably lease the entire structure. According to the present estimates, the entire operation, including the value of the land, will involve about $9,000,000, which compares well with the big hotels of recent construction in this city. The McAlpin, which is only a block away from the proposed new structure, has an assessed valuation of $9,450,000, including the land valuation of $4,450,000. The Waldorf Astoria is assessed at about $12,125,000, including a land value of $5,250,000. The new twenty-six-story Biltmore Hotel, built by the New York Central Railroad Company opposite its terminal on a plot 215 by 200 feet, is assessed at $8,575,000, including the land valued at $2,300,000. Occupying a plot 200 by 121 feet, the Manhattan Hotel on East Forty-second Street is assessed at $3,850,000, including the land value of $2,150,000.

Much Larger Hotel Wanted.

Many property owners and business men in the Pennsylvania Terminal zone are of the opinion that the site on which the company proposes to build is worthy of at least a thirty-story structure, to cost twice the amount planned, as it is predicted that a great commercial future is in store for the structure that only awaits the opening of the subway.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been severely criticised and charged with retarding the growth of the section by not carrying out the contemplated improvement. Speculators in realty came into the section adjacent to the terminal six or eight years ago on the strength of the company's contemplated improvements, and millions of dollars' worth of land changed hands. Tenements valued at $10,000 to $15,000 sold at prices ranging up to $1,000,000. Plottage was assembled and sold and resold at constantly increasing prices. Sales in Thirty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, were made at the rate of $5,000 a front foot, or $125,000 a lot, in some instances. Unfortunately the Pennsylvania Company failed to improve any more of its surplus holdings after the terminal was completed. The result was that the logical development of the section was arrested and capital for new construction devoted to other parts of the city. While the district has grown and many large buildings devoted to printing trades have been erected, the big boom predicted never came.

Big Building Boom Expected.

Now that the Pennsylvania is ready to go ahead with its improvements and the completion of the Seventh Avenue subway is in sight, it is expected that many building plans that have been held in abeyance will be carried out at once. Edwin J. Beinecke of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which has large realty interests in the Pennsylvania terminal zone, said last night:

"The official announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad is to build a high class hotel of 1,000 rooms, each equipped with a bath, opposite their new station, will be hailed with enthusiasm by hundreds of investors in what has come to be known as the Pennsylvania zone. The present real estate owners in this section in most cases bought their property five to ten years ago in the belief that the opening of the great terminal union station of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads would im-

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NOISELESS SHOTS WOUND 4 IN STREET

Only Sting of Bullets Tells a Woman and Three Men in Albany of Attack.

TWO DYING IN HOSPITALS

One Victim Attempts to Capture His Strange Assailant, but Is Balked by Weakness.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Four persons were shot in Albany streets today by a man supposed to have used a revolver equipped with a silencer. None of the four heard any report, and they did not realize that they had been shot until they felt themselves growing weaker. The victims of the strange criminal are:

McKOWN, Mrs. J. A., 70 years old, 225 Myrtle Avenue, shot through the body; dying at the Albany Hospital.

IRWIN, JOHN, 65 years old, Keeler's Hotel, shot in the back; dying at the Homeopathic Hospital.

KENNY, E. C., 157 Western Avenue, an employe of the State Health Department, shot in the side; at the Homeopathic Hospital.

McCORMICK, JOHN, 46 Dove Street, shot in the back; in a serious condition at the Albany Hospital.

Mrs. McKown was on her way about 4:30 o'clock, when about a block from her house, she said, she felt a stinging sensation in her back. A few steps from home she became weak and asked a passerby to help her into the house. A physician found that a bullet passed through her body, perforating her right lung.

Half an hour later Irwin was walking three blocks from where Mrs. McKown was shot when, he said, a young man wearing a slouch hat and a dark overcoat stopped him and asked for a match. He had none, and turned on his way, when he felt a stinging sensation in his side. He looked back and saw the young man standing with hands in his overcoat pockets. He said he started after the man, who fled.

Weakness overcame him and he was taken to the hospital. He is expected to die in a few hours.

Kenny was shot shortly before 5:30 o'clock a short distance downtown from where Irwin was attacked. He thought some small boys had struck him with a snowball. His thick overcoat saved him, for barely embedded beneath the skin was found a bullet of .22 calibre. McCormick was shot a half hour later about ten blocks further downtown.

There have been two other puzzling cases of persons shot on the street here in the last two weeks, and the police believe the crimes are due to the work of a demented man. Irwin believed his assailant held his hands in his overcoat pockets while shooting, and thus muffled the sound of the reports. The police thought the man might have had a silencer on his revolver.

KAISER SURE OF VICTORY.

Birthday Dispatch Says Germany's "Clean Conscience" Must Win.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (via London.)—Replying to a message of birthday congratulations from King Ludwig of Bavaria, Emperor William sent the following telegram:

"Receive my heartiest thanks for your friendly congratulations on my birthday. Trusting in God, in the will of our heroic troops to win the victory, and the spirit of self-sacrifice of the entire German people, we can look forward with confidence to a victorious end of the bloodiest struggle of all time. All hostile assaults will break to pieces upon the power of a clean conscience, with which Germany, together with her faithful allies, is waging war for the existence of honor and liberty."

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the speeches delivered in Berlin yesterday in celebration of Emperor William's birthday the utterances of two men have attracted particular attention. Adolf Wermuth, Lord Mayor of Berlin, said:

"The Emperor and the German people will find in peace their best reward for active perseverance. But we do not long for peace. The enemy started out with the purpose of destroying the countries in the heart of Europe. Whenever the enemy abandons an effort on account of defeat, he claims an immortal place of honor in history. Whenever the Central Powers conquer new territory their enemies refer to our despondency. Therefore our country does not talk of peace, does not yearn for peace, but fights and works for peace."

At the Commercial High School Professor Schaer, a Swiss citizen, said in an address that neutrals must agree that responsibility for the war rested not on Germany, but on the Entente Allies. He concluded his remarks by proposing cheers for Emperor William.

MRS. DEKKERS FINED $250.

Woman Figuring in German Rubber Plot Pleads Guilty.

Mrs. Annie Dekkers, who engaged in the plot to take rubber to Germany in her baggage, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Clayton in the Federal Court and pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to violate the customs laws.

She was ill last week when Edward Weber, cousin of Albert Weber of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin; Max Jaeger, Paul Schmidt, and Richard Wohlbert pleaded guilty to a similar charge. They had to pay fines running from $100 to $1,500, and in sentencing Mrs. Dekkers yesterday to pay $250 the court pointed out that she was more culpable than Wohlberg, who had been let off with a fine of only $100.

GERMANY MUST SETTLE ON LUSITANIA ON OUR OWN TERMS AND WITHOUT DELAY; WILSON TO ACT QUICKLY IF SHE REFUSES

Wilson Will Press Austria to Give Direct Answer Whether Any of Her Submarines Sank the Persia

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Not only is President Wilson anxious to settle the Lusitania case at once, but he also means to press for a conclusion of the Persia case.

There has been no settlement of the Persia case because the United States Government has been unable to obtain conclusive evidence that the Persia was sunk by a submarine, and, if by a submarine, to get any facts as to the nationality of the undersea boat.

The German Government has given assurances that none of the German submarines attacked the Persia, but the Austrian Government has not done this. All the Austrian Government has done has been to inform Ambassador Penfield that, so far as Austrian submarines had been heard from, none has reported having attacked the Persia.

Practically a month has elapsed since the Persia was attacked, which is thought sufficient time for all Austrian submarine Captains to have reported.

The Austrian Government, which gave assurances that it would acquaint Ambassador Penfield with the results of its investigation, has not, however, flatly denied that any of the Austrian submarines attacked the Persia. Unless definite information soon comes from Austria, it was learned tonight, the United States will send another message to Ambassador Penfield, asking for an answer by the Vienna Government to the inquiries previously made in the Persia case.

ITALIANS TO QUIT PORT OF DURAZZO

Teutons Preparing Triumphal Re-Entry of William of Wied Into Albania.

ASIA MINOR TOWN SEIZED

French Capture Garrison at Antiphilo—Turkish Dardanelles Army for Greek Frontier.

Allies Occupy Greek Fort In the Gulf of Saloniki

Special Cable to The New York Times.

SALONIKI, Jan. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The allied authorities today took possession of Fort Kara Buritte, at the eastern entrance to the head of the Gulf of Saloniki.

A naval contingent landed and occupied the fort. The Greek garrison, after the commander had protested against the Allies' action, retired inland.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Giornale d'Italia's Athens correspondent says the Italians have decided to abandon Durazzo, Albania, owing to the fact that its defense presents most serious difficulties.

Heavy rains during the last few days have made Northern Albania almost impracticable for the Austrian troops, who have been able to advance only very slowly.

The Idea Nazionale's Durazzo correspondent says Austria and Germany are carefully preparing for a triumphal re-entry of Prince William of Wied, who abdicated the throne of Albania in 1914, and who now is at Prizrend with a number of Albanian chiefs.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29.—French bluejackets and marines, according to advices received in Paris, have occupied the small town of Antiphilo, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Castelorizo.

A Havas dispatch from Saloniki says the French were landed from a warship which was supported by two armed trawlers, and took prisoners the local garrison, consisting of a Captain and twenty-five men. They destroyed the telegraph wires, seized a number of documents, and permitted Greek families which had been driven away to return to their dwellings.

On the Albanian front several sections of the army of General Koevess, having met no resistance at San Giovanni di Madua and Alessio, are now marching on Durazzo, according to the Athens correspondent of the Milan Secolo. Their advance guards were reported on Wednesday near Kroia. It is said that General Koevess tries to enlist Albanian volunteers, and when they refuse to join offers to buy their arms, thus hoping to disarm the population and protect himself against attack. Few, however, consent to part with their weapons.

The movements of the Bulgarians in Southern Albania are followed with great interest in Greece, the dispatch continues. The Bulgarians are said to be marching from Berat to join columns from Lake Ochrida. The Greeks have sent reinforcements to Koritsa and Argyro-Castro, and uneasiness is expressed in military circles, which are distrustful regarding the Bulgarian movements, and, it is said, also regarding the Greek Government's policy.

The French Government yesterday issued the following bulletin relative to the situation of the Serbian Army:

The retreat of the Serbian contingents which have remained in Albania is continuing in good order

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LANSING MOVES FOR SEA SAFETY

Asks Entente to Stop Arming Merchantmen and Informs the Teutonic Powers.

PROPOSALS FOR THEM ALSO

They Will Be Asked in Return to Conduct Submarine War on Humane Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—With a reservation of all existing rights, guaranteed by international law, and wholly in the name of humanity, Secretary Lansing is endeavoring by diplomacy to arrange an agreement between belligerents, which will virtually establish a general policy, disposing of many of the vexatious problems arising from the development of submarine warfare.

The principles of this policy will follow these general lines, it is said:

> Noncombatants may expect protection under the rules of international law and the principles of humanity when traveling on merchant ships.
>
> Warning must be given before a merchantman is attacked.
>
> Belligerent-owned merchant ships must obey warnings to stop.
>
> Merchantmen shall not be fired on except in case of resistance or flight.
>
> No merchantman shall be sunk except where it is impossible to supply a prize crew or until passengers and crew are placed in safety.
>
> Merchantmen shall not be permitted to mount arms.

The first step toward obtaining these results has been taken by Secretary Lansing by approaching the Entente Allies with a view to having them discontinue the practice of arming their merchant passenger vessels. The envoys here of England, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and Belgium, it is understood, have been approached in diplomatic proposals which have been forwarded for consideration by their respective Foreign Offices.

The proposals are made with the understanding that if the Entente Allies will agree not to permit the merchant vessels to be armed, even for defensive purposes, the Teutonic allies will be asked also to enter into an agreement not to torpedo any merchant liner flying the flag of any of the Entente powers without warning and without guaranteeing the safety of passengers and crew, except while trying to escape, or during resistance to the rule of visit and search.

Secretary Lansing has informally acquainted Count von Bernstorff, and Baron Zwiedinek, the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, as to the character and scope of the proposal made to the Entente Powers.

In this way the Teutonic allies have been informed as to the use of good offices by the United States Government in an effort to remove from the realm of submarine warfare an element that is fraught with the gravest possible danger—the law of defensive armament of merchant ships as affected by the changed conditions of submarine warfare.

The destruction of the Allan liner Hesperian, while mounting a heavy gun, as well as that of the liner Persia, also armed, with the loss of human life, under doubtful circumstances, but with the strong suspicion that both vessels were victims of submarines, followed by the arrival at New York of the armed Italian liners Verdi, Ancona, and America, have convinced officials of the Government, even though the question of the right of an armed merchant liner to immunity from submarine torpedo attack has not been squarely raised, that diplomacy should be utilized in an effort to save human life in the future by some sort of agreement.

If the United States' efforts in this direction fail and the Entente Allies refuse to discontinue the practice of permitting belligerent merchant vessels to go armed, the Washington Government will fall back on generally recognized principles of international law in dealing with armed merchantmen when attacked by submarines.

A high official of the State Department explained today that the proposal was not submitted for the purpose of changing recognized, or even challenged principles of international law, but that the subject had been taken up wholly on humanitarian grounds, and because the Wilson Administration was anxious

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CABINET APPROVES PLANS

Capital Looks for Break in Relations Unless Berlin Yields.

BERNSTORFF SEES CRISIS

He Cables Home the Significant Utterances of the President in His Speech Here.

REGARDED AS WARNINGS

Our Tentative Draft of Reply, Now in Berlin, Will Force the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Lusitania incident has again assumed an aspect that approaches the critical. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will firmly insist upon a satisfactory settlement of the pending controversy with Germany over the sinking of the Cunard liner, and it is understood that unless there is such a settlement they are ready to take prompt and decisive action.

In a high official quarter it was learned this evening that with the approval of the Cabinet they had already determined upon the character of the action to be taken if Germany did not grant a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the points of difference in the controversy. There was no intimation from this official quarter as to what this action would be, but it is believed that it will take the form of a breaking off of relations between the two countries.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as a result of his last conference with Secretary Lansing, thoroughly understands the determined purpose of the Administration, and has cabled a full report on the situation to the Berlin Foreign Office. The Ambassador has also cabled to his Government a report on the utterances made by the President in New York yesterday when Mr. Wilson frankly stated that he could not assure the people of the country "that tomorrow was certain to be as bright as today."

Whether there is to be an improvement in the relations between the United States and Germany, growing out of the failure to reach a settlement in the Lusitania case, will depend largely on the character of the response, made by Berlin to the latest demand, definite although informally made, that the United States Government will not be satisfied with any settlement that does not include a virtual disavowal of the attack and an admission of the liability of the German Government, as a matter of law and right, under the codes of humanity and nations, for the loss of American lives, when the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning and without regard to the safety of those on board. Secretary Lansing frankly told the German Ambassador on Tuesday of the insistence of this Government upon an admission of legal liability for the attack, and that the United States still hoped that Germany would recognize the justice of the contentions.

Berlin Has Our Proposal.

The draft of the proposed tentative declaration, such as would be satisfactory to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, as cabled by Count von Bernstorff to his Government on Tuesday, is believed to be in the hands of the German Foreign Office. This draft and the report made by Count von Bernstorff to his Government in an effort to bring about a solution of the Lusitania case are of such a character that several days will be required for their consideration. Allowing three days for the response of the German Government to reach here in a cipher dispatch via Berlin and London, the reply of Germany is not expected to reach Washington before next Friday or Saturday.

President Wilson left Washington tonight on his Western speaking tour, realizing the possible gravity of the situation. While he is hoping that the German response will be favorable, he has no assurances to that effect, especially in view of the failure thus far of efforts by informal discussions between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff to reach an adjustment. The President is scheduled to return to Washington next Friday afternoon, or about the time the German answer is expected to reach here.

Should this answer prove unsatisfactory it is believed that the President will then take the same course that he did in the Arabic case—insist upon a disavowal or admission of legal liability for the attack on the Lusitania, and that unless this is done promptly there will be no alternative but to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Nearly nine months have elapsed since the Lusitania was sunk, and the President and his closest advisers feel that there should now be an immediate settlement instead of delay and evasion.

The last formal note of the United States on the Lusitania case was sent on July 21. In that note Secretary Lansing said:

> The Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

This note has never been answered by the German Government, but ever since Summer Count von Bernstorff has been endeavoring in informal conferences with Secretary Lansing to reach

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

For nourishing diet in grippe or sore throat use Horlick's Malted Milk. Avoid substitutes. —Advt.

FOUR TRAINS TO FLORIDA. Seaboard Air Line Ry. Shortest, quickest, most attractive route. Inquire 1184 B'way. —Advt.

Clear Days at Asheville, Tryon and Hendersonville, N. C., is an agreeable feature about the climate, and no doubt contributes largely to the great popularity of these resorts. Information—N. Y. Office Southern Railway, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

an informal settlement of the case which might be embodied in the answer of Germany to that note.

Significance is attached in well-informed circles here to parts of the speech which the President made last night before the Railroad Business Association in New York City. It was intimated today that these had a direct bearing on the controversy with Germany over the Lusitania case. These phrases, used by the President, have impressed persons here:

"I cannot tell you what the international relations of the United States will be tomorrow, and I use the word literally. And I would not dare keep silent and let the country suppose that tomorrow was certain to be as bright as today.

"America will never be the aggressor. America will always seek to the last point at which her honor is involved to avoid the things which disturb the world. But America does not control the circumstances of the world, and we must be sure that we are faithful servants of those things which we love, and we are ready to defend them against every contingency that may affect or impair them."

OUR SHIPS RARE IN LONDON.

Only Twenty-eight Have Entered the Port Since July 1, 1915.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Consul General Skinner has prepared a report showing that twenty-eight ships flying the American flag have entered the Port of London since July 1, 1915, while seven other American ships are now on the way to London.

In the course of the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, only ten American ships entered the Port of London.

MINES CLOSE THE BALTIC.

British Put In Impregnable Fields at Entrance to the Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Great Britain is sowing mines so thickly at the entrance to the Baltic Sea that it is now practically impassable except to vessels in charge of official pilots. Consul General Skinner at London reported today that the Admiralty had notified him of the location of a new mine field in the Baltic near the sound across the channel southwest of Drogden Light Vessel, just outside Danish waters. Obstructions to navigation also have been placed between the Danish territorial waters and the German coast southeast of Rixhoft.

Whether these precautions are related to Great Britain's reported intention of declaring an actual blockade of her enemies is not known to officials here.

GERMANS THANK US.

Think British Action on Blockade an American Victory.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Only brief comment has been made so far by the Berlin press upon the recent decision by the British to postpone the enforcement of a stricter blockade against Germany," says the Overseas News Agency.

"All the newspapers declare this to be an American diplomatic victory. The general tone of the comment is best characterized by the headline in the Vossische Zeitung—'British Retreat Before Americans.'"

AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON FREIBURG AT NIGHT

Berlin Says Hostile Aeroplanes Did Some Damage, but No One Was Killed.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In retaliation for the bombardment on Jan. 25 by a Zeppelin of villages in the region of Epernay, one of our dirigible balloons shelled Freiburg-in-Breisgau on the night of Jan. 27-28. Eighteen 155-millimeter shells and twenty 90-millimeter shells on the station in the military establishment caused heavy damage.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Freiburg was bombarded at 10 o'clock last night by two hostile aeroplanes, which dropped five bombs on the town, according to reports received and given out here by the Overseas News Agency.

There were no casualties, but some damage was caused, the extent of which is not stated in the reports so far to hand.

The city theatre, because of the celebrations attending the Emperor's birthday, was crowded, but the audience remained calmly inside the building until the raid was over.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (via London.)—The German Headquarters bulletin today says:

No definite reports concerning the nocturnal aerial attack by the enemy on the open town of Freiburg are yet at hand.

Statements have been made in the British House of Commons regarding aerial attacks. The best answer is furnished by the following compilation of our losses and those of the enemy in aeroplanes since our communication of Oct. 6.

In the period since Oct. 1, 1915, the following German aeroplanes have been lost on the western front: In aerial battles, seven of our aeroplanes have been shot down by enemy anti-aircraft guns and eight are missing, making a total of fifteen.

Our opponents on the western front in the same peroid lost forty-one aeroplanes in aerial battle. Eleven were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns, and eleven were lost owing to forced landings within our lines, making sixty-three altogether. These figures include only enemy machines which have been ascertained with certainty to have fallen into our hands.

Freiburg is the third city of Baden in point of population, having 83,300 inhabitants, according to the census of 1910. Its fame rests not on its size, however, but on its ancient university, founded in 1457. The city, which has great attractions for tourists, lies eleven miles back from the Rhine and is about seventy miles east from the nearest French territory in the Vosges district.

ITALIANS FOIL DRIVE.

Austrians Retreat After Three Heavy Attacks on Carnia Front.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The War Office issued the following official statement today:

Artillery activity has been particularly intense on some parts of the Carnia frontier. On the upper Isonzo last evening, after a violent artillery preparation, the enemy in force tried to dislodge us from our positions. The enemy was repulsed the first time. He renewed attacks with fresh troops for the second and third times, but was driven back with heavy losses, and finally took flight.

On the heights west of Gorizia our troops reoccupied part of the ground abandoned on the night of the 24th and consolidated the position. Yesterday in this zone there were some artillery duels and machine gun and fire bomb encounters.

On the Carso one of our detachments pluckily raided an enemy trench southwest of San Martino.

SENUSSI LOSSES HEAVY.

Egyptian Defeat of Jan. 23 Said to Have Discouraged Arabs.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The War Office today issued further details of the recent fighting on the Western frontier of Egypt.

It says the enemy had no intimation of the British advance until the dawn of Jan. 23. Deserters who have reached Matruh say that the enemy's losses on one flank alone exceeded the total losses in the engagement on Christmas Day, including some Turkish officers.

This severe defeat, the War Office says, greatly discouraged the local Bedouins who were with the Senussi, and they are reported to be deserting and returning east.

RUSSIANS EXPECT NEW GERMAN DRIVE

Teuton Troops from Bukowina Being Moved Up to Riga and Dvinsk Regions.

REPLACED THERE BY GUNS

Thousands of Workmen, Prisoners Say, Are Making Platforms for Heavy Artillery.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.—Early renewal of military activity along the northern end of the Russian front, in the Riga and Dvinsk districts, is forecast by Russian military critics. Their expectation is based in part on the unusual activity of German aircraft in reconnoitring the Russian lines. Not only aeroplanes but Zeppelins are being employed.

This activity, in connection with information obtained from prisoners captured in Bukowina concerning removal of German troops from that region, leads to the belief that the Germans may be preparing an offensive in the north for the purpose of countering the Russian attack in Bukowina.

Along the Stripa River the artillery fire of the Teutons is increasing daily in intensity, and it is assumed they are preparing an offensive under cover of the bombardment. Trench battles, in which hand grenades and mines are employed, are occurring along the banks of the Dneister and between Boyan and Raranoe. Boyan is immediately to the east of Czernowitz, which indicates the Russians are holding conquered territory close to that important centre.

The comparative inactivity in Bukowina during the last few days is explained by seasonal conditions. Mud is knee deep, which is said to have much to do with bringing operations to a standstill.

The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

In the region of Riga there was some cannonading. During a bombardment of Schlok German aeroplanes, while regulating enemy artillery fire, dropped bombs at several points. In the Plakaran district our artillery scored a number of successes. Several Zeppelins dropped bombs in the region of Dvinsk. Our artillery in the Lake Svente region dispersed a large German force.

The Germans celebrated Emperor William's birthday, but no particular animation was observed in their line.

On the Middle Stripa there were frequent skirmishes between scouting parties. During the night of Jan. 21-22 one of our armored motor cars dashed up to the enemy's wire entanglements on the Buczacz road, opening fire against a large working party. The car's guard put them to flight, inflicting heavy losses.

North of Boyan our patrols, using hand grenades, dislodged the enemy from three craters formed by mine explosions. In the same region small parties of the enemy attempted to take the offensive, but were driven back by our fire. After withdrawing his detachments the enemy launched a cloud of gas.

KIEV, Russia, Jan. 28.—German prisoners captured in battle in Bukowina assert extensive preparations are being made by the Austrians and Germans to prevent a further advance by the Russians on that section of the front. It is said some of the chief railway lines of Austria and Germany have been closed to passenger traffic on account of the movement of large bodies of troops and great quantities of supplies to Bukowina.

A fortnight ago great numbers of heavy and light field pieces and of machine guns were brought up. Platforms for the heavy guns are being constructed by thousands of workmen sent to the front especially for the task. Hundreds of carloads of cement and steel have been rushed to the vicinity of Czernowitz.

Prisoners state that as soon as guns are installed the number of troops is reduced to the minimum, the men withdrawn being sent back on the returning munitions trains. It is estimated that only half the number of men employed hitherto are facing the Russians in these sections, but that the number of guns is three times as large as it was formerly.

The destination of the German and Austrian troops withdrawn from the Bukowina front is, of course, unknown here, but the general opinion expressed by the prisoners is that they are intended to reinforce the German positions in the Riga and Dvinsk sections, where an offensive on a large scale is looked for.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (via Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austrian War Office Report of the operations on the Austrian front received here today is as follows:

Detachments of the Tenth Galician Infantry Regiment attacked by surprise a Russian advanced position near Toporoutz, drove out the occupants of the trenches, and took a great part of them prisoners.

The Berlin War Office bulletin is as follows:

On both sides of the river south of Dvinsk and between Stochod and the Styr there were minor engagements, in which we captured a number of prisoners and a quantity of materials.

RUSSIANS WIN IN PERSIA AND THE CAUCASUS

Petrograd Reports Three Successful Encounters—Await Guns to Shell Erzerum.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today gave out the following report of operations in the Caucasus:

In a fight in the region west of Melazghert we crushed a large Turkish column and took as prisoners 17 officers and 274 men and captured a large quantity of arms and munitions, including tens of thousands of cartridges and ammunition carts.

Our troops, pursuing the fleeing enemy, entered the town of Khynyss-kala, between Erzerum and Mush, close on his heels. Here they found, besides the troops whom they took prisoners, larger reserves of munitions and supplies for the Turkish Army. The Turks are fleeing toward Mush.

In Persia, south of Lake Urumiah, we defeated large Turkish forces, pursuing the enemy, who fled precipitately. We took as prisoners numerous Turkish regulars and Khurdish irregulars, and captured large quantities of arms, munitions, medical supplies, and some thousands of cattle.

Southeast of Hamadan, near Kandehan Pass, we drove the enemy back southward.

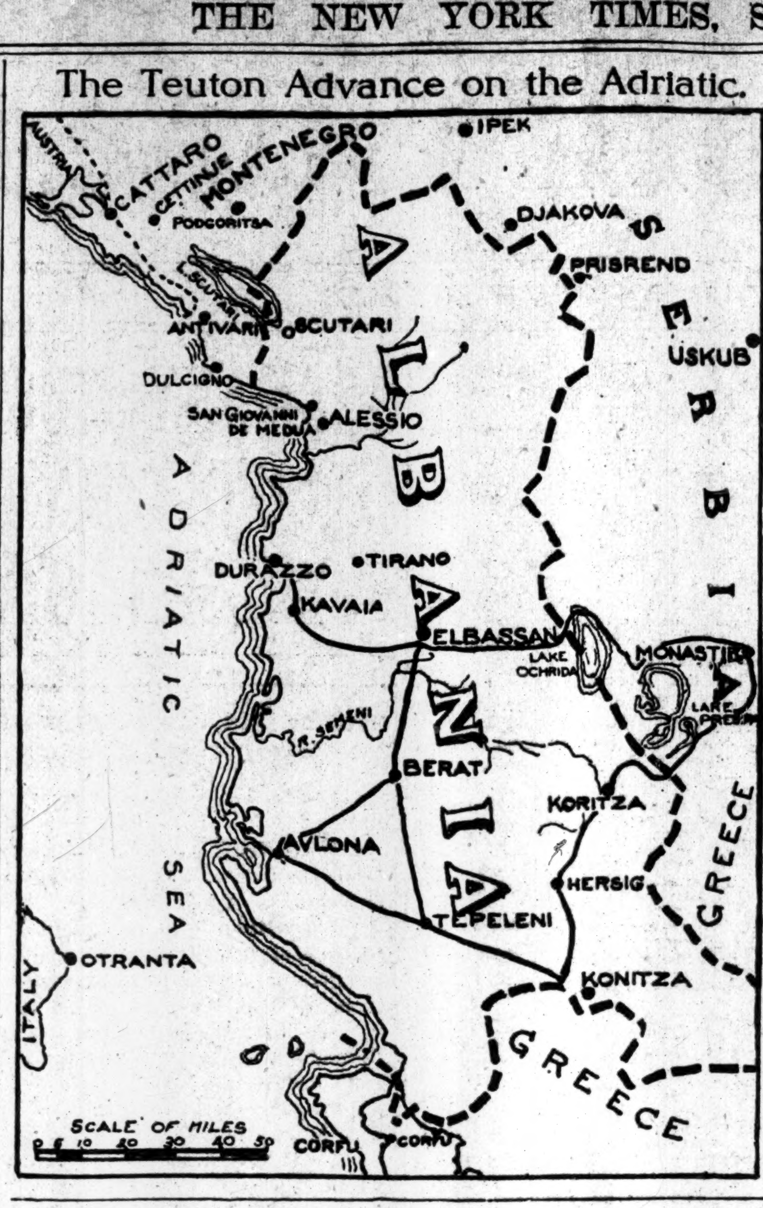
The Russian forces in the Caucasus are now within three or four miles of the outer fortifications of Erzerum. It is assumed that the Grand Duke's army has halted while awaiting the arrival of artillery.

According to a statement made to the foreign press by the military expert of the Birzhevui Vedemosty it is practically impossible for the Germans to send reinforcements from Constantinople to assist the Turks at Erzerum. Even the bringing up of troops from Bagdad, the most likely expedient, would mean the weakening of the forces which are facing the British in Mesopotamia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—The official war office report today has this to say of the Caucasus front:

"Artillery engagements and outpost skirmishes have been continued."

The Teuton Advance on the Adriatic.



ITALIANS TO QUIT PORT OF DURAZZO

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and without any notable incident. This retreat is made much easier on account of the milder temperature and by the bridges thrown across the principal streams by the British forces. Victualing depots have been established along the roads of the retreat.

The cannons, caissons, and ammunitions left by the Serbian Army at San Giovanni di Medua have been taken on board French trawlers and carried to Brindisi. The Serbian troops continue to be embarked methodically.

The Austro-Hungarians, whose main forces occupy Scutari and Bojana, have pushed their vanguards as far as San Giovanni di Medua.

To the east the situation is unchanged. A Bulgarian detachment has been occupying Dibra for a month. A reserve brigade is stationed at Stouga, to the north of Lake Ochrida.

Bulgaria stopped all communication across the Rumanian frontier on Jan. 23, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Geneva.

The Fifth Turkish Army that had been operating against the Entente forces at the Dardanelles has been ordered to the Greek frontier, according to news in diplomatic circles, says a dispatch to the Paris Temps from Bucharest.

L'Universel says it has learned that Emperor William paid his visit to Nish recently with the object of discussing there with the Bulgarian and Austrian leaders a general attack on Saloniki. A decision was reached to begin the offensive soon, according to the newspaper.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (via London.)—Emperor William has presented to the Bulgarians all war materials captured by German troops in Serbia, according to an interview with the former Bulgarian Minister to Italy, M. Rizow, printed in the Dusseldorf General Anzeiger.

M. Rizow told the interviewer that the booty was "very great, comprising more than thirty cannon, numberless machine guns, tens of thousands of rifles, quantities of ammunition, 172 baggage and hospital wagons, and sanitary material. The booty is worth probably thirty to forty million marks," the diplomat added, "and this generous gift has made a great impression on us."

PEACE WITH AUSTRIA SOUGHT BY MONTENEGRO

Text of Surrender Agreement Made Public by Vienna—All Prisoners to Go Free.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The text of the agreement signed on Jan. 25 at Cettinje by the Austro-Hungarian Lieutenant Field Marshal von Hoefer and Major Schuppich and delegates of the Montenegrin Government, General Becir and Major Lompar, have been made public by the Austro-Hungarian authorities, the Overseas News Agency announces in a statement issued today.

The most important paragraph in the agreement, according to the news agency statement, is the one numbered 10, which reads as follows:

"The Montenegrin delegates desire to begin peace negotiations as soon as possible, since this would have a quieting influence on the population."

In Paragraph 3 the Montenegrins authorized the Austro-Hungarian Army to continue military operations in Montenegro and promised to lend all possible assistance to the Austro-Hungarian forces by furnishing them food and water, means of transportation and housing for the troops.

It was further agreed that all Montenegrins were to lay down their arms and that only those attached to the police forces were to be allowed to carry revolvers, the Montenegrin Government to give exact details regarding these individuals and their badge numbers.

The remainder of the agreement is summarized in the statement as follows:

"All Germans and Austro-Hungarians held as prisoners in Montenegro will be released immediately. Montenegrins taken prisoner before the capitulation on Jan. 17, at 8:30 A. M., to be released upon the conclusion of peace; Montenegrins taken prisoner after this hour not to be considered as prisoners of war and to return freely to their homes.

"The Montenegrin Government equally promises all assistance to the Austro-Hungarian authorities in cases of local opposition to the conditions agreed upon. The Montenegrins surrender all seaports, landing places, railroads, and fortifications until peace is concluded."

The Lokalanzeiger, commenting upon the details of the surrender, states that the absence of King Nicholas at this time has little weight, since the Constitution provides that the heir to the throne shall act in his absence, and in the absence of the heir the Cabinet is in possession of Governmental power. The Montenegrin delegates, General Becir and Major Lompar, signed the document on behalf of the Cabinet members who remained in Montenegro. Therefore, the Lokalanzeiger declares, the treaty is valid without ratification by the King, Crown Prince, or anybody else connected with the Government.

Besides, King Nicholas committed himself by a letter written in his own hand and a telegram on Jan. 13, in which he asked Emperor Francis Joseph for peace. The King left Montenegro Jan. 18. The next duty of the Austro-Hungarians, the Lokalanzeiger concludes, is to feed the starving Montenegrins.

The Berlin Tageblatt publishes under a Sofia date a telegram according to which a Bulgarian diplomat well acquainted with King Nicholas and his ways told that after the first news concerning peace negotiations became known, Crown Prince Danilo, the King of Italy, and the Emperor of Russia bombarded the King with telegrams requesting him not to bring his Italian son-in-law and daughters into a most awkward position by surrendering. Whereupon, the dispatch states, the King apparently considered flight as the most convenient means of escape from all difficulties.

CHARGE ALLIES PUT CAPTIVES UNDER FIRE

Germans Transmit, Through Gerard, Accusations of Cruelty Against French and British.

SWIFT DENIAL BY LONDON

Allegation That German Officer Was Tied to Tree Between Firing Lines Is Declared False.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Foreign Office made public this evening a note from the German Foreign Office, transmitted through James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, relating to alleged cruelty on the part of French and English troops toward German prisoners. The British Government makes an unqualified denial of the charges.

The note requests the Washington Government to transmit to both the British and French Governments a protest against "this violation of international law." The instances of alleged cruelty cited are:

First—During the battle at Guise-Jongeux, Aug. 30, 1914, a French officer ordered a severely wounded German officer to be placed on the rampart of a French trench under the fire of German artillery, with the object of having him killed by German bullets.

Second—On Jan. 13, 1915, in the neighborhood of Soissons, French troops placed two captured German soldiers on the rampart of their trench, which was under German fire, and compelled them thus to pass many agonizing hours.

Third—Between March 13 and 17, 1915, British troops in front of their trenches at Aubers tied a wounded German officer to a tree and opened fire on him when he waved his handkerchief to the German lines, and repulsed by firing the German attempts to free him from his desperate position.

"Evidence into these incidents given at German military inquiries," says the note, "have given us proof of their accuracy."

The British reply to the charges is an unqualified denial from Field Marshal French, who commanded the troops at the time of the alleged cruelties. This is supported by statements from officers along the front where the cruelties are alleged to have occurred. In his denial General French says:

"The reports show that nothing is known of the ill-treatment of German prisoners. On the contrary there were no trees in that locality to which a German officer could have been tied, as alleged. The general officer commanding the Indian corps specifically reports that there was no maltreatment whatever, but that German wounded were rescued with heroism by Britishers."

General French adds that the evidence is conclusive that there were no such occurrences as charged. The supporting statement of General Anderson of the Indian troops cites several instances where Indians rescued Germans who had been abandoned between the lines by their own forces.

Apparently the denials made by the British authorities, refer only to the incident in which British troops were said to have been concerned.

LANSING MOVES FOR SEA SAFETY

Continued from Page 1.

that something should be done to avoid embarrassing controversies, which seemed inevitable unless some such arrangement could be made.

Germany and Austria have already agreed in effect to the proposals regarding attacks on commercial ships, and Great Britain and her allies have always been understood to be in accord with the American viewpoint on that subject.

Officials pointed out tonight that should any of the belligerents fail to agree with the proposals, the United States would have no difficulty in enforcing the principle so far as vessels entering American ports were concerned.

The note to the Entente, it is said, voices a warning that this Government is considering the adoption of a policy under which all armed merchantmen that enter ports of the United States in future shall be regarded as war vessels, subject to the established regulations governing internment.

It is stated that the United States also calls attention to the fact that it has changed its policy toward mounting guns on merchantmen since submarines began to play such a large part in naval warfare. Officials made it clear that this change had not resulted from suggestions of any foreign Government, but solely from the changed conditions.

Meanwhile it is stated the Italian liners America and Verona will be permitted to sail from New York, if the Italian Government gives assurances, as it did in the case of the Giuseppe Verdi, that their guns will be used only for defensive purposes.

GERMANS ENTER FRENCH TRENCHES

Launch Heavy Drives in Artois District in Attempt to Break Through.

STOPPED BY TERRIFIC FIRE

Bodies of 150 Germans Counted in a Single Crater—British Lines Also Attacked.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Fighting of a very fierce character is in progress in the Artois district, where heavy attacks have been made by the Germans, all of which were unsuccessful except south of Givenchy, where the enemy managed to enter and hold sections of advanced trenches. The War Office statement tonight gives the following particulars:

In the Artois district artillery fighting has been especially violent. The enemy has directed successive attacks on various points of the front. To the west of Hill 140, south of Givenchy, after a series of mine explosions, the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in some parts of our advanced trenches. Another attack directed at the same time against our positions in the neighborhood of the road from Neuville to the La Folie has been completely repulsed.

A third attack, which was being prepared at the same time against our works to the north of Roolincourt, has been stopped short by our artillery and our rifle fire. The enemy was not able to leave his trenches. Finally a fourth attack on the road of St. Laurent to St. Nicholas, to the northeast of Arras, was decisively checked.

To the south of the road from Neuville to La Folie we captured in the morning a new crater after a very violent fight and repulsed the violent counterattacks of the enemy. It is confirmed that in this section, during the previous fights, the enemy suffered heavy losses. One hundred and fifty German bodies were counted in one of the craters we recaptured. The enemy bombarded violently our positions at Arras, and to the south of that city, the enemy launched a violent infantry attack. Our batteries have countershelled energetically the German artillery.

The French War Office statement this afternoon read:

In the Artois district we exploded a small mine last night at a point east of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Two tentative attacks by the Germans to the west of the road between Arras and Lens were repulsed.

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery blew up a munitions depot near Puisaleine.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front with the exception of several bombardments of the enemy's defense works to the west of the forest of La Prêtre and in the region of Ban-de-Sapt.

The British official communication, issued tonight, says:

Yesterday afternoon under the cover of a heavy rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire, the enemy attempted an infantry attack on a salient in our trenches northeast of Loos. The attack was driven back by our fire.

Last night the enemy was active with rifle and artillery fire east of Armentières. Our artillery retaliated.

Today the enemy exploded a mine at Fricourt and also one east of Cuinchy. No damage was done. We sprung a mine east of Givenchy.

Hostile artillery has been very active against our trenches north of Maricourt, between Loos and the La Bassée Canal, east of Armentières, and north of Wytschaete. We retaliated, damaging the hostile trenches in many places.

The German War Office bulletin says:

In the sector of Neuville attacks with hand grenades made by the French were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. One of the craters made by a mine which we exploded remained in the hands of the enemy.

The booty taken on Jan. 26 has been increased by four machine guns and two bomb-throwing machines.

Repeated bombardments by the French of villages behind our front were answered by our artillery, which bombarded the city of Rheims.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The question as to which is the main theatre of war is discussed by Major Moraht, the military critic, says the Overseas News Agency, who remarks that this is the question most frequently asked by the British critics, who generally insist upon the importance of the western front.

The British, says Major Moraht, apparently are disagreeably impressed not only by the fact that on the Balkan and other fronts British forces are being wasted in small detachments; but also by the fear that there must be an increase in the British force on the western front if France insists upon sending more troops to Saloniki or other places.

As to the western front, Major Moraht states that Germany's enemies there are in numerical superiority, which by no means means military superiority. He criticises the British tactics which impel them to use their artillery and save their infantry, declaring that Great Britain seeks in this way to obtain successes without taking risks, something which is an impossibility.

PREDICTS ALLIED DRIVE.

Canadian Says They Will Push Germans Out of Belgium Next Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 28.—Sapper Hilton of Kamloops, B. C., returning wounded with a party of Canadian officers from France, relates this incident:

"It was at a battle at La Bassée where we captured a German officer. He was badly wounded in the chest and the blood was pouring out of his clothes. We told him to lie down on a stretcher and we would carry him to the ambulance. 'No,' he replied, 'Those men are more deserving than I, who am your enemy,' pointing to several British and Canadian soldiers who had been wounded. Although he was slowly bleeding to death, he stopped, took out a cigarette case, gave each of the orderlies who had charge of him one, and lighting his own, started to walk toward the ambulance. That man was a real hero, and we honored him."

"The Germans will be driven out of Belgium in the Spring, without a doubt," said Lieut. Col. Odell, who has been sent home to coach artillery instructors. "But I don't believe that the Allies will ever get beyond the Rhine in face of the wonderful fortifications that have been building there since 1875."

LONDON EXPRESS SCOFFS.

Calls Lansing's Proposals "a Preposterous Suggestion."

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29.—The summary of Secretary Lansing's proposals on submarine warfare reached London too late for editorial comment, but late editions of the morning newspapers give it a prominent place.

The Express has a seven-column headline, which says:

"Backing Up Pirates—America's Preposterous Suggestion."

The newspaper adds briefly that the proposal amounts to a free charter for any submarine to hold up a merchant vessel, and asks that merchantmen shall previously have been deprived of all means of defense. The rest, the newspaper concludes, is left to German promises.

CHARGES GERMANY IS ROBBING BELGIUM

Albert's Government Complains to State Department of Heavy Taxation.

$192,000,000 A YEAR LEVIED

Invader Accused of Breaking Pledges Against Further Taxes and to Pay for Requisitioned Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"That Germany, after devastating Belgium, is trying to tax the country out of existence is charged by the Belgian Government in a statement communicated to the State Department by Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister at Washington.

"The statement says that more than a year ago, in December, 1914, the German Governor General in Belgium demanded the Belgians should pay a tax of 40,000,000 francs (about $8,000,000) a month, equivalent to approximately $96,000,000 for one year. The authorities of the nine provinces which constitute Belgium agreed to pay this amount, provided that there should be no more taxes levied and, furthermore, that the German Government should pay cash for any goods requisitioned by the German Army.

"The Belgians have promptly paid the $8,000,000 a month, although Germany has not fulfilled her promise of paying cash for goods requisitioned, the statement continues. On top of this, and in spite of the promise of the German Governor General that no additional taxes would be levied, the German Governor General in November, 1915, issued an order demanding from the nine Belgian provinces an additional contribution of 40,000,000 francs ($8,000,000) a month.

"The memorandum which the Belgian Government has communicated to the State Department indicates that this is approximately twenty times the amount of the taxes levied by the nine Belgian Provinces in times of peace and prosperity. This, it is asserted, would be burdensome even in the best of times, but when it is remembered that a large portion of Belgium has been laid waste by the German army, that the people have been impoverished, and that both foreign trade and domestic industry is at a standstill on account of the restrictions imposed by the German Government, it will be seen that the taxation is practically confiscatory. It is also alleged to be contrary to the regulations of The Hague Convention and the rules of civilized warfare, as well as a breach of the promise given by the German Governor General in December, 1914.

"The statements communicated to the State Department by the Belgian Government represent that Germany has steadily pursued a system of spoliation and oppression. Many of the Belgian towns, when captured, were subjected to a heavy fine. Raw materials were requisitioned at low prices fixed by the German authorities. Other large stocks of raw material were tied up by orders that they could not be sold without authority of the German Government. Machinery has been taken out of various factories and sent into Germany. Live stock has, in the same way, been seized and sent to Germany.

"It is charged further that the German authorities issued orders that fourteen small interurban railways should be dismantled and the rails removed. Moreover, goods requisitioned have not been paid for. The President of the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce reports that in the cases he had investigated in Antwerp less than one-fourth of the raw material requisitioned had been paid for by the German authorities. Under German rule Belgians can not carry on export and import trade with other countries; they cannot travel from one part of Belgium to another without enormous difficulties in regard to passes and permits; they cannot freely communicate by telegraph on account of the German regulations; many of the factories have been dismantled by the German authorities. Industry and trade are stopped.

"Those who were formerly rich are becoming impoverished by confiscatory taxation, according to the statement. Many of the farmers have been burned out of house and home by the wanton devastation of the German Army. Factory owners have no business and cannot give employment to the laborers. About the only employment a Belgian laborer can find is in working for the Germans on military works; this he patriotically refuses to do. The Germans, it is charged, have tried to coerce the workers, as at Luttre, Malines, and Sweveghem, in May and June, 1915, but without success. Some hundreds of these laborers who refused to work for the German Army against their own fellow Belgians, were, contrary to all the laws of civilized warfare, imprisoned and afterwards sent as prisoners to Germany."

The statement recites that the German authorities in Belgium encouraged one factory to start up again. It was an artificial silk factory at Tubize. They then demanded that two-thirds of the material should be made into nitrocellulose (used in the manufacture of explosives) for the German Government. The factory refused and shut down, throwing 7,000 Belgians out of employment. Germany encourages Belgian industry only when it is useful to the German army or to Germany. As far as the Belgians are concerned they may starve. Germany does not lift a hand to help them; on the contrary she does everything to impoverish them.

Even Belgian Red Cross property has been seized by the German authorities, it is alleged. Part of the Belgian Red Cross outfit escaped from the part of Belgium now occupied by the German Army, but some of the equipment and funds were left in Brussels, trusting to the Red Cross conventions and the rules of civilized warfare. On April 14, 1915, the German Governor General issued an order confiscating the property of the Belgian Red Cross in Belgium and proceeded by force of arms to take over all the equipment in Brussels, including the cash in bank.

Belgium charges that after wantonly killing thousands of Belgian civilians, (about 800 in Dinant alone,) after burning farmhouses and destroying whole villages, after looting banks and imposing heavy fines on many towns, after requisitioning the available raw material of commerce without paying cash, after dismantling factories and paralyzing all trade and commerce, both foreign and domestic, after impoverishing the Belgians and bringing them to the verge of famine which the Germans do nothing to relieve, the German authorities, in December, 1914, imposed an exorbitant tax of $96,000,000, and now, one year later, when Belgium has become still further impoverished by lack of trade and commerce, when she has been still further impoverished by a year of confiscatory taxation for the benefit of Germany, when day by day more people are added to the bread line, Germany, in spite of the solemn promise of the German Governor General, has imposed a new and exorbitant tax of 40,000,000 francs a month, without time limit, upon the Belgian people.

MAKING A 22-INCH GUN.

Russians Report Germans Are Preparing New Artillery Giant.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Russian correspondents on the western front have sent word to Petrograd that the Germans are reported to be manufacturing a new 22-inch gun for use in the Spring campaign.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 549,467 UP TO JAN. 9

Asquith Statement Shows Dardanelles Cost 117,549 Men—24,122 Officers in Total.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Premier Asquith, in a written reply to a request for information, says that the total British casualties in all fields of operations up to Jan. 9 were 549,467. On the list were 24,122 officers and 525,345 of other ranks.

The casualties were distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
FLANDERS AND FRANCE.		
Killed	5,138	82,130
Wounded	10,217	248,990
Missing	1,691	52,344
Total officers and men, 400,510.		
DARDANELLES.		
Killed	1,745	26,455
Wounded	3,143	74,952
Missing	353	10,901
Total officers and men, 117,549.		
OTHER FRONTS.		
Killed	918	11,752
Wounded	816	15,165
Missing	101	2,656
Total officers and men, 31,408.		
Grand total, 549,467.		

The Winter's inactivity on the fighting lines is reflected in the comparatively light losses of the British during the last few weeks. The previous official British report, made by Premier Asquith on Dec. 24, gave casualties up to Dec. 9, at 528,227, showing a loss in the intervening month of 21,240, or 685 daily. In the heaviest fighting, British casualtise have run far in excess of this average. They amounted to 60,000 in the battle of Loos alone, in a period of two weeks last Fall. The monthly average from the beginning of the war is about 82,000.

The British losses in the month preceding the period covered in today's report were still smaller. The total from Nov. 9 to Dec. 9, was 17,997.

LABOR UNIONS UPHOLD THEIR M. P. MEMBERS

Patriotic Element in British Conference Twice Defeat the Anti-War Faction.

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 28.—The British Labor Conference closed today with two more victories for the patriotic element over the anti-war faction.

By a card vote of 1,674,000 against 269,000 the conference confirmed the action of the Executive Committee of the Labor Party in Parliament in allowing labor representatives to assume office in the coalition Government.

Another resolution was then proposed by Harry Goslin, as follows:

Resolved, That this conference, in view of the unprecedented situation that exists, expresses the opinion that the best interests of the nation would be served by the Labor Party representation remaining in the coalition Government.

The card vote for the resolution was 1,622,000 against 495,000.

A Socialist resolution, condemning the present system of a secret foreign policy, led to lively recriminations, but the vote showed the desire of the delegates not to make the Government's position more difficult. It was rejected by a vote of 1,045,000 against 688,000.

This resolution, proposed by F. W. Jowett, M. P., as a substitute for several dealing with foreign policy, condemned secret alliances to regulate the balance of power in Europe, demanded that to Parliament be given control of the nation's foreign policy, and declared that the foreign policy of Great Britain should be directed to the establishment of a concert of Europe and the setting up of an international consulate.

The resolution further opposed the transfer of any territory from one Government to another without the consent of the inhabitants, and demanded drastic reduction in armaments as part of the peace settlement.

The conference adopted by a show of hands a resolution brought forward by the Independent Labor Party, demanding drastic revision of the Munitions act, with a view to preventing "the pretext of the war being used for greater coercion and subjection of labor."

Even among sections of organized labor which at times have been at odds with each other the spirit of conciliation prevailed. Ramsay Macdonald was re-elected Treasurer, notwithstanding the fact that his opinions differ from those of a majority of the delegates.

The conference closed after adopting unanimously a resolution of the Independent Labor Party on war, finance, and taxation. This resolution declared that the cost of the war should be met as far as possible from current revenue to be obtained, first, from heavier graduated taxation of all large incomes; second, by a special tax on land values; third, by an increase in the estate duties on large estates; fourth, by the taxation of capital on a justly graduated scale; fifth, by the acquisition by the State of railways, mines, shipping, banking, and insurance.

LIEBKNECHT BACKED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS

Sent Back to Reichstag With a Mandate to Maintain His Attitude.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from its Amsterdam correspondent says that the attitude of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, former Socialist leader, was approved at a recent meeting of his constituents at Spandau. Dr. Liebknecht was urged to continue his action in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Diet in the interests of the common people.

Dr. Liebknecht was expelled from the Socialist Party on Jan. 13 on account of his attitude toward certain war measures in the Reichstag. On Jan. 19 he instructed the Reichstag authorities to take his name from the list of Socialist members and enter it on the "no party" list.

BRIAND REBUFFS SOCIALIST.

Refuses to Give Details of Plans to Bring About Victory.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Premier Briand refused to accept an interpellation by the Socialist Deputy, Pierre Brizon, who demanded to know what had been done for the defense of the country and for conducting the war to a finish in the quickest manner.

The Premier stated that he had already explained before the committee of the Chamber that the war policy and the operations of the Commander in Chief were under the control of the Government. The Government, he said, had confidence in the Commander in Chief, who acted only under the Government's control.

Premier Briand asserted that public discussion of these questions was not possible, as a certain reserve was necessary, especially after the explanations which General Gallieni, Minister of War, had given earlier in the session in response to questions by the Socialist Deputy, Leon Accambray, concerning the control exercised by the Minister over operations and commanders.

M. Brizon then read a list of questions he wished to have answered, saying he would give Premier Briand several weeks' time to respond. The Premier replied at once that debate on these questions was unnecessary, either in the interests of the country or in the interests of victory, and that delay would not change his decision.

STILL SEES LONDON THE FINANCIAL HUB

Sir Edward Holden Says the War Will Increase Its Importance.

HINTS AT GERMAN COLLAPSE

Asks How the Empire's Obligations Are to be Met with Inflated Currency.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The suggestion that the war might affect the position of London as financial centre of the world was repudiated today by Sir Edward Holden at the annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, of which he is Managing Director.

"Not only shall we not lose that position," he said, "but we shall greatly improve it."

Referring to the flotation in the United States of the Anglo-French loan, Sir Edward said:

"The Government and people of the United Kingdom have been placed under a great obligation to American bankers for the magnificent spirit which they showed in buying straight out a loan of such magnitude."

The fall of the German mark was regarded by the speaker as conclusive evidence that Germany's imports from Scandinavia and Holland had been largely in excess of her exports. He said, however, that premature conclusions should not be drawn; that while the situation might betoken exhaustion of German securities, it was possible that Germany was keeping her gold in order to pay for imports immediately after the war.

Vast Sums of British Gold.

Sir Edward said the Bank of England had about fifty millions, the Government 28,500,000 in sterling gold, and the joint stock banks a further large sum, and that there was yet in hoarding a fair amount, while the country was fortunate in having a continuous flow from South Africa.

"If on the conclusion of this war," the speaker continued, "we are still a free market for gold we shall have scored a financial triumph as important to the country as a great victory in arms."

Sir Edward asked Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, "as one old banker to another," among other questions, whether Germany's credit balances abroad against which he might sell exchange had been exhausted; whether her exports had not seriously diminished, making it difficult to provide for the financing of imports, and whether Germany had not sold all her American and other neutral securities, and even those of Russia.

Germany's "Pyramid of Paper."

"Did Germany pay gold for Rumanian wheat?" asked Sir Edward. "If so, why was this operation not shown in the Reichsbank statement? As the Reichsbank notes had already been rendered inconvertible by the law of August, 1914, and the sale of gold forbidden in November of that year, and as the notes of the loan banks, war credit banks, war aid banks, mortgage banks, insurance banks, private banks, and municipal corporations have no gold against them at all, does he not think the words 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin' (Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting) should rather be written on this towering pyramid of paper? For, when all these notes have to be redeemed, Germany will indeed be found wanting."

Samuel's Plea for Thrift.

Presiding today at a lecture in London by Professor Herbert S. Foxwell, Director of economic studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, on the subject of the "Problems of War Finance," Sir Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary for Home Affairs, insisting on the need of national thrift and the necessity of financing the war, as far as possible, out of income, pointed out that the national income was about £2,400,000,000 annually.

The war, said Sir Herbert, was costing about £1,800,000,000, and the balance would give the population of 45,000,000 persons an annual income of some £13 per head, or precisely the income of the national old age pensioner. Therefore, he added, it was clear that the cost of the war could not be defrayed out of income.

"Just as we have been all our lives helping to pay for the Napoleonic wars," said the speaker, "so our children and grandchildren will be privileged to pay for this war. Hence it behooves us to observe a rigid economy, which, unfortunately there is little sign that the British people yet realize, except possibly among the middle classes."

Sir Herbert said he feared that nothing but increased taxation and a rigid restriction on luxuries would have the desired effect. He considered it remarkable that English exchange remained so good. He refused to believe that a nation like Great Britain, with its vast commercial resources, could ever be brought to disaster by war, but that by some ingenuity or other means would be found to provide the sinews of war.

THINKS DUTCH SALES PROVED.

London Paper Says Exchange Shows Big Trade with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's financial editor, commenting on Sir Edward Holden's speech on British and German financial conditions, says:

"Sir Edward calls attention to the remarkable fact that both Dutch florins and Danish and Swedish kroner command a premium in American dollars, notwithstanding the balance of trade between the United States and Holland and Scandinavia is heavily against the latter. As Holland, Denmark, and Sweden have not exported gold to the States in any appreciable amount, how was the balance paid for? Obviously, says Sir Edward, by the sale of German securities.

"This is a very important matter in connection with our blockade of Germany, and this evidence, furnished by the exchange between Germany and Holland and the Scandinavian countries on the one hand and between Holland and Scandinavia and the United States on the other hand, will, we hope, be realized by the authorities, who seem to wish to minimize the quantity of goods that Germany is receiving through neutral countries. Exchanges are an infallible test of the balance of trade, and when Dutch and Scandinavian currencies are at a premium in America in the face of the huge excess of imports over exports, and with no gold shipments, it is evident that the balance is being furnished by the sale of securities which, owing to Germany's indebtedness to Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, have undoubtedly been supplied by Germany."

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BOSTON IS NO UNIT IN BRANDEIS'S CASE

Nomination Took It by Surprise and Democrats Are Delighted.

BUSINESS REMAINS SILENT

"A Brilliant Lawyer, and May Prove to be a Great Jurist," Governor McCall Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—No greater surprise has come to Boston in a long time than the President's selection of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court bench. Democrats express delight and so do Mr. Brandeis's co-religionists. The representatives of the financial interests, which he has antagonized in the past, which prevented his joining the Wilson Cabinet, for the most part refused to comment. Federal office holders all issued statements as soon as news of the nomination was received expressing joy in unmeasured terms.

Josiah H. Beaton, a leader of the bar, said:

"I consider the nomination unfit to be made—not because Mr. Brandeis is a bad man, but because he is not a judicial man. Nobody in Boston would think of selecting him as a referee about anything. That is the test. He has brooded over such subjects as the rights of labor until he has reached a point where it is impossible for him to be fair. President Wilson might as well have nominated Samuel Gompers."

Ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss said:

"I consider the appointment an excellent one. Mr. Brandeis is one of the ablest lawyers in the country. To be sure he may be radical, but I feel confident that when he once is seated in the highest court of the land he will prove to be temperate."

Governor Samuel W. McCall said:

"Mr. Brandeis is a brilliant lawyer. He may or may not prove to be a great jurist. That will depend entirely upon whether he will show the judicial quality."

Sherman L. Whipple said:

"Louis D. Brandeis is a very able, learned lawyer. As a man he is high-minded and conscientious. The reason, however, for his nomination to the Supreme Court I believe is because the President admires his unselfishness and devotion ot the great masses of poor people, and his efforts to aid them to better their conditions. Mr. Brandeis is a man of lofty ideals and he will exert a great influence on the other members of the Supreme Court. He is a credit to the Massachusetts bar."

Asa P. French, a leading lawyer, said: "It is an excellent appointment. Mr. Brandeis is a profound lawyer and an admirably fair minded man."

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, in discussing the appointment, said: "I consider the nomination a very timely one. Mr. Brandeis believes that the law was made for man—not that man was made to be the slave of the law."

Commenting on the nomination of Mr. Brandeis the Boston News Bureau in an editorial article under the title "An Unfit Appointment" says:

"There is only one redeeming feature in the nomination, and that is that it will assist to bury Mr. Wilson at the next Presidential election, as the touch of Brandeis assisted to bury Walsh at the late election in Massachusetts.

"Mr. Brandeis has been the leader of all the political and financial forces smashing the credit of the Boston & Maine and New Haven Railroad systems. The lengthening of train schedule and the increased price of transportation in New England, now and hereafter, is measurably traceable to the door of Brandeis."

The Boston Transcript says, in regard to the nomination:

"However much the appointment may strengthen the President politically, the confirmation of Mr. Brandeis would not strengthen the Supreme Court, because that tribunal can only be strengthened by a personnel which commands the confidence of the whole nation."

The Post comments on the nomination as follows:

"Mr. Brandeis's great ability is recognized the country over. As counsel for public causes he has won more than local fame. Here in Massachusetts he has been the fighting front of more than one popular reform. If he has been a radical he has had the radicalism of a man strong for the public interests whenever he thought that other interests were crowding them unduly. He has made enemies, but not of the great democracy of the country."

The comment of The Journal is:

"Without stopping to consider the possible judicial fitness of the appointee, the country immediately measures the extent of business antagonism to Mr. Brandeis, and finds that the President in this appointment has defied the sentiment of powerful financial interests—railroad interests in particular."

The Advertiser says in regard to the nomination:

"While political gossips were suggesting the name of ex-President Taft the President was considering an able, independent, and aggressive lawyer, whose keenness and resolute determination in the prosecution of the Ballinger case did so much to weaken Mr. Taft with those who had previously supported him. It is because Mr. Brandeis has been so forceful and so aggressive that he has made powerful enemies."

PRAISE WILSON'S ACTION.

Brandeis Nomination Finds Favor in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Discussion of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court was widespread today. Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf said:

"This elevation of the first Jew to the United States Supreme Court is a master stroke on the part of President Wilson. Mr. Brandeis is a world authority on matters appertaining to railroads and labor, and his influence and knowledge in these matters on the bench will be a benefit to the whole country."

Ex-Judge Sulzberger said: "Mr. Brandeis is a man of ability, and I am glad to learn of his appointment. It gives evidence that President Wilson does not consider creed or nationality in selecting men for public office."

Judge Henry N. Wessels said:

"Mr. Brandeis is a man of strong personality, deep learning, and wide experience in matters that are of great importance to the people at this time. He is a man of democratic sympathies, using the word democratic in its broadest sense, and I consider the choice a happy one."

Alexander Simpson, a leading attorney, said that he did not know Mr. Brandeis personally, but he added:

"From what I have heard of Mr. Brandeis I believe he will become a Supreme Court Justice of the highest standard. I believe he has in him the ability to make him as great a Justice as Justice Hughes."

OPINION IN CHICAGO.

Nomination Generally Praised, but Railroads' Spokesman Dissents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench was received with favor by leading Chicagoans, with a few exceptions. The most notable exception was Slason Thompson, head of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, who generally is recognized as the spokesman of railroad opinion.

"As far as I know," said Mr. Thompson, "Mr. Brandeis was never heard of until he seized upon the statement, originally made by Harrington Emerson, that the railroads could save $1,000,000 a day, and gave it out as his own. That made him famous, and for a time he was the most widely quoted man in the country.

"But he never did anything toward showing the roads how to save this $1,000,000 a day. Instead he caused them a good deal of expense in divers ways. One of these was to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to ask the railroads to answer sixty-five questions regarding their finances and operation. It cost the roads a lot of money to get up the information asked for and the Government a lot of money to print the questions and answers, and later the commission threw the whole thing out as worthless.

"I should say that his appointment to the Supreme Bench will put him in a position where the surroundings will tend to keep his feet closer to the earth. He is a man of unquestioned ability, but he has never shown a disposition to be fair to the railroads."

Moses E. Greenebaum, President of the Greenebaum Sons Banking and Trust Company, said the President's action marked an epoch, inasmuch as a Jew has never before been selected for a place on the Supreme Court bench.

"The appointment is very interesting," said Julius Rosenwald. "Mr. Brandeis is an exceptionally able man and exceptionally well fitted for the position. The news of his selection by President Wilson is very good news."

Ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison said:

"Louis Brandeis is a big man and a big lawyer. It is an excellent choice, and the best of it is Mr. Brandeis is to be found on the side of the people, which is a mighty good thing."

"Fine! Fine!" said Judge Kenesaw M. Landis when told of the nomination. "I know Mr. Brandeis very well. The appointment is fine, just fine."

AS RAILROAD MEN VIEW IT.

Mellen Predicts That Brandeis Will Become Conservative.

In discussing the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court Bench, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, said yesterday:

"All that I can say is that I know Mr. Brandeis personally and have a very high regard for him."

Mr. Willard would not comment on Mr. Brandeis's supposed radical tendencies.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, approves of the nomination of Mr. Brandeis. Mr. Mellen said tonight:

"Louis D. Brandeis is one of the most able lawyers in Massachusetts, and I consider his appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court a most excellent one. He always was on the opposite side with me, but my personal relations with him have been most cordial, for he has been always courteous and decent. Even if he has been a radical before his appointment he is sure to become a conservative after he is sworn into office. I can see no reason why his appointment should not be confirmed."

TAFT IS SILENT.

Declines to Discuss the Appointment of Brandeis.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Ex-President Taft spoke this evening at the commencement exercises at the Rider, Moore, & Stewart Business School in Moose Hall, on "Strengthening the Navy and Coast Protection."

The former President said he had no comment to make on the appointment by President Wilson of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

PRAISED FOR AIDING LABOR.

Arbitration Board Associate Calls the Nomination "Ideal."

The news that Louis D. Brandeis had been nominated as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court spread swiftly among the men who had been associated with him in adjusting labor difficulties in this city. Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, heard of the nomination at his home, where he was confined with a slight attack of the grip, and he at once inquired if any opposition had developed in the Senate. He said that Mr. Brandeis doubtless had made some enemies, but that he hoped the nomination would be confirmed.

"I have been associated with Mr. Brandeis," he said, "as a member of the Arbitration Board in the dress and waist making industry, and have seen his mind work. I should say that his nomination is an ideal one.

"Mr. Brandeis's mind is the most lucid, the clearest, and the justest I've ever met. There may be other men who equal him in this respect, but there is none who is his superior.

"In our work on the Arbitration Board we've come into the closest association, and his unerring sense of justice and ability to get at the truth quickly have been a never-failing source of wonder to me. I do not consider him radical, save in the sense that he has an instinctive sense for truth and fair play and has a keen feeling of sympathy for the people."

Another who has been associated with Mr. Brandeis on the Arbitration Board and who expressed the highest gratification over the honor conferred on him was Robert Bruère, brother of the City Chamberlain.

"If I weren't afraid of saying the merely conventional thing, I should say that Mr. Brandeis is one of the finest and simplest men I've ever known," said Mr. Bruère. "In all of the disputes between employers and employes in which we have been associated he has always impressed me as large minded and remarkably fair. I have the warmest personal regard for him, and am glad he has been thought of in connection with such a position.

"Mr. Brandeis's work as counsel for the Consumers' League has attracted attention in this city. He assisted the women of Illinois in the movement for the ten-hour law. He appeared before the Supreme Court in support of the minimum wage law in Oregon, and in each instance he has given capable and sincere service. I am especially surprised over his selection, because when I saw him on last Friday he gave me no intimation that he anticipated any such thing."

Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Service Commission, said:

"I consider it a significant appointment. Mr. Brandeis is a lawyer of great distinction, with a sound public point of view. I think he will contribute greatly to the Supreme Court by his ability to interpret the law and by his inevitable and inherent sincerity.

"Mr. Brandeis is especially well known among manufacturers in the garment and cloak industries and their employes because he served as mediator in many controversies. He was one of the members of the board that drew up the protocol in the cloak trade in 1910. He is a member of the Mayor's Conciliation Committee, of which Mr. Adler is Chairman. He has assisted in the settlement of disputes in the cotton garment trade. He has done a great deal outside of New York City also, but these are some of the reasons he is known here. I am highly pleased indeed that the President has named him."

Representatives of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association and of the International Garment Workers' Union were in conference at the Imperial Hotel over wages and a new agreement when the report was received of President Wilson's choice.

Morris Hillquit, counsel for the labor organization, and Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the manufacturers, were at once directed to assist in drawing up telegrams of congratulation to be sent to the President and to Mr. Brandeis. These telegrams, which will be sent today, will be signed by the representatives of both organizations.

"We are all of us delighted," said Mr. Cohen. "Mr. Brandeis is an able man and will prove himself so on the bench. It was an excellent thing for Mr. Wilson to do."

Louis Marshall, the attorney, in commenting on Mr. Brandeis's nomination yesterday, said:

"I am very much pleased at the nomination. He is a very able lawyer and will make an exceptionally good Judge, I believe."

Abram I. Elkus in discussing the nomination said:

"Mr. Brandeis should make a good Judge. He is a man of exceptional ability, a deep student, and a hard worker. I have opposed him in various suits and I know him very well. He is a very able lawyer."

BRANDEIS NAMED FOR HIGHEST COURT

Continued from Page 1.

to the Senatorial construction of the clause of the Federal Constitution which sets forth that the President shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint to office, by asking Senators if prospective appointees from their States, in each case, would be acceptable to them, and in taking this courteous course he did not discriminate against Republican members of the Senate.

It was said tonight, however, that Republican Senators did not insist that this earlier practice of President Wilson necessarily established a precedent to which he would be obliged to conform in the selection of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Both Massachusetts Senators are certain to vote against confirmation of Mr. Brandeis's nomination, but nothing has developed to indicate that they will invoke the unwritten law of Senatorial courtesy, which means an appeal to brother Senators to reject the nomination on the ground that Mr. Brandeis is obnoxious to them.

One of the objections to the nomination of Mr. Brandeis came from Southern Senators who feel that the President should have selected for the Supreme Court vacancy a jurist or lawyer from the judicial circuit in which the late Justice Lamar resided and where the vacancy exists. Southern Senators and Southern men pretty generally were in favor of ex-President Taft's nomination, some of them naming him in communications to the White House as their first choice, and others, who supported candidates from their own States, as second choice. The effort to induce the President to choose Mr. Taft was very widespread among Democrats. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, a Democrat, urged the President to nominate Secretary of the Interior Lane, who is from California, but said that if Mr. Lane was not chosen he hoped the President would offer the place to Mr. Taft.

Called Supreme Court "Inadvertent."

Already the opposition to Mr. Brandeis's appointment has taken such form that literature is being quietly circulated among Senators showing Mr. Brandeis's own views regarding the court to which he has been nominated. The particular expression by Mr. Brandeis which has attracted unfavorable attention among Senators was made before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on Jan. 9, 1915, in which he referred to the Supreme Court of the United States as having in its construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust act "inadvertently denied protection to men seeking the right to standardize prices."

One of the members of the committee protested against this reference to the court.

At the time Mr. Brandeis was before the committee in support of the Stevens bill permitting vendors of articles to fix a standard price at which the articles must forever thereafter be sold throughout their course in commerce. He said that the court had denied this right in construing the Sherman act, and his other remarks seemed to imply that he thought the court should be guided more by general considerations than by the law.

"But we may say," said Mr. Brandeis to the committee, "to those men who come here and ask for protection in establishing standard prices, but which the Supreme Court has inadvertently denied them, that we are willing now

* * *

"We are not authorized now," interposed Mr. Barkley of Kentucky, a Democrat of the committee, "I think, to assume the Supreme Court inadvertently does anything."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Brandeis.

Mr. Barkley replied that the court was the highest in the land, and that the assumption of inadvertence in one of its decisions might lead to attack on others.

"The Supreme Court," replied Mr. Brandeis, "is a court which, when it is construing the Constitution of the United States, is supposed to lay down the final law. But we amended the Constitution in respect to the income tax because we believed that the rule laid down by the Supreme Court was not consistent with the public interest."

Further on he said:

"In a very large number of cases where questions of strict law are before the court we have to accept the decision of the court as the highest authority. But on a question of public policy it is no disrespect to the Supreme Court to say that the minority of the court was mistaken. There is no reason why five members of the Supreme Court should know better what public policy demands than five gentlemen of Congress."

Referring again to the court's decision as to the standard price, he said:

"If the court had followed what other courts had said on this subject it would have decided it the other way. It merely exercised its judgment as to what the interests of the country demand and made its interpretation as to what Congress had intended by the Sherman act, and if Congress does not agree with the Supreme Court in this respect it should so declare by enacting the Stevens bill."

Nomination Astonishes Senators.

The nomination of Mr. Brandeis was received by Senators of both parties with little less than dismay. No one seemed to have expected the appointment, and, with few exceptions, all were disappointed. One Democrat of the Committee on Judiciary, to which the nomination was referred, said that only one Democrat of the committee would support the appointment—Mr. Ashurst of Arizona—and he thought Mr. James of Kentucky would be the only other Democrat to favor him. This proved later to be incorrect, as at least seven Democrats were found willing to vote for confirmation. But all the Republicans, except half a dozen of the Progressive group, seemed to be bitterly against the appointment.

The Democrats who have expressed their willingness to support Mr. Brandeis are Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines; Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, Mr. Lea of Tennessee, Mr. Shepherd of Texas, Mr. Pomerene of Ohio, and Mr. James of Kentucky.

The Progressive Republicans who favor the appointment are Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, Mr. Norris of Nebraska, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, and Mr. Poindexter of Washington. Even so progressive a Republican as Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, was noncommittal.

"It is an astounding appointment," said one Republican Senator.

"That mildly expresses it," said another.

Senate Committee Plans Inquiry.

The Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary is Mr. Overman of North Carolina, and the talk about the Senate this afternoon was that he was dumfounded by the nomination. It was said that the committee was already preparing to take testimony on Mr. Brandeis's qualifications, and that the subcommittee for this purpose would not be friendly.

Some even predicted that at the committee's first meeting next week Mr. Brandeis's nomination would be reported adversely. It was said that if the committee did hold hearings on the subject one witness that might be called was Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, who is cited as believing that Mr. Brandeis, as counsel for the shippers, gave away the case against the railroads in their petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 5 per cent. rate increase by admitting that the railroads needed more money. Mr. Brandeis did not favor the increase, but merely recommended greater efficiency of management and the abolition of free services. Instead of this, however, the increase was granted.

Democrats who are understood to oppose definitely the appointment are Mr. Shields of Tennessee, a member of the committee; Mr. Overman of North Carolina, the committee's acting Chairman; Mr. Smith of Georgia, a member; Mr. Reed of Missouri, a member, who some time ago denounced the Stevens Bill, which Mr. Brandeis supported, and Mr. Hardwick of Georgia. Republican opinion against him is practically unanimous.

It has been many years since a judicial appointment, or any other appointment for that matter, has caused the sensation aroused by the Brandeis nomination. Senators in their talk with each other were frankly disturbed about it, and the little colloquys on the subject became at times intense and dramatic. One group of Senators discussing the nomination waited until another joined them, who was known as hostile to Mr. Brandeis ever since he appeared in Washington as counsel for the Pinchot side of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy. The news was bluntly told to him.

"Have we come to this," this Senator is quoted as having said, with an imprecation.

A leading Democrat, who has long been faithful to the Administration's policies, said this afternoon that "many Senators" were of the opinion that the nomination would be rejected, although he had not polled the Senate on his own account. He added that even those Democrats who had steadily supported the President's policies would, some of them, vote against this appointment.

"It doesn't make much difference," said this Senator, "but some are puzzled as to Mr. Brandeis's politics. Some think he is Socialistic. He seems to be a sort of radical Progressive now, although he was once a corporation man. But he later veered around and bitterly assailed the corporations."

As the afternoon wore on there were indications that Senators were making preparations to handle the nomination in a way to keep Mr. Brandeis off the Supreme Court Bench, although there was evident doubt that the Democrats would stand firm when the President put pressure upon them to confirm his appointment.

"There seems to be some excitement here," said one Republican Senator, with a smile, as he passed a group of interested spectators in the lobby.

"Almost as much as inside," was the reply.

"Oh," he said, "the excitement has died down in there, now that concert of action seems to be in prospect."

The suggestion was made today that the appointment of Mr. Brandeis to the Supreme Court would put further obstacles in the way of confirming George H. Rublee of New Hampshire, who has been appointed to the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Rublee and Mr. Brandeis have been closely associated, at least politically, and both favored the Stevens bill, which Mr. Reed of Missouri denounced with bitter comment on Mr. Rublee. The appointment of Mr. Rublee is personally objectionable to Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader, and Senatorial courtesy has thus so far prevented his confirmation. It was said today that while the Senate might finally have accepted Mr. Rublee, the addition of Mr. Brandeis's name increases the complications.

The Committee on the Judiciary will meet on Monday.

BRANDEIS AS A LAWYER.

First Won National Prominence in the Ballinger Investigation.

Louis D. Brandeis has been conspicuous in recent years as a leader of the Jews in the Zionist movement; as an advocate of radical social legislation; as a believer, in certain cases at least, in Government ownership; as an opponent of trusts; as an opponent of increased railroad rates, and a critic of railroad management; as a champion of "scientific management"; as an unpaid representative of minority stockholders; as a representative of labor in disputes between capital and labor, and sometimes as an arbitrator between the two.

Mr. Brandeis first came to be known throughout the country when in 1909 he conducted the investigation into the charges against Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger, regarding the forestry service. It was in the course of this investigation that Mr. Brandeis obtained the admission that among the papers which it was presumed President Taft had considered in his exoneration of Ballinger was a report which he had never seen until after the exoneration and that the report in question had been antedated by some one in the office of Attorney General Wickersham to make it appear that it could have been seen by President Taft before he took the step of exonerating Ballinger. The disclosures of this investigation, together with the exoneration of Ballinger, had a large part in the insurgent movement in the Republican Party which later produced the Progressive Party.

A striking statement which made Mr. Brandeis the centre of controversy was his declaration, when he appeared in behalf of shippers before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Fall of 1910, that efficient management would save the railroads of the country $300,000,000 a year, thus making an increase in freight rates unnecessary. This statement occasioned a good deal of ridicule among railroad men. A Committee of Western Railroad Presidents telegraphed an offer to him to teach them efficiency with the privilege of naming his own salary, if he could show how any measurable part of $300,000,000 a year could be saved. Mr. Brandeis offered to advise the railroads without pay.

Before Mr. Brandeis became prominent in affairs affecting the whole nation he had made a great reputation in Boston as a representative, unpaid in many instances, of the public and of the minority stockholders against public service corporations accused of mismanagement and of extortionate methods. His greatest success as an unpaid representative of the public was in forcing the adoption of his plan in 1905 for the merger of gas companies in Boston. After twenty years of scandal had resulted in strict State control the Boston gas companies sought in 1903 to become consolidated in one concern with a capitalization of $24,000,000. This sum was held by the Public Franchise League to be about $9,000,000 too high. After two years of bitter fighting the plan urged by Mr. Brandeis was adopted. It provided for a capitalization slightly in excess of $15,000,000, a 90 cent gas rate, and a sliding scale of dividends under which the companies would be permitted to add dividends of 1 per cent. to the 7 per cent. stock for each reduction of five cents in the gas rate. As a result of this the gas rate in Boston has since dropped to 80 cents and the stock of the gas companies is paying 9 per cent. dividends. As the representative of the Public Franchise League, Mr. Brandeis had in previous years led the fight which prevented the Boston subways from becoming a purely private enterprise and placed them under the control of the city.

In 1905, as unpaid counsel for a protective committee of policyholders, in the investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Brandeis drafted recommendations urging radical changes to reduce waste. It is said that Grover Cleveland, one of the newly appointed trustees, gave these recommendations to Paul Morton, the incoming President of the Equitable, and told him that on these principles the reorganization should succeed. Later Mr. Brandeis promoted the Savings Insurance League and obtained legislation in Massachusetts in 1907 under which insurance departments were added to savings banks.

Mr. Brandeis has been one of the leaders of the movement for shorter hours for women workers. As unpaid counsel for the National Consumers' League he took up the fight to uphold the Constitutionality of the law passed in Oregon in 1907 to restrict women's work in factories and laundries to ten hours a day. The case of Mr. Brandeis was characterized by the great volume of evidence which he produced to prove that a working day more than ten hours in length was so injurious to women as to become a menace to the community.

Mr. Brandeis was one of the arbitrators after the strike of 70,000 cloakmakers in July, 1910, in this city, and the co-author with Louis Marshall of the peace protocol, which ended the strike and laid the foundation for better relations between employer and employe in that industry.

After the election of President Wilson, Mr. Brandeis had many warm advocates for appointment to a place in the Cabinet, and before the personnel of that body was announced it was reported that he had been under consideration for appointment as Attorney General or Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

In the rate hearings of 1913 and 1914, which resulted in many rises in freight rates, although they were less than the general 5 per cent. increase which was requested by the railroads, Mr. Brandeis took part as a special investigator and adviser for the Chamber of Commerce. His part in this investigation brought about a more friendly feeling toward him than had previously existed on the part of many railroad men.

Mr. Brandeis was born in Louisville, Ky., on Nov. 13, 1856. After attending schools in St. Louis he went to Dresden, where he attended the Annen Realschule from 1873 to 1875.

He attended lectures at Harvard in 1876 and 1877 and received the degree of LL.B. In 1878 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and became a member of the firm of Warren & Brandeis of Boston, which in 1897 became Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter. In 1891 Mr. Brandeis married Alice Goldmark of New York.

DEFINES NEW DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Brandeis's Exposition of 20th Century Nationalism.

The current number of The American Hebrew contains Louis D. Brandeis's address on "Jewish Rights and the Congress" delivered at the recent Carnegie Hall meeting. This address gives Mr. Brandeis's conception of a twentieth century democracy in these words:

"We long for peace; but we begin to see that neither international congresses and courts, nor disarmament can secure peace. Peace can exist only in a world where justice and good-will reign. Justice and good-will involve not merely toleration of differences, but the grants of full rights, despite differences. There must be justice and good-will not only between individuals, but between different peoples. All peoples must have equal rights.

"In the past it has been generally assumed that the full development of one people necessarily involved its domination over others. Strong nationalities are apt to become convinced that by such domination only does civilization advance. Strong nationalities assume their own superiority, and come to believe that they possess the divine right to subject other peoples to their sway. Soon the belief in the existence of such a right becomes converted into a conviction that a duty exists to enforce it. Wars of aggrandizement follow as a natural result of this belief.

"This attitude of certain nationalities is the exact correlative of the position which was generally assumed by the strong in respect to other individuals before democracy became a common possession. The struggles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, both in peace and in war, were devoted largely to overcoming that position as to individuals.

"In establishing the equal right of every person to development it became clear that equal opportunity for all involves this necessary limitation: Each man may develop himself so far, but only so far as his doing so will not interfere with the exercise of a like right by all others. Thus liberty came to mean the right to enjoy life, to acquire property, to pursue happiness in such manner and to such extent as the exercise of the right in each is consistent with the exercise of a like right by every other of our fellow-citizens.

"Liberty thus defined underlies twentieth century democracy. Liberty thus defined exists in a large part of the western world. And, even where this equal right of each individual has not yet been accepted as a political right, its ethical claim is gaining recognition. Democracy rejected the proposal of the superman who should rise through sacrifice of the many. It insists that the full development of each individual is not only a right but a duty to society, and that our best hope for civilization lies not in uniformity but in wide differentiation.

"The movements of the last century have proved that whole peoples have individuality no less marked than that of the single person; that the individuality of a people is irrepressible, and that the misnamed internationalism which seeks the obliteration of nationalities of peoples is unattainable.

"The new nationalism proclaims that each race or people, like each individual, has a right and duty to develop, and that only through such differentiated development will high civilization be attained. Not until these principles of nationalism, like those of democracy are generally accepted, will liberty be fully attained and minorities be secure in their rights. But there is ground for hope that the establishment of these principles will come as one of the compensations of the present war; and with it the solution of the Jewish problem."

HOW BRANDEIS VIEWS COURTS

His Recorded Opinions of Lawyers and Tribunals.

Following are extracts from speeches, writings, and interviews of Mr. Brandeis giving his views on various subjects of national importance:

It is true that at the present time the lawyer does not hold that position with the people that he held fifty years ago, but the reason is not, in my opinion, lack of opportunity. It is because, instead of holding a position of independence between the wealthy and the people, prepared to curb the excesses of either, the able lawyers have to a great extent allowed themselves to become an adjunct of the great corporations and have neglected their obligations to use their powers for the protection of the people.—From an address in 1905.

The economic menace of past ages was the dead hand which gradually acquired a large part of all available lands. The greatest economic menace of today is a very live hand, these great insurance companies which control so large a part of our quick capital.—From a plea for legislation controlling insurance companies when he took part in the insurance investigation in 1905.

What we must do in America is not to attack our Judges but to educate them. All Judges should be made to feel, as many Judges already do, that the things needed to protect liberty are radically different from what they were fifty years back. In some courts the Judges' conceptions of their powers must also change. Some Judges have decided a law unconstitutional simply because they considered the law unwise. These Judges should be made to feel that they have no such right, that their business is not to decide whether the view taken by a Legislature is a wise view, but whether a body of men could reasonably hold such a view. In the past the courts have reached their conclusions largely deductively from preconceived notions and precedents. The method I have tried to employ in arguing cases has been inductive reasoning from the facts.

In general I believe that the courts and the people have been too far apart. There is no subject so complex that the people cannot be interested in it and made to see the truth about it, if pains enough be taken, and I believe that the common agreement of public sentiment should influence the court's decision on many a question.—From an interview by Ernest Poole in The American Magazine of March, 1911.

However averse we may be to Government ownership, and whatever disposition may be made of the Boston & Maine, after it has been acquired by the Commonwealth, there is now no way through which the needed improvement in our transportation conditions can be procured except through the exercise of its reserved right to take away the Boston & Maine from the control of the New Haven.—From a statement on the New Haven Railroad situation on Dec. 1, 1912.

Under the guise of protecting American labor, J. P. Morgan and the management of the United States Steel Corporation not only employ armies of poor, ignorant foreigners, but after grinding their faces in a manner not permitted in any other civilized country, throw them at the age of 40 years, old men, upon the scrap heap.—From a speech to business men at the Republican Club in this city on Jan. 13, 1912.

The real cause that is disturbing business today is not the uncertainty as to the interpretation of "reasonable" or "unreasonable" restraint of trade; it is this social unrest of our people in this struggle with which none in our history save the Revolution and the civil war can be compared.—From a speech on Feb. 9, 1912, at the Ethical Culture Society's Meeting House.

Politically every American is free and independent; industrially a large proportion of Americans are dependent upon the arbitrary will of others. None of our contrasts is more marked than that between our political liberty and our industrial absolutism.

We have become a nation of employes and the legislative power has been invoked to improve working conditions. Such legislation might bring health, comfort, and leisure, but could not bring liberty. Organized labor has taken a long step forward, but has been unable to cope with the trusts.

But behind the trusts is a still greater power, the power which controls the trusts and railroads and the other great business enterprises—the money power. Money and credit are still the lifeblood of business and the concentration of money and credit has proceeded to such an extent that no large enterprise can be successfully undertaken or pursued without the consent of a few men to whom tribute must be paid.

The great capitalistic combinations, falsely so-called "co-operation," will cease because they are inconsistent with liberty. But in their place will arise true co-operation; that democratic joining together of men in industry for their common benefit, under which men's faculties will be liberated and developed.—From a speech on Nov. 7, 1913, at the Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS HERE

Majority Opinion Is Opposed to the Brandeis Appointment.

Comments of this morning's newspapers on the appointment of Mr. Brandeis follow:

A Radical Justice.

From The World.

It is not to be denied that Mr. Brandeis is a radical, and it is because he is a radical of unusual ability and character that his elevation to the bench will be regarded by most people with emphatic approval. Second to none of his prospective associates in learning and legal experience, he will carry into their counsels predilections that are none the less desirable because uncommon.

"Ridiculously Unfit."

From The Sun.

Possibly it was President Wilson's intention to break in this case all of the precedents which have determined in the past the choice of members of the Supreme Court. Perhaps he desired to try the experiment of infusing into the court the type of mind and of legal temperament which other Presidents have successfully endeavored to avoid in making their selections.

Perhaps, again, Mr. Wilson, in accordance with his sometimes singular methods of reaching a given result, had no other purpose than to test the Senate's vigilance and firmness in the exercise of its duty to protect the bench of the Supreme Court from such utterly and even ridiculously unfit appointments as this.

"Never Made a Worse Mistake."

From The Press.

In recent days, very properly proclaiming his right to change his mind when he was wrong, President Wilson has been endeavoring to correct some hideous mistakes in which he had persisted since he went into the White House. He never made a worst mistake than he has made in this nomination of Brandeis. For his own sake, for the sake of the respect in which the Supreme Court ought to be held by the American people, for the sake of our institutions which are always on trial before our own nation as well as the world, President Wilson should correct this Brandeis mistake. He should withdraw the nomination. If he fails to withdraw it the United States Senate should throw it out.

Maybe He Has Changed His Mind.

From The Tribune.

Maybe Mr. Brandeis has commended himself to Mr. Wilson by showing that he, too, can change his mind. The country hopes so. It would be a misfortune if he carried to the Supreme bench the narrow, mistaken attitude toward the vital industry of transportation which he took when he was serving as adviser to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Praise for Brandeis.

From The New Yorker Herold.

What pleases us especially in the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the United States Supreme Court is that he achieved his success in the world not by means of his checkbook, but through personal service. He is a rich man and could have accomplished his purpose as thousands of others by means of money if his better instincts had not dictated a sacrifice in the interest of his fellowmen. He gave a great deal of money to worthy purposes, but he rendered even more important service in his fight against the oppressors of the people.

YUNNAN REVOLT SPREADING.

Strict Chinese Censorship Leaves Situation in West Obscure.

SHANGHAI, China., Jan. 28.—The situation in Western China is extremely obscure, owing to the strict Chinese censorship in the interior, while messages from Yunnan Province by way of Hai-phong are severely censored between Hai-phong and Hongkong. Advices indicate that the Yunnan revolutionists are making steady progress in their invasion of Sze-chuen Province. Today the Chinese telegraph administration issued a notice that communication with Kwei-yang and Cheng-tu was interrupted.

Telegrams from Chung-king yesterday reported the situation quiet, with reinforcements from the North arriving, and stated that there was no probability of fighting there in the near future. While the situation at Shanghai is quiet, the official notification of the postponement of the coronation of Yuan Shih-kai was so indefinite that it does not appear to have altered the South Chinese opposition to him, which is evidenced by the newspapers in the vernacular, printed in the international settlement. These ridiculed the intimation by the Post Office authorities that the publications could not be transmitted through the mails unless they were dated the first year of the Chinese Empire, instead of according to the Western calendar, by printing the former in the minutest of type.

The Moderates, furthermore, have been embittered by the fact that seventy-six prominent residents of Shanghai, including former Premier Tang-Shao-yi, Liang Chi-chao, the scholar; former Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Chung-wei and Wen-tsung-yao have been proscribed and are afraid to leave their homes for fear of violence.

Japan's ideas of the situation are evidenced by the arrival of General Aoki, former Commandant at Port Arthur, who has been stationed at Shanghai for the present with orders to report direct to the General Staff at Tokio.

PEKING, Dec. 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Government of Yuan Shih-kai minimizes the size of the revolutionary movement in Yunnan Province and its military forces have little fear of greater disturbance unless the revolution spreads to provinces nearer the Yangtze Valley.

Yunnan Province is isolated and the only railway connection it has with the sea is the French Railway extending from French Indo-China to Yunnan-fu. This lane was crippled badly recently by landslides in the mountains of Southern Yunnan, and it is now impossible to make a continuous railway journey to Yunnan-fu.

It is believed Tsai Ao and other leaders anticipated a general revolution in South China, but their plans apparently miscarried. Yunnan easily fell under the sway of Tsai Ao, as the Military Governor, General Tang Chi-yao, joined the protest against the monarchical restoration and carried with him most of the Government troops in the province.

Reports were spread by the revolutionaries that Kweichow, Sze-chuen, Kwantung, and Kwangsi Provinces had joined in the movement. It is now learned that the Governors of those provinces were invited to join. Instead some of them advised Yuan Shih-kai of their loyalty to him.

Chinese newspapers openly charge Japan with fomenting the Yunnan insurrection and say news of it was given out through Japanese sources even before trouble occurred. This charge applies particularly to the first report that five provinces rebelled simultaneously.

American's Trial Dropped.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Government has dropped the case against Edward Weinacht, the American, who formerly was London manager of the Adams Express Company, and Douglas Simpson Deans, a British subject, also formerly employed by that company, who were tried recently on the charge of "trading with the enemy," the trial resulting in a disagreement of the jury.

BANK ROBBER BAND BARES POLICE PLOT

Chicago Thieves, Captured, Confess That Criminals Were Imported to City.

GRAND JURY INQUIRY TODAY

Six or More Officers of Department Likely to be Arrested—$1,500 Is Recovered.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Just thirty-six hours after the sensational $15,000 robbery of the Washington Park National Bank yesterday morning, the police had made this progress tonight:

The arrest of the alleged robbers.

The confession of one of the bandits.

Information that criminals had been imported from the East at the instance of "certain politicians and policemen" to perpetrate a series of crimes to discredit the city administration, put Nicholas Hunt, new Chief of the Detective Bureau, under a cloud and thus indirectly get revenge on Maclay Hoyne, State's Attorney, for his recent successful prosecution of police graft cases.

Clearing up of several minor crimes by the confession.

Call for a special Grand Jury tomorrow to take speedy action against the prisoners.

At fewest six police officers are expected to be taken into custody before morning.

The confession, according to Mr. Hoyne, was made by Eddie Mack, who came from New York and was leader of the band. He implicated four others as his companions—Harry Kramer, Harry Brandt, alias Goldberg; Charles Kramer, alias Byrnes, alias Burnes, alias "Big Polly," owner of a west side saloon, and Alex Brodie. They were not "boy bandits," as at first suspected.

For two years State's Attorney Hoyne has been sending detectives and police officers to prison for protecting criminals. Recently Captain John Halpin, Nicholas Hunt's predecessor as Chief of Detectives, was convicted. Twelve hundred more policemen were needed, and in their absence the regular Winter campaign of the bandits went forward with little check. A robber held up the Cook Tourist Agency a week ago, killed a policeman, wounded the cashier, and escaped. It seemed the climax of the crime wave until the bank robbery overshadowed it.

J. Garland Stahl, better known as "Jake" Stahl, former manager of the Boston Red Sox, is Vice President of the bank. He and other employes in the institution, with depositors, including a Judge of the Municipal Court, were held up by masked men, who escaped in an automobile.

Captain Hunt put picked men on the case, but the glory was reserved for two comparatively obscure "plain clothes" men, Detective Sergeants John Carton and Michael Vaughen, whom Mayor Thompson in person complimented. Carton and Vaughen were assigned last New Year's Eve to the robbery of The Daily News barns by five men, who got $444. They were looking for one Fein in that connection and had a clue that a man with a peculiar walk also was implicated. The fact that five men were in the bank robbery was their only clue.

"Did one of the robbers have a funny walk?" Vaughen asked Stahl.

"He did."

"That's Eddie Mack," Vaughen asserted.

The detectives found Mack at his home. A woman arrested with him dropped a remark that Fein might be found at 406 Southwestern Avenue. Carton and Vaughen, reinforced by other detectives, made the remaining arrests at this address.

Mr. Stahl identified Mack and four of the men arrested. The prisoners were Eddie Mack, Eddie Burns, alias Byrnes; Harry Fein, alias "Pinkie"; Harry Brandt, Carl Hoffman, Aleck Brodie, Mrs. Margaret Hogan, Mrs. Beckie Fein, and Julia Costello. Joseph Friedman and his wife were held as witnesses.

ADVANCE IMMIGRATION BILL.

House Committee Members Report in Favor of a Literacy Test.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Disregarding the President's opposition to the literacy test, which caused a similar bill to be vetoed at the last session, the House Committee on Immigration ordered a favorable report tonight on the Burnett Immigration bill. An effort will be made to put the bill through the House immediately.

One important new section was added to the bill by the committee. This provides for the exclusion of Hindus, as demanded by Pacific Coast members of the House. The bill provides for the exclusion of all Asiatics, but is made nugatory, so far as Japan is concerned, by a proviso that the exclusion amendment shall not apply to the subjects of any country with which the United States has immigration treaties. The Root-Takahira agreement, under which Japanese laborers are barred from the United States, is said to come within this class. Advocates of the Burnett bill do not expect any serious opposition to the proposal to exclude Hindus.

The literacy test provision is substantially that carried in the bill last session. It provides that all aliens of more than 16 years of age applying for admission to this country shall be able to read English or some other language. The test is not applicable to fathers more than 55 years of age, to mothers, wives, or dependent daughters.

WILSON CARRIES FIGHT TO THE WEST

Continued from Page 1.

what the President or Mr. Mann said a year ago as I am about the truth of what they said," exclaimed Mr. Dies. "I concede a man's right to change his opinion. I admire the courage of gentlemen who announce a change of opinion, but before I follow them to the mourners' bench I want to know the reason for the change."

Mr. Mann retorted by accusing Mr. Dies of being unwilling to consider changed conditions.

"I know that the events of the last year have modified the situation so far as we are concerned," said Mr. Mann. "I believe it is our duty to arm ourselves for defense. The trouble with some of these patriotic, sincere, but misguided lingerers in the past is that they lean on an event until it is ancient history. While the President of the United States is going round the country to state his case, it were more becoming for members of his party to at least await his statement before abusing him as talking 'idiotically,' as the gentleman from Texas has done today."

Representative Claude Kitchin, the majority leader of the House and a foe of the preparedness program, discussed the President's New York speeches in an interview today. When asked what he thought of the speeches, Mr. Kitchin said:

"Elegantly dictioned and no doubt charmingly delivered. I am glad in his speech the President repudiated the persistent statement of General Wood that this country is in serious danger of invasion by some great power after the European war."

BRITISH APPROVE SPEECH.

President's Sentiments on Peace and War Commended in London.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29.—The London morning newspapers express enthusiastic approval of President Wilson's speech before the Railway Business Association in New York on Thursday night. The Times says:

"Only those who have not followed the developments of political ideas in the mind of President Wilson will be surprised by the language of his address. No honest man, whose views have been formed chiefly by abstract thought and academic study, can escape the bracing influence of responsible contact with the facts.

"The speech amounts to a deliberate and formal justification of our conduct in sustaining with our whole strength what Sir Edward Grey recently called the transcending cause for which the Allies are fighting. It brings all that is best in American opinion into complete harmony with ours and contains a pledge that minor technical controversies that will inevitably arise between the Entente Allies and the United States will be settled in an amicable spirit."

The Daily Graphic says:

"The progress of events has convinced President Wilson that he cannot continue to take a limited view of the duty of his country. He has a great opportunity. If the United States decides to stand before the world as a defender of the rights of humanity it may alter the history of mankind for generations to come."

The Standard says:

"If there is any warning to be found in his words it is to the people of America rather than to either of the belligerents. His intention is to arouse his countrymen to the fact that neither the Monroe Doctrine nor any other doctrine is of material value unless the power exists behind it to enforce its principles."

Dealing with President Wilson's statement, "I cannot tell you what the international relations of the country will be tomorrow," The Daily News, in its editorial, says:

"Uttered by a man of the President's almost pedantic precision of speech, it is impossible to treat such words as a mere rhetorical flourish. On the other hand, they can be addressed to only one quarter.

"The lofty language in which the whole passage is couched would be ridiculous if applied to any but the very gravest offenses committed by very formidable offenders. When President Wilson says the Americans are ready to fight for vindication of character and honor he is clearly concerned with more serious issues than mailbags."

The Daily News then reviews Germany's actions with regard to the Lusitania note from the United States, and what it terms Austria's similar course in her submarine warfare, and declares the result has been "to degrade, however unjustly, in the eyes of both neutral and belligerent nations, the principles on which America took her stand and the sincerity of her own belief in them."

"It is impossible," The Daily News continues, "that President Wilson does not know this and care about it. It was always certain that he would make a strong effort to reaffirm his compromised position. And without prying into the real aims of Colonel House's mission, it may be assumed as certain that this was one of his main objects.

"It can hardly be an accident that the President's explosion has taken place since Colonel House's arrival in Berlin. Presumably he has failed, or is failing, in his object, and the President finds himself reluctantly forced into paths very alien from his ordinary temper and methods.

"Neither this country nor her allies can see with indifference the courses into which America is being driven. They will entail, if driven to a conclusion, losses and disadvantages which will go far to balance any material or moral gain that may result to the Entente Powers from an estrangement of America, and the Central Powers.

"But President Wilson is on firm ground in his declaration that there are things more important even than peace. Provocation in his case has passed the uttermost limit. If his unexemplified patience is indeed exhausted it does not lie in anybody's mouth to say he is wrong to take the action he has so strenuously sought to avoid."

CHICAGO EAGER TO LISTEN.

30,000 Persons Trying to Get Tickets for President's Auditorium Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Nearly 30,000 persons are clamoring for tickets of admission to the Auditorium Theatre next Monday night, when President Wilson will speak. There are only 3,747 seats and the committee in charge is in a quandary. Admission will be by ticket only and there is a waiting list of from five to six persons for every person accommodated. That President Wilson will be enthusiastically received in Chicago is a foregone conclusion.

He will pass through Chicago on Monday morning for Milwaukee, making speeches from the rear platform of his car at Waukegan, Kenosha, and Racine. After speaking in Milwaukee, President Wilson will return to Chicago. The route from the Northwestern Station to the Blackstone Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will dine and spend the night, will be lined by 700 policemen.

ST. LOUIS TO HONOR WILSON.

Schools to Close While He Is There—Regiment as Escort.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The Board of Education today ordered the closing of all public schools next Thursday during the occasion of President Wilson's visit to St. Louis.

A detachment of the First Regiment, Missouri National Guard, will escort the President from the Union Station to a downtown hotel, where he is to take breakfast with 600 members of the Business Men's League and from there to the Coliseum, where he is to address between 10,000 and 15,000 persons.

Weber and Heilbroner

continue their annual clearance reductions, embracing every suit and overcoat in their regular Winter stock, except dress clothes. Satisfactory selections are still available. No charge for alterations.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New
44th and Broadway
241 Broadway
1185 Broadway
42nd and Fifth Avenue

THE OLDEST AND THE STRONGEST

This Company is not only the oldest in this line of business in this country, but it has the largest Capital and Surplus.

Since its organization in 1892 it has guaranteed mortgages aggregating

$590,000,000.

There have been repaid to the investors, who did not lose a dollar of their principal and who never had to wait for their interest, mortgages totalling

$335,000,000

There are now outstanding guarantees aggregating

$255,000,000

Our Guaranteed Mortgages are the best investment for those who cannot afford to lose their principal and who wish to receive their income regularly without any delay.

Any amount can be invested with the protection of our guarantee.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Resinol Soap

a friend to tender skins

Any soap will clean your skin—a bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion. But you know that laundry soap contains harsh, drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it for your toilet.

Many ill-made toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it is added the soothing, healing Resinol medication, which doctors have used for over 20 years in treating skin troubles. Thus it comforts tender skins, and helps nature clear the complexion and keep the hair rich, lustrous and free from dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

Resinol Shaving Stick also contains the Resinol medication, making it most soothing to easily-irritated faces.

To the Men's Wear Dealers of New York

The Kavanaugh Knitting Co. of Waterford, N. Y., announces that their advertising campaign in the New York Times, World and American will start on March 1st, 1916, to promote the sale of

KAVANAUGH KNIT

BALBRIGGAN and LISLE Undergarments for Men

We recommend that your stock be complete when the advertising begins. Ask your jobber about it.

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO.,
Waterford, N. Y.

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigar in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

SANITOL POWDER OR PASTE

Save Time, Money, Worry

¶ A recent canvass of automobile manufacturers shows that The New York Times is the favored newspaper of owners of every make of car.

¶ A greater number of persons interested in automobiles are readers of The New York Times than of any other newspaper.

¶ When buying, hiring, or disposing of an automobile, use the Automobile Exchange column of The Times.

Circulation 318,274

Average, Daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1915.

Telephone Bryant 1000

MRS. MOHR TRIPS IN HER TESTIMONY

Makes Admissions Under Cross-Examination, but Insists She Loved Husband.

ASKED ABOUT DIVORCE SUIT

Admits She Talked of Giving Doctor Freedom in Return for Newport Villa and $75,000.

UNCERTAIN ABOUT LETTERS

Says She Might Have Written More Threats to Miss Burger Than Have Been Disclosed at Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28.—To persuade the jury sitting in her trial that she could not have instigated the murder of her husband, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, who resumed her testimony and remained on the stand throughout the day, relied chiefly upon her ability to prove by smiling assertion, sobbing reiteration, and corroborative evidence that she never ceased to love Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr, despite his cruelty and unfaithfulness. On the other hand, Attorney General Rice, who continued his cross-examination, dragged this defense into the light of sarcasm, ridicule, and contradiction.

Mrs. Mohr seemed helpless sometimes under the cutting questions of the Attorney General; she made confused admissions that seemed to reduce some of her assertions to absurdity; she was caught in traps through contradictions in her testimony—but, no matter how absurd or inconsistent it might seem to others, no matter to what degree of sarcasm or ridicule it might expose her, the witness never wavered nor hesitated in sticking to her original assertion that she loved Dr. Mohr and always strove to rekindle his love for her.

Nor was Mr. Rice successful in forcing from Mrs. Mohr a denial or contradiction of any essential part of her original story. The Attorney General closed his cross-examination at the adjournment of court this afternoon, and, when he had finished, the whole question seemed to be whether he had discredited Mrs. Mohr as a witness. Tonight her story stands. The question is: Can it be believed?

Early in his examination Mr. Rice obtained from Mrs. Mohr the admission that for two or three years before the doctor's death she had him under almost constant surveillance through his servants, that she interviewed and corresponded with every one possible who associated with him, and that he did nothing of which she did not have full knowledge.

In the midst of this situation, the witness admitted, she brought a suit for separate maintenance, to which her husband replied with a suit for absolute divorce. She made a charge of contempt of court against him, which he answered with a countercharge of contempt, and she obtained an injunction prohibiting his disposing of any of his property. The litigation of these cases was pending when the doctor was murdered.

Always Tried to Please Husband.

These facts established, the questions and answers followed:

Q.—Did you obtain all of your information about the doctor's movement in order to get evidence for your separation suits? A.—No, I never intended to get the separation. I was simply anxious to know what my husband was doing.

Q.—Wasn't your purpose in bringing the suit simply to irritate the doctor? A.—No, I did all I could to please him.

Q.—Didn't you bring a suit for only partial divorce so as to keep him from being a free man? Did you think it would please him for you to sue for separation when he wanted an absolute divorce? A.—I never thought he wanted an absolute divorce, and I always wanted to please him.

Q.—You thought, then, that your tying up all of his property by an injunction would tickle him to death? A.—I wanted to protect the property for him and me. I wasn't trying to displease him.

Q.—And did you think he was pleased when he brought his countersuit for divorce against you, charging you with extreme cruelty and unfaithfulness? A.—I thought his cross-petition was a bluff. I thought his charges of extreme cruelty and unfaithfulness were in fun, for he had nothing on me.

Q.—Your cross-petition in the divorce suits were brought, then, in a playful spirit? A.—It seems that way.

Q.—And it was in the same playful spirit that he sought to put you in jail for contempt of court, and you sought to put him in jail? A.—It might have been.

Q.—As a result of that playful spirit both of you might have gone to jail? A.—I did not know what would be done.

Q.—Did you hope that you and the doctor would be reconciled by meeting in jail? A.—No.

Mrs. Mohr admitted later that she had once suggested to her lawyer, Arthur Cushing, that she might settle her differences with the doctor on the basis of an absolute divorce, if the doctor would give her $75,000 and Montpellier, his Newport estate, but she followed this admission with the assertion that she had afterwards told Mr. Cushing that she did not want a divorce even on these terms, because she loved her husband.

In another part of his cross-examination, Mr. Rice made Mrs. Mohr retell her story of cruelty at the hands of her husband, going over in detail the occasion of each beating and reported instance of unfaithfulness. Then, sharpening his voice with all of the sarcasm at his command, the Attorney General said:

Q.—After he gave you a terrible beating in February, 1909, did you love him still? A.—Yes, I always loved him.

Q.—After he beat you in June, 1909, you still loved him? A.—Yes, I loved him dearly.

Q.—After he beat you in September, 1909, you loved him still? A.—Yes, I loved him always.

Q.—After he beat you and knocked you into the bathtub, did you still love him? A.—Yes.

Q.—After he threatened to kill you and then put it off until the next morning, did you still love him? A.—With all my heart. He'd about kill me one day and love me the next.

Q.—When you knew he was intimate with other women, you still loved him? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when he wrote you the one love letter of your life in which he said, "I don't want anything around that reminds me of you," and barred you from all of his Providence houses, you loved him still? A.—Yes, I never stopped.

Q.—Was this love born of hate? A.—No, it was love from the bottom of my heart. He was my husband and the father of my children and I knew that he loved me and just went around with these other women for fun. We had our quarrels, it's true, but at bottom we loved.

Mrs. Mohr was in tears, and her voice was breaking, by the time that Mr. Rice reached the climax of his caustic questioning. She recovered somewhat, however, when the Attorney General took another tack, and led her into what some believed was the most dangerous trap in which she found herself during the day.

May Have Written More Letters.

Mr. Rice picked up the two letters already in evidence written by Mrs. Mohr to George W. Rooks, in which she threatened his sister-in-law, Miss Emily G. Burger, who was wounded when Dr. Mohr was killed, and asked Mrs. Mohr if she had ever written any other letters threatening Miss Burger. Mrs. Mohr replied that she had not and that she had written these two only to frighten the woman who had stolen her husband's affection.

"Are you not saying that these are the only two threats because you believed that they are the only letters which the State has?"

"No, I am positive. So far as I can remember."

Mr. Rice then produced three letters, not in evidence before, and Mrs. Mohr identified her handwriting in them. They were all addressed to Mr. Rooks, and in one of them, referring to Miss Burger, she said, "I think that if I could have gotten hold of her on Saturday, that I would have just about killed her. She will not feel quite so smart when I tell a few things about her in court."

The other two letters related to the alleged efforts of Mrs. Mohr and Mr. Rooks to stop Miss Burger's going with Dr. Mohr.

Mrs. Mohr then said that the five letters were all she could remember sending Mr. Rooks, but when Mr. Rice asked her whether if he produced five more letters, she would not make ten the limit, she admitted that she might have written Mr. Rooks other letters.

Mr. Rice then questioned Mrs. Mohr about her actions on the night when her husband was shot. She said that she was frantic with grief and "thought only about getting to the Rhode Island Hospital," where he was, as quickly as possible. But she admitted that before leaving her home, although the hour was before daybreak, she stopped to telephone the news to her lawyer. Mrs. Mohr also admitted that before her husband had been dead an hour she signed a petition seeking her appointment as custodian of his property and was on her way to his office, but she insisted that she did these things by advice of her counsel, and was really distressed at the doctor's death.

Avoided Testifying Against Doctor.

Mr. Rice took up the case in which Dr. Mohr was charged with assaulting Mary McConville, one of his servants, and asked Mrs. Mohr if she did not know that the doctor's defense was that she had inspired Mary McConville to make the charge so that she might have evidence to support her divorce suit. Mrs. Mohr admitted this knowledge, but denied that she had been responsible for the accusation, and repeated that she left the State to avoid testifying. She admitted later that Mary McConville would have been one of her witnesses if her separation suit had come to trial. Dr. Mohr was acquitted of the assault charge.

Mr. Rice asked Mrs. Mohr if Mary McConville was not her first cousin and if she had not told the servant to "put a bullet" into Dr. Mohr's head, but the witness answered both questions with emphatic negatives.

Mrs. Mohr, answering Mr. Rice's questions, said that she had insured the life of her nephew, Joseph Hannon, and had collected on the policy after his death, but had to sue the insurance company to get the money. From this the Attorney General attempted to make Mrs. Mohr admit that she had taken Dr. Mohr to Lynn, Mass., for what she considers her second marriage to him, because she knew that she had never been married, and that she would have to prove that she was the doctor's wife before she could get the insurance money. Mrs. Mohr denied that this was a fact.

"Didn't you take the doctor to Lynn and marry him there when he was drunk?" Mr. Rice asked.

"No," replied Mrs. Mohr. "You can ask the gentleman who married us."

"Didn't the doctor repeatedly say that he was never married to you?"

"No, he certainly did not."

Mrs. Mohr admitted that in obtaining information about her husband's movements, and in advising the doctor that she had learned of his activities, she used her son Charlie as messenger. She also admitted that she had been on very friendly terms with a number of police officials in Newport and this was considered a point for the State, in view of the fact that George Healis, Dr. Mohr's chauffeur, who turned State's evidence, said that Mrs. Mohr had wanted the murder committed in the Newport jurisdiction because she "stood in" with the police there.

Mr. Rice asked Mrs. Mohr if she had not told her "tale of woe" in the hope of eliciting the sympathy of the jurymen, but she denied this.

It is not customary here for court to sit on Saturday, but Judge Stearns has decided to hold a morning session tomorrow. Mrs. Mohr will testify under redirect examination.

7 HURT IN POWDER "FLARE."

180,000 Pounds of du Pont Smokeless Burns at Carney's Point, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 28.—Seven workmen were burned, three seriously, in four fires that occurred at 6 o'clock tonight at the Carney's Point, N. J., plant of the du Pont Powder Company. One hundred and eighty thousand pounds of smokeless rifle powder were consumed, causing a loss to the company of approximately $100,000. The buildings destroyed were not valuable. The cause of the fires, which could be seen for thirty miles, has not been determined.

The injured brought to Delaware Hospital here were:

FRED. FITZ, Reading, Penn., seriously burned about the body.
LAWRENCE HOLT, 906 Pine Street, Camden, N. J., seriously burned about the body.
WILLIAM WALLACE, Haglen, Penn., seriously burned about the body.
HARRY MILLER, 329 South Second Street, Philadelphia, burned about the face.
J. E. WILLIAMS, address not known, burned about the face and body.
DAVID BALL, 607 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, burned about the face and hands.
FRED. STARLING, address not known, slightly burned.

The first fire was in a rifle powder detention house at Plant No. 1.

The victims were at work there. Another detention house in Plant No. 3 was ignited. The fire next spread to a rifle powder dry house several hundred feet away. It was burned. The last structure to go was a car unloading house.

There were no explosions, only "flares," which is always the case when smokeless powder is not confined.

At 8 o'clock tonight 1,200 pounds of smokeless powder stored in a service house also ignited and burned. This was independent of the previous fires tonight. It was an outcome of the burning of a "sweetie" house in Plant No. 3 a fortnight ago, which was still smoldering.

GUARD CORPS IN UNIVERSITY

Minnesota Alumni Here Are Told About It at Dinner.

The University of Minnesota is proud of the fact that she has raised a National Guard corps which is listed by the War Department as the first of ten college commands. George E. Vincent, President of the University, told the New York Alumni all about it last night, at their annual dinner held in the Broadway Central Hotel. Dr. Benjamin Gruenberg presided and the speakers included Professors John Downey of the University, John Dewey of Columbia, F. H. Constant of Princeton, John Zelney, and John Berky.

Mr. Vincent in his speech said that while men disagreed as to the prospects of the war there ought to be no disagreement as to the need for drastic revision of our theories, sentiments, and habits, and a readjustment of all our activities. He said that this people must prepare for an industrial and commercial struggle in the world's markets and for interchanges in our social order.

"The days of drift, of easy faith in manifest destiny, of lucky chance, of softness and ease, of ruthless individualism, of privilege and pull are numbered," he declared. "If we cannot discipline ourselves into economic and moral efficiency we may be certain that the job will be undertaken by others."

THINKS 20,000 MEN COULD RAID AMERICA

Col. Haan, Army Strategist, Believes Such a Force Could Hold Nearly Any of Our Harbors.

BOSTON EASY TO DESTROY

Senate Committee Is Told That an army of 1,025,000 Men Is Needed to Defend Our Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Why a force of at least 1,025,000 men would be needed to protect the "vital areas" of the United States against a strong enemy was detailed to the Senate Military Committee today by Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, a member of a War Department board which spent seven years working out defense plans.

The board, known as the National Land Defense Board, and of which Major Gen. Wotherspoon was President, visited and studied minutely every part of the coast line. It reported in 1913, but its findings have been kept secret by the department. Among other information, it submitted detailed working plans, drawn up in conjunction with the Engineer Corps, for meeting emergencies. Colonel Haan said some of these plans now were being used in revising the defenses of the metropolitan districts in accordance with latest information as to the range of foreign field artillery and naval guns.

The board's purpose, Colonel Haan explained, was to determine the necessary auxiliary field fortifications and troops necessary for defense against raiding parties, and did not contemplate war plans for use in the event of an invasion by a large army. It was then estimated, he said, that a division of 20,000 might be landed by a raiding force.

"Of what use would it be to land a division of 20,000 men?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"If they could land a division now," Colonel Haan replied, "they could take almost any place we have. Then they would have a harbor where an invading army might be landed and which would be held by their fleet as a base."

To protect the various areas from Portland, Me., to Norfolk, Colonel Haan added, the board had concluded that the following divisions would be necessary, each to be a well-balanced organization of 20,000 men:

Portland, one division; Boston, two divisions; Narragansett, one division; New London, one division; Northern New York, two divisions; Southern New York, two divisions; Delaware, one division; Washington and Baltimore, two divisions; Norfolk, two divisions, and a general reserve of six divisions. The revised defense plans for Boston and New York called for an increased number of men, he added, making a total of 380,000 mobile troops necessary for this section, exclusive of the coast artillery supports and battery personnel.

1,025,000 Men for Defense.

South of Norfolk, he said, the board had only estimated on the basis of the coast artillery supports, because most of the cities so valuable as to require defense were far from the guns. Twelve regiments for this work would be needed, he said.

The needs of the Pacific Coast he gave as three divisions in the Puget Sound region, one at the mouth of the Columbia River, three at San Francisco, and one at Los Angeles and San Diego. Six divisions should be held in reserve, he said.

"How large an army would these plans involve?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"One million and twenty-five thousand men to protect the critical areas," Colonel Haan replied.

Ships could lie outside of Boston, Colonel Haan said, in discussing harbor defenses, and destroy the navy yard, the State House, the Fore River Works, and the business district without being in range of the American guns. He recommended that 8 sixteen-inch rifles for direct fire and 16 twelve-inch long-range mortars be added to the defenses there, all with a range of more than 30,000 yards, against the maximum range of 18,000 yards of the present guns.

Plans for the Boston fortifications, Colonel Haan said, were laid thirty years ago when the British battleship Benbow, with guns having a range of three or four miles at most, was a type ship. The guns of the new British ship, Queen Elizabeth, he said, were supposed to have a range of about fourteen miles. The twelve-inch mortars for the Canal Zone, he said, had a similar range.

Colonel Haan disclosed also that during recent navy manoeuvres at Boston, the ships by new tactics to avoid the mortar fire, succeeded to a large extent in rendering the theoretical fire of these guns ineffective.

Our Aeroplanes Inferior.

American aeroplanes are inferior to foreign machines because of poorer high-powered motors, Rear Admiral Griffin, chief engineer of the navy, today told the House Naval Committee. "In our present service," he said, "we have no high-powere aeroplane motors that are entirely satisfactory.

He added, however, that there were satisfactory moderate power aeroplane engines and that the navy was about to test some new American high-power motors.

There had not been the encouragement for the aeroplane motor development here that there had been abroad, he said.

Admiral Griffin praised American naval efficiency, saying that, ship for ship, American battleships compare favorably with foreign warships. He said there was no really satisfactory information regarding foreign submarine efficiency, but he thought American submarine craft were as good as any.

The maximum cost of putting into operation the Chamberlain bill proposing universal military training would be $188,000,000 a year, according to figures submitted to the Senate Committee by Quartermaster General Aleshire. They were based on the assumption that 11,000,000 men between the ages of 12 and 23 years would be trained. The average cost of a continental army proposed in the War Department measure was estimated at $31,000,000.

Before the House Commerce Committee another feature of the preparedness program was taken up, Secretary Garrison appearing in favor of a proposal to broaden the General Dam act to encourage water power development and consequent manufacture of nitrates from the air.

FAVORS DEFENSE BONDS.

Perry Belmont Advocates Popular Issue in Small Denominations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Perry Belmont, who is a Director of the Navy League, proposes as a means of financing national defense what he calls a "poor man's loan," or an issue of United States bonds of low denominations to be put out, as are postal savings bonds, without the intervention of banking interests. The lowest denomination of these bonds would be $20 and the highest $500.

Mr. Belmont said tonight that in all the discussion thus far of plans for preparedness there had been no practical suggestion of a way to provide the large amount of money that would be required. He contends that only by the issue of bonds can the Government hope to pay for the vast increase in military expenditures demanded by the President's policy. The Navy League has twice indorsed the idea of issuing bonds to build battleships.

The idea of distributing the cost of defense over a long period of years is urged by Mr. Belmont as being fair to this and succeeding generations, while the ability of the United States at this time to carry such a debt is described as never better established.

"A Government loan for national defense in bonds of small denomination," says Mr. Belmont, "would furnish the best possible test of the American people's attitude toward the establishment of an American Navy and an American Army commensurate with American standards and demanded by international conditions at present confronting civilization."

TILLMAN ATTACKS MEYER

And Praises Daniels in Comparing Their Conduct of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Daniels was praised as "one of the greatest Secretaries the navy ever had," and ex-Secretary Meyer was assailed today by Chairman Tillman of the Senate Naval Committee in a speech on "The Truth About the Navy." Senator Tillman took Mr. Meyer to task for his recent declaration before the National Security League that "the fundamental defect of the Navy Department is that it has no brain and no competent military organization."

"Mr. Meyer forgets," said Senator Tillman, "if he ever knew, that when he left the navy it was nearly 6,000 men short, that 46 per cent. of the men discharged in good standing were leaving the navy, while 85 per cent. are now reenlisting; and that during his incumbency there were 10,360 desertions. Yet he has the cheek to hold his successor responsible for conditions which are due wholly to his own shortcomings. As against 10,360 desertions while Mr. Meyer was Secretary, so far—about two and a half years—there have been only 4,375 since his successor entered office.

"The head of the navy himself is not a pampered and petted darling of inherited wealth, but a red-blooded, upstanding, forward-looking American, who is a graduate in the hard school of experience and a practical man with wholesome ideas.

"While Germany had already won second place, as shown in von Meyer's first report," Senator Tillman continued, "he never could persuade his party—he tried only half-heartedly—to grant money enough to recover the lost ground. It makes a great difference whether one is on the inside looking out or whether he is on the outside looking in."

PERKINS URGES REFORMS.

Thinks Nation Needs "Preparedness of the Mental Sort."

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—George W. Perkins, speaking at the "preparedness" dinner of the Illinois Bankers' Association tonight, arraigned the American people as "unprepared in other than a military way."

"Preparedness of the mental sort," said Mr. Perkins, "unquestionably is the first requisite, and it seems to me our country is woefully unprepared in that respect. I believe this is true largely because the best minds of our country during recent years have been given almost wholly to industrial pursuits. The best thought of the country has been put into business problems and the poorest thought into our unsolved problems of statesmanship.

"First, we must recognize in our laws, in our business, and in our social intercourse the fact that electricity in its many forms has swept away the last vestige of the methods of business in vogue in the days when many of our present laws were enacted.

"Second, we must realize that because of the centralizing power of electricity the maxim that 'Competition is the life of trade' no longer holds good and must give way to the maxim that 'Co-operation is the life of trade.'

"Third, we must recognize that electricity has wiped out man-made State lines and, with almost lightning-like rapidity, has drawn us, whether we will or no, into one centralized body.

"Fourth, we must admit, therefore, that many of our laws, in place of being in our law books should be in our waste baskets.

"Secretary McAdoo is urging us to enter South America for trade. At the same moment Secretary Lansing is urging us to leave Mexico and abandon our trade. What is the use of starting out to capture South American trade when this country's governmental attitude toward foreign trade is fundamentally wrong on almost every count?"

Mr. Perkins criticised the lack of a merchant marine, hostility between the Government and business, unscientific tariff, confusion of laws governing corporations, and no protection for Americans doing business abroad.

WALSH FOR HALTING EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

Speaks for Retaliation Unless an End Is Made of Interference with Our Trade.

HE ALSO PRESENTS A BILL

Montana Senator Declares the Nation's Rights as an Independent and Neutral Nation Are at Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana renewed on the floor of the Senate today the demand for retaliation against Great Britain for her interference with commerce of the United States. At the close of his speech he introduced a bill to prohibit commercial intercourse with any nation interfering with the legitimate trade of the United States. This was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

"On Oct. 21, 1915," said Mr. Walsh, "the Department of State transmitted to Great Britain a lengthy note setting forth the attitude of our Government concerning the Orders in Council of March 11. It was in the nature of an omnibus protest, embracing whatever controversies were then pending growing out of the interferences or threatened interferences on the part of Great Britain with ships carrying our commerce. After the lapse of nearly three months no answer has been received to the communication.

"It is to the credit of our people that no clamor arose concerning the aggressions of which the note makes mention, and of others no less flagrant occurring since it was dispatched, while every effort was being made to exact compliance by the Central Powers with the laws of nations touching the safety of our citizens traveling the high seas in belligerent ships.

"Happily, those differences are in course of adjustment in a way which will leave unimpaired the principle that the lives of travelers on the high seas sailing in unarmed merchant ships may not be put in jeopardy by a belligerent, whatever may be the emergencies of war.

"The public mind may now well be directed to the controversies pending with Great Britain out of her efforts to reduce her adversaries through her command of the seas without due regard, as our Government asserts, to the rights of neutrals, the preservation of which has devolved upon us as a duty to civilization which we cannot honorably avoid.

"At the outset Great Britain assumed the right to open and censor the mails landed at any of her ports, but with a Continental destination. This caused the Post Office Department to route such mails whenever possible by ships not required to touch at British ports. Recently neutral vessels carrying the mails both ways have been haled into some English harbor, the sacks rifled, letters opened and censored, and parcels containing foods of 'enemy origin or destination' confiscated."

Mr. Walsh here read from the confidential instructions given to British censors concerning the collection of trade statistics in the course of their censoring of neutral mail.

"It is not difficult to understand," he went on, "that the letters of any American house doing business with a Scandinavian firm which falls under the suspicion of English authorities are not likely to reach their destination. Neither are the letters started in the other direction. The result is that commerce between our shores and those of the neutral countries will be conducted with just such persons on the Continent as the British authorities may graciously permit to engage in it. Such a system would be intolerable to a liberty loving people, even though there were no likelihood that the exercise of such despotic power would not be abused."

Mr. Walsh then suggested an embargo on exports as the best means to bring the Allies, and particularly Great Britain, to terms.

"Our rights as an independent nation," he said, "are at stake, and we ought nto to hesitate at any monetary or other loss necessary to maintain them. Similar aggressions drove this nation to the course advocated in the event of the failure of the negotiations during the Administration of Thomas Jefferson.

"The Orders in Council of March 11, 1915, are more clearly violative of 'eternal right and justice' than were the orders of 1807. It is no fault of ours that the exigencies of war will not admit of a blockade of the German Baltic ports or that they forbid the circumvallation of Holland.

"Mr. President, I speak as an American, actuated as, I hope, by such sentiments as an American ought to harbor. I am conscious of no spirit of hostility toward Great Britain or any of the countries associated with her. I have no desire to see Germany triumph in this war, but we are being forced daily a little further into the position of allies of her enemies. We are being placed more and more in the attitude of sordid or pusillanimous servitude to them or in that of covert abettors of their cause."

Mr. Walsh referred to the petition with a million signatures presented to the Senate yesterday with a request for an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition. He said he was not in sympathy with that petition, but believed the position of the Administration was correct.

"But," he concluded, "the very day that saw the presentation of that petition brought news of a set purpose to make even more intolerable the invasion of our right to trade freely with the neutral powers in goods not contraband. If a fixed determination to goad this nation into retaliatory measures or to try coercion were entertained by the allied powers it would find fitting expression in the course of conduct of which our Government has so respectfully but so forcefully and justly complained."

Training Camp for Students.

Plans for the holding of a military instruction camp for high school students in this part of the country are being worked out by army officers and a committee from the Plattsburg Training Regiment organization. The camp is expected to draw large delegations from such schools as Phillips Exeter, Phillips Andover, St. Paul's, and Lawrenceville. Details probably will be made public next week.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TWO WISHES

"I wish the House of Rest had two thousand beds."

"I wish you could see him now."

A City nurse recently expressed herself thus. A small boy developing tuberculosis, distracted parents; a resourceful nurse, one empty bed. He was only thirty-six months old, and it was at the end of eighteen additional months that the nurse expressed the second wish. She had secured the baby's admission to

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
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WAS $648.00 TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY FOR THIS BOY'S LIFE?

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and tonsilitis if neglected frequently result in serious illness. The preparation that will give quick relief and is sold at 50 cents at your druggist's and at the Riker-Hegeman stores is

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Contains no harmful or deleterious ingredients.

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A Sale of Semi-made Skirts specially priced at $3.50 to 5.00

has been prepared for to-day (Saturday). It will comprise a number of eminently desirable styles (sizes incomplete) developed in broadcloths, homespuns and serges, in black and an attractive range of colors as well as some very effective plaids.

Dress Goods Department, First Floor.

An Important Reduction Sale of Misses' Suits and Coats

will take place to-day. The remarkably low prices quoted below should insure an immediate disposal of every item offered.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS
at . . . $14.50, 17.50 & 24.00

STREET AND TRAVEL COATS
at . . . $8.75, 12.75 & 14.50

Included in this Sale will be a large number of

Misses' Dresses

for street, afternoon and evening wear, in broken groups and sizes, all of which will be closed out at correspondingly low prices.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Men's Lace Shoes

in black gunmetal or tan calf (A, B, C and D widths),

at $3.90 per pair

is a feature of unusual interest in the Department on the First Floor, presenting exceptional value.

The Men's Shoe Department is equipped with complete assortments of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Footwear, featuring lasts that combine comfort with style, and devoting special attention to excellence of materials and workmanship.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

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38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

For Final Clearance

MEN'S HAND TAILORED SUITS and OVERCOATS

Reduced to

$17.50

A sale that requires no explanations, no encomiums. Men who know and appreciate the style and quality standards which set Lord & Taylor Clothing apart from the ordinary sorts will appreciate the importance, the timeliness of this event.

The Overcoats range from the dignified Chesterfield to the swagger, flaring Topcoat, with many smart models in fine knit cloths as an intermediate choice.

The Suits varied as to materials and models, but tailored invariably with that degree of perfection always associated with a Lord & Taylor Suit. Heavy and medium weights.

No Alteration Charges

Fourth Floor.

MEN'S HIGH SHOES $4.85

Tan Russia calf, black calf, patent lather and black kid. Correct lasts in lace and button styles.

Ground Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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$95 & $125 Velvet Coats at $45
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Tailored Hats—to close—at $3

Man is greater than the law; he is greater than society.

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By ANNE P. L. FIELD

Introduction by THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE

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—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

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FEAR LINER IS LOST, WITH 300 ON BOARD

British Steamer Appam, from West Africa for England, Now Long Overdue.

EMPTY LIFEBOAT SIGHTED

London Shipping Circles Believe Vessel Has Been Sunk—Several Notables on Board.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Grave anxiety is felt regarding the British steamship Appam, which left Dakar, in the French colony of Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, for Plymouth on Jan. 11 with 168 passengers and 133 in the crew. When about four days out wireless communication with the vessel suddenly ceased. A dispatch from Hull to Lloyd's says the British steamship Tregantle reports having passed at sea on Jan. 16 a lifeboat with the name Appam painted on the stern and the bow knocked away.

The Captain of the steamer Tregantle, which is at Hull, says that the lifeboat which he passed was capable of holding forty persons. When it was examined it showed no signs of having been occupied and had no oars aboard.

"I searched around for wreckage," the Captain added, "but could find no trace of any. Had any vessel picked up passengers they should have been landed before now."

Since the disappearance of the Waratah in 1909 nothing has so mystified shipping circles as the vanishing of the Appam, the crack boat of the British and African Steam Navigation Company. The discovery of the smashed lifeboat has increased the fears of the loss of the steamer with all on board, as it is considered that any rescuing vessel would have reported before this time.

Shipping experts believe the steamer sunk about Jan. 16 northwest of Madeira. From the prevailing winds it is figured that the catastrophe occurred north of the point where the lifeboat was found. At the London office of the Elder, Dempster Line, agents of the steamer, the belief was expressed that the total loss of life would aggregate 301—87 first-class, 81 second-class passengers, and 133 members of the crew.

Most of the passengers were English and residents in London, while a majority of the crew were natives of Liverpool. Captain H. G. Harrison of the steamer was one of the oldest and most reliable officers in the company's service.

Speculation regarding the cause of the catastrophe varies from a submarine attack to an internal explosion. The value of the liner and her cargo is estimated at fully $1,500,000.

A very high rate for reinsurance is being quoted on the steamers Ariadne and Clan MacTavish, which are overdue on voyages over the same route as the Appam took. Shipping men say there is little likelihood that the Appam could have succumbed to a storm without notifying the world with her wireless, which was of the latest type.

About the time communication with the Appam was severed there was a terrific storm in the waters through which she was passing which would have rendered it next to impossible to keep lifeboats afloat.

Among the passengers booked to sail on the Appam were Sir Edward and Lady Merewether and their suite; Frederick Seton James, former Acting Colonial Secretary and closely identified with colonial administrative affairs in Africa, and Francis Charles Fuller, who was appointed Chief Commissioner of Ashanti in 1905, and Mrs. Fuller. Arrivals on a later liner say that there were 200 passengers on the Appam when she left Dakar.

A report from Lisbon recently announced that mines had been discovered in the Bay of Biscay. The lifeboat reported by the Tregantle was passed by that vessel in latitude 33.24 north, longitude 14.32 west.

The Appam, of 7,781 tons gross, 425 feet long, and 57 feet beam, was built in 1913 by Harland & Wolff at Belfast. She was owned by the British and African Steamship Navigation Company.

CALLS FOR CHECK ON JAPAN.

Senator Sherman Wants "Open-Door" Policy in China Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Sherman of Illinois, a Republican whose Presidential ambitions have lately been accompanied by great activity in regard to foreign affairs, today introduced a resolution protesting against Japanese designs on China and requesting the President to protest officially. His resolution reads:

"Whereas, Japan has renewed its demands upon China by presenting certain imperative requests which are similar to those presented about one year ago—such requests being of that character that may result in the exercise by Japan of sovereignty over and in the territory of the Chinese Empire, and it may be an assumption of governmental jurisdiction exclusive in its rights and including certain powers embraced in such demands as will result in the sole right of Japan to trade, navigation and commerce which will close a portion of the Chinese territory and some of the Chinese ports to other nations; and

"Whereas, Since 1899 the United States of America has proclaimed and jointly with certain European powers has established what is commonly called the 'open door' in China through diplomatic means, and by treaty, and some of such powers so acquiescing in or declaring in favor of such 'open door' policy are now at war; and

"Whereas, Such 'open door' policy in China is designated to protect the commercial rights of American citizens as well as the citizens or subjects of the Governments of Europe, all of which are threatened to be impaired or destroyed by the demands made by the Government of Japan upon China, or the equal treatment of such citizens or subjects may be thereby impaired or destroyed; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the 'open door' in China as heretofore declared, interpreted and applied in behalf of the citizens of this country as well as the citizens or subjects of other countries so concerned is a necessary and vital element in the foreign trade of the United States; that the Senate looks with profound concern upon such demands of the Japanese Government, and will regard such pressure upon China in insisting upon such demands, if granted, as a restrictive act upon the commercial rights of the people of the United States and their Government, and to be in contravention of the ascent of the Japanese Imperial Government expressed Dec. 26, 1899; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive through its Department of State be and is hereby requested to communicate through proper diplomatic channels the protest of the Senate and its declaration that it cannot look with indifference on the threatened abridgment of the rights of the American people and the Europeans concerned to an equality of treatment in trade, navigation, and commerce in China."

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BOY ADMITS TWO MURDERS.

William McNamara Confesses Killing a Man in Staten Island.

William McNamara, the eighteen-year-old boy who was implicated in the murder of Antonio Gregory at Dobbs Ferry on Jan. 15, has confessed to the Staten Island police that he was also the man who shot and killed Joseph Carroll at Harmony Park, Grasmere, S. I., on Sept. 12 last. McNamara is now in the Hudson County Jail, where he is awaiting extradition for the Dobbs Ferry murder. According to the police he made a complete confession as to the Dobbs Ferry occurrence, admitting that he was hired by Mrs. Cathleen Magow of Hoboken to kill Antonio Gregory.

The Staten Island murder to which Detective Detroit of the Ninth Branch Bureau says McNamara confessed occurred at a dance at Harmony Park, where Joseph Carroll was in charge of the arrangements. McNamara appeared at the door and was ordered away, his presence at the dance being considered undesirable. An hour later he returned with a revolver and shot Carroll in the abdomen. Carroll died in the St. Vincent Hospital on Sept. 29. McNamara eluded arrest and escaped from the State.

In confessing to this murder McNamara said he was sorry he did not give himself up as his father advised him to, immediately after he killed Carroll. He said such a course would have kept him out of the Dobbs Ferry affair in which he figured as a hired assassin, together with another man known as "Dutch" Emil, who also confessed. Both of them were hired by Mrs. Magow to commit the murder, according to their story, at the request of their victim's sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Vigolio, who desired to make it possible for her sister to remarry.

SCOUT BEGGARS IMPOSTORS

Heads of Both Bodies Deny Boys Are Permitted to Solicit Funds.

There have been several complaints recently of boys in scout uniforms publicly soliciting funds in the streets. Persons have called at the offices of the Boy Scouts of America, and protested against encouraging the boys to beg.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, issued this statement yesterday:

> There are two national organizations, the Boy Scouts of America and the United States Boy Scouts, both working for the welfare of boys, but by different methods. The Boy Scouts of America do not believe in military training for children. The United States Boy Scouts do. The United States Boy Scouts evidently believe that little boys should have military uniforms, guns, and regular military drill. The Boy Scouts of America emphasize courage and loyalty, preparedness for any emergency, and the doing of a daily good turn. While the purpose of the Boy Scouts is not military, yet it is clear that most of the fighting outside of America is being done out of doors.
>
> I wish to be particularly emphatic that no boy member of the Boy Scouts of America publically solicits funds. They never will take any part in a public solicitation of funds, be it for relief or otherwise.

Major Thomas E. Jackson, the Adjutant General of the United States Boy Scouts, officially denied yesterday that members of the organization had solicited funds. If it had been done it was without the sanction of the Executive Committee, he said.

EDUCATION BOARD ENJOINED

Test Case Is Over Appointing Special Teachers to High Classes.

A test case to discover whether the Board of Education had the right to assign special teachers to classes in the public schools above the grade of 6 B, which is the third from the graduation class, was argued before Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday, who granted a temporary injunction restraining the board from making any assignments that would interfere with the promotion of teachers, and adjourned the matter until next Friday.

The application was made by Selma Hammargren, a teacher, whose petition recited that if the special teachers were assigned to the classes it would prevent the promotion of teachers who had attained their places through the regular civil service examinations.

MORE GIFTS TO HOSPITALS.

Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary Now Reports Total of $22,440.

James Speyer, Chairman, and Albert H. Wiggin, Treasurer of the Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, report the following additional subscriptions for this year's collection to date:

Belmont & Co.	$500	J. Munroe & Co.	$100
Benedict & Co.	250	Prince & Whitely	100
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	250	John C. Tappin	100
Henry K. McHarg	250	Parkinson & Burr	50
W. A. Read & Co.	250	B. Strong, Jr.	50
William Salomon	250	Salomon Brothers & Hutzler	25
W. Salomon & Co.	250	R. C. Beal & Co.	20
H. E. Andrews	200	R. R. Moore	15
Mueller, Schall & Co.	150	W. N. Duane	10
S. N. Bond	100	Acosta Nichols	10
Farmers L. & Tr.	100	C. A. Sackett	10
Hornblower & Weeks	100	J. V. B. Thayer	5
Charles Lanier	100	Prev. acknowl.	19,195
		Total	$22,440

With the $19,195 previously acknowledged, this makes $22,440 collected by this auxiliary.

BELIEVES CHASEHILL SANK IN MID-OCEAN

Indralema Captain Thinks Crew of 40 Men Was Taken Aboard the Mar Adriatico.

HE READ SIGNALS AT SEA

Spaniard Hoisted Number Like That of British Freighter Loaded with French War Supplies.

News of the sinking in mid-Atlantic of the British freighter Chasehill and the rescue of her crew by the Spanish steamer Mar Adriatico was brought here yesterday by the Captain of the British steamer Indralema, from Mediterranean ports.

The Chasehill left New York on Jan. 13 under command of Captain Cornish for Havre with 4,000 tons of supplies for the French Government and had a crew of forty men. Among the items on her manifest at the Custom House were 18,255 steel billets, 6,590 barrels of castor oil, 10,332 packages of chloride of lime, 2,578 steel beams, and 7,810 cases of dried fruits.

Captain Jolly of the Indralema said yesterday that on Jan. 22, in mid-ocean, he spoke the Mar Adriatico, bound from New York to Barcelona, which signaled by the international code that she had a shipwrecked crew on board. This was followed by the hoisting of the number of the vessel which had foundered.

"On account of the breeze blowing," said Captain Jolly, "it was difficult to read the number through the glasses. It looked like 'S. B. V. J.,' but there was no such number in the registry. I found, however, that 'M. B. V. J.' stood for Chasehill, and concluded that was the vessel which had been lost and the crew rescued by the Mar Adriatico."

In the early part of the war the Chasehill was reported to have rammed the Prins Eitel Friedrich in an attempt to sink her. Owing to the thick weather the steamer escaped and arrived in New York with her bows stove in.

On Feb. 22 the Kronprinz Wilhelm captured the Chasehill off the Brazilian coast after a long chase. Captain Cornish, who was in command, surrendered his ship, and expected it to be destroyed by the German auxiliary cruiser. To his surprise the Captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm transferred 400 men and women passengers and crews from the ships which had been captured and sunk, and before leaving transferred several boatloads of bedding, linen, and provisions to the Chasehill for their use. Then the Chasehill was told to sail for her port.

The Chasehill was a single-screw steamer of 4,583 gross tonnage, built in 1891 at Sunderland. She was 383 feet 1 inch long, 48 feet beam, and 22 feet 2 inches depth of hold.

THE POMERANIAN IN PORT.

Disabled Allan Liner Reaches Queenstown in Tow.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The Allan Line steamship Pomeranian arrived here yesterday in tow.

A dispatch from Queenstown on Jan. 25 announced that the Pomeranian, outward bound from Glasgow for Canada, had been disabled in a terrific gale, had lost one of her propellers and her rudder and was making for Queenstown, escorted by another vessel. It was stated that all on board were safe. The Pomeranian was last reported as having left Portland, Me., for Glasgow on Jan. 12. She probably was not far out on her return voyage when the accident happened.

CHARITY BOARD CRITICISED.

Health Commissioner Emerson Calls Reports Inadequate.

Commissioner Emerson of the Department of Health was called as a witness yesterday in the investigation into the conduct of the State Board of Charities by Commissioner Charles H. Strong in the Bar Association Building. Dr. Emerson criticised as inadequate the reports which he was accustomed to receive from the State Board of Charities.

He also agreed with ex-Commissioner Goldwater that there should be an inquiry into the medical treatment and efficiency of services rendered in the dispensaries. Commissioner Emerson said these failed to make a sufficiently thorough investigation into the financial status of their patients. He thought many patients were receiving treatment to which they were not entitled.

Testimony was also given yesterday showing that the Inspectors of the dispensaries conducted under the supervision of the Charities Board did not have the medical knowledge which would render them competent to make intelligent observations of conditions in the dispensaries.

LESLIE RELATIVES LOSE.

Application to Stop Distribution of $1,700,000 Estate Denied.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday denied the application of Loretta L. Hollander, Florence L. Weissbrod, and Frank Leslie to prevent the distribution of the $1,700,000 estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie.

The applicants are nieces and nephew, respectively, of Frank Leslie, the husband of the testatrix, and he died in 1880. About $1,000,000, the residuary estate, was left to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be used in furtherance of the woman suffrage cause. The applicants asserted they were entitled to a large part of the estate.

The Surrogate also took under consideration an application to distribute the estate in accordance with the will, made by Thomas A., Louise G., Allen S., Charles L., and Carrie H. Wrenn, who ask for certain legacies in furtherance of contracts which they have made with Mrs. Catt.

$9,000,000 HOTEL FOR SEVENTH AVE.

Continued from Page 1.

mediately be followed by the construction of the Seventh Avenue subway, and thus make this section the hub connecting two of the main suburban traffic carriers with the rapid transit arteries of the city.

"The results of the policy pursued by the New York Central Railroad have proven that the character of a large neighborhood can be entirely altered, being dependent on the policy pursued by the dominant real estate interest. In that case, squalid shacks have given way to highest class apartments, and the site of a large brewery is to be the home of one of our prominent churches. So the accomplishment of perfect subway rapid transit coincident with the completion of a $6,000,000 hotel will be the guiding indication to large and small owner that his building improvement in this zone section must be of high tone.

"The upper end of Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-first and Forty-second Streets, with encouragement such as this from the Pennsylvania Railroad, is bound to duplicate the hotel, office, and loft building colony now surrounding the New York Central Railroad Station. Many large plots have been assembled and owners have only been waiting for some important determining factor in the Pennsylvania zone improvement that they could grasp as portraying the final development of the zone. It can safely be said that a high or low tone for this section of the city will be largely dependent on the style, character, and appearance of the hotel the Pennsylvania Railroad will erect and manage on this strategic site."

Views of a Bank President.

Anthony E. Stilger, President of the Chelsea Exchange Bank at 266 West Thirty-fourth Street, said:

"The projected hotel in the Pennsylvania zone is simply a recognition of the possibilities of the Seventh Avenue district by the largest property owner in the section. Operators and brokers have been trying for years to induce capital to finance new buildings west of Seventh Avenue, realizing that when the new subway was opened, Seventh and Eighth Avenues and the side streets two or three blocks to the westward would be the scene of the same sort of development that took place on Fourth Avenue when the existing subway was opened, because of the demand that would be created for offices and for loft space.

"I anticipate a building campaign along Seventh and Eighth Avenues and the side streets within the next five years that will rival the growth of Fourth Avenue as a business thoroughfare.

"This proposed hotel, if built of a size and capacity to take care of the future growth of the district, will awaken a great many people to the future importance of Seventh Avenue as a business street. I believe a hotel as tall or taller than the twenty-six-story Biltmore and covering the entire plot, which is one of unusual possibilities, is the proper improvement of the site. A smaller structure, to my mind, would fall short of meeting the demands soon to be made upon this rapidly growing district. At the same time, it is of paramount importance that the hotel should be so designed and built as to afford a sufficient number of up-to-date rooms at a reasonable business rate. At least a dozen or more hotels catering to the business man have been demolished in this city during the past few years to make way for tall business buildings, and nothing has been built to replace them.

"It is difficult for the average business man to foresee future conditions, but it does not take much imagination to foresee the great business development of the Pennsylvania zone about to be opened up to the city by the completion of the Seventh Avenue subway, which will afford a direct line of communication between the upper west side residential section and the financial centre in Wall Street."

Fenimore C. Goode of the realty firm of Brett & Goode, which has large interests in the Seventh Avenue section, said:

"The erection of the long-talked-of hotel by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will mark a new era in the development of the section adjacent to the terminal."

PAWNED GEMS HE FOUND.

Berthelson Loses Reward Offered for Mrs. Campbell's Bracelet.

Mrs. H. G. Campbell of 34 Gramercy Park, whose husband is a Stock Exchange broker, lost a valuable diamond bracelet while dining at the Vanderbilt Hotel on Jan. 20. At the suggestion of Frank M. Patterson, an attorney of 66 Liberty Street, Mr. Campbell inserted an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The following day a man who said he was Olaf Berthelson appeared in the Times Annex, exhibited the bracelet, and asked to whom it belonged. He telephoned to Mrs. Campbell's house and was told by the maid to bring the bracelet and get the reward.

Berthelson never appeared, so two days later Attorney Patterson engaged Charles A. Buckbee, a private detective of 2 Rector Street, and Buckbee learned from a man who worked with Berthelson at the Vanderbilt that the latter intended sailing for Norway today on a Norwegian-American liner. At the steamship office the detective found that the man lived with his wife at 873 Freeman Street, the Bronx. When seen by Buckbee at his home, Berthelson said he had pawned the bracelet for $35 to keep it safe, but denied that he had been at THE TIMES office. He accompanied the detective to the pawnshop and redeemed the jewel with his own money.

Mrs. Campbell will not press a charge against the man, but he will lose the reward offered.

Subway Train Kills H. Van Gelder.

Harold Van Gelder of 453 East 139th Street was killed by a south-bound local train ten feet north of the Thirty-third Street subway station early yesterday morning. Motorman Otten saw a form on the tracks and applied the brakes, but two cars passed over the man. The police were unable to learn how Van Gelder came to be on the tracks.

Schmittberger on Duty 42 Years.

In recognition of his forty-second anniversary in the Police Department members of Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger's staff yesterday morning presented him with a large bouquet of cut roses. Police Commissioner Woods and his Deputies congratulated the Inspector. Schmittberger was appointed to the department when he was 23 years old.

CAN'T FIND BABY POISONER.

Bronx Police See No Motive in Pouring Lysol in Child's Mouth.

Detectives in the Bronx have been unable to find the man who caused the death of three-weeks-old Julius Clemens by pouring lysol into the baby's mouth as he lay in his carriage in front of a candy store at 1,880 Southern Boulevard on Wednesday. No motive for the crime has been suggested.

Dr. John Riegelman, the Coroner's Physician, who performed the autopsy on the child after he had died in the Fordham Hospital yesterday morning, said that the poison had not reached the stomach. Death had been caused by shock, and by choking after the burns of the acid had caused the throat to swell. A test of the stains on the baby's dress indicated that the fluid was lysol.

Mrs. Clemens, who thought she saw a man wearing a brown suit and a slouch hat, stop to admire her baby while she was in a store buying candy for her older child, was prostrated yesterday at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Clemens, 429 East 161st Street. Dr. O. Agnew Spier of 1,009 Madison Avenue would not allow her to see Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork to tell her story.

HALVED GAS OIL PRICE.

Gas Co. Paid 6.3 Cents a Gallon Before, 3 Cents After Merger.

William F. Hine, one of the gas engineers of the Public Service Commission, testifying yesterday in the investigation of the price of gas oil, which has been undertaken in consequence of the Kings County Lighting Company's case, testified that the New York and Queens Gas Company paid 6.3 cents for gas oil until it was merged in the Consolidated Gas Company, when its rate for gas oil was reduced to 3 cents a gallon.

Mr. Hine could not account for the sudden drop, and said that the Queens County concern canceled a contract for 200,000 gallons by the payment of $1,500.

Chairman Straus brought out that it cost 4 or 5 cents to produce each thousand feet of gas.

C. M. Higgins, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, was called, but could throw no light on this particular transaction, except that it was the result of market conditions. The hearing was adjourned until Monday to give the Kings County Lighting Company time to see if it wished to call further witnesses.

Judge Werner Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 28.—Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals, who has been confined to his home here with an attack of the grip, is much improved, according to a statement made by his physician today.

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PRESIDENTS OF LEADING PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGES LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO PURIFY ATHLETICS

CRUSADE AGAINST PROSELYTING EVIL

Presidents of Pennsylvania Colleges Say It Demoralizes Preparatory Schools.

TO ADOPT ONE-YEAR RULE

Granting of Scholarships on Account of Athletic Ability Condemned at Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—A campaign for the purification of college and school athletics was launched here today at a meeting of the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania. The association, which includes in its membership the heads of all the prominent educational institutions in this State, decided to adopt a one-year residence rule for students coming from other colleges and to frown upon the practice of granting scholarships for atheltic ability. This method of proselyting is regarded by the association as demoralizing to the preparatory schools.

After a protracted debate as to the best methods of eliminating intercollegiate athletic practices, which, speakers declared, were rapidly subordinating intellectual development to athletic superiority, the problem was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Dr. J. W. A. Haas of Muhlenberg, Chairman; Dr. E. E. Sparks of Penn State, Dr. Isaac Sharpless of Haverford, Dr. William A. Granville of Gettysburg, and Dr. S. R. Linhart of the University of Pittsburgh.

The committee adopted the following resolution:

"It is the sense of this body that the migratory rule, that is, the rule that a student coming from one institution to another shall be registered as a student in the latter institution for one year before being permitted to take part in intercollegiate activities, should be adopted by all institutions (colleges and universities) in Pennsylvania.

"It is also the sense of this body that it is prejudicial to the best interests and good name of our colleges and universities to grant scholarships on account of athletic ability."

Dr. Edgar F. Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is President of the association.

Dr. Sparks, in opening the debate before the appointment of the committee, declared that the whole athletic situation in the colleges today is abnormal. "I am not opposed to athletics," he said, "but I am opposed to the diversion of athletics from its original purpose. I believe that interest in college athletics grew out of the desire to play. But at present there is very little play provided.

"It is necessary for each institution to have highly trained teams in every game or contest, and the greater number of students simply stand on the side lines and look on. I think if we required each student to have a legal residence in the college for one year bfore being permitted to participate in athletic contests, we would do away to a large degree with the migration of athletes and the angling after preparatory school 'stars' by large institutions."

Dr. Granville bitterly denounced college athletics as at present conducted. "I know this is perilous ground for college Presidents to explore, but I am willing to become an ex-President, if necessary, to fight this thing through," he said. "Our institutions were endowed with private and public moneys intended to provide education for the youth, not sporting amusement for the public."

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL GAMES.

Two Series of Indoor Championships in Brooklyn Armories Tonight.

The younger division of athletes will come to the front tonight with the staging of the annual indoor junior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union and the high school track and field titular meeting. The A. A. U. sports will be contested in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, while the high school games will take place in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. Both meets have drawn exceptionally good entries and will bring into competition nearly 600 athletes.

Adherents of the New York Athletic Club expect their favorites to repeat their victory of 1914. There were no junior indoor championships last year. In 1914 the Mercury Footers scored a hollow victory over the Irish-American A. C., and they have an aggregation this year which seems capable of repeating their achievement. Lawson Robertson has nominated a weak squad, and does not expect better than second place. Some of the smaller clubs are likely to cause the New York A. C. more trouble than the Irish-American A. C.

Seventeen of the nineteen high schools in the greater city have named teams for the championships tonight. These are New Utrecht, Boys', Bryant, Bushwick, Commercial, Curtis, De Witt Clinton, Eastern District, Evander Childs, Far Rockaway, Flushing, High School of Commerce, Jamaica, Manual Training, Morris, Newtown, Richmond Hill, Stuyvesant, and Erasmus Hall. Stuyvesant, the title holder, has been crippled by the loss of a number of its stars, and probably De Witt Clinton, Commerce, and Commercial will be the keenest contenders for the championship banner.

Will Play Off Squash Tie.

The tie between the Harvard Club and the Heights Casino for first place in the Metropolitan Class A squash tournament will be played off next Thursday. Each of the teams has won four matches and lost two.

There's something about them you'll like—
Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark
Herbert
Tareyton
London Cigarettes

ATHLETES' BAN STILL ON.

Joint Committee Hears Case of Disqualified Yale Ball Players.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—No decision was reached tonight by the Harvard-Yale-Princeton eligibility committee in charge of the cases of the five Yale athletes who were suspended from college athletics last Fall for receiving board while playing baseball at Quogue, L. I.

It is expected that the reinstatement of the athletes will be left for Yale to act on and the opinion prevails on the Yale campus that their reinstatement will be made before the baseball season opens.

The committee opened its session at 2 o'clock this afternoon and heard evidence on Quogue conditions for four hours. This evening the committee continued its session until 11 o'clock, when it adjourned.

The committee included Deans Briggs of Harvard and McClanahan of Princeton and Professor Robert Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee. This afternoon Milburn, Le Gore, Pumpelly, Easton, and Rhett, the five disqualified players, stated their case before the committee.

President Crocker of the Yale Baseball Association said that he believed the fault of the players were merely technical and unintentional and not in violation of any rule violating pure amateurism. William Ross Proctor, Jr., Chairman of the Yale News Board, and several other undergraduates testified in favor of the disqualified players.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University was at the afternoon session, and Vance McCormick, the former Mayor of Harrisburg, now a member of the Yale Corporation, was also present. George P. Day, Treasurer of Yale University, and Henry Hobson, Treasurer of the Yale Athletic Association, were also present.

DISPUTE STOPS TENNIS.

Pinehurst Doubles Interrupted by McKinney's Protest of Darkness.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 28.—The final in the men's doubles in the Pinehurst tennis tournament was begun this afternoon, but was not finished. It ended with a discussion as to whether the light was strong enough to continue. The opponents were Harold Throckmorton of Elizabeth and R. C. Seaver of Boston vs. J. D. E. Jones and H. A. McKinney, both of Providence. Each side had won two sets when McKinney said the light was too poor to continue. Whether the match should be resumed tomorrow or be forfeited to Throckmorton and Seaver was a point left to be settled later.

It was exciting and speedy tennis while it lasted, and Jones had a fall which shook him up.

The women's doubles were started and a semi-final played in the mixed doubles. Finals in men's singles, mixed doubles, and women's doubles are on the program for tomorrow and possibly the completion of the final in men's doubles. The summary:

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final—Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, and R. C. Seaver, Boston, beat Hugh Whitehead, Providence, and E. S. Glasco, Toronto, 9—7, 6—3.

Final Round—Throckmorton and Seaver vs. J. D. E. Jones, Providence, and H. A. McKinney, Providence, 6—3, 7—9, 6—3, 4—6, unfinished.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final—Miss Alberta Weber, Shelter Island, and H. A. McKinney, Providence, beat Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chapin, Springfield, 7—5, 6—3.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Hazel Treat, Providence, and Miss Ballin, New York, beat Mrs. Danforth and Miss Danforth, North Fork, L. I., 9—7, 6—4; Mrs. C. H. Chapin, Springfield, and Miss Fay Neil, Columbus, Ohio, beat Miss Carolyn Bogart, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Warin, Pinehurst, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Cousins, Westhampton, and Miss Weber, Shelter Island, beat Miss Starrett, Chicago, and Miss Thurston, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. F. M. Haines, Ardsley, and Miss Nickerson, Providence, drew a bye.

GARDNER WINS GOLF FINAL.

Belleair Championship Captured by Providence Player.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 28.—The January golf tournament at Belleair was finished today with Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence the winner of the first prize. Gardner had a strong opponent in W. A. Lawhead of Minneapolis, but Gardner's cool playing won the final match. The scores:

First Division—Dr. C. H. Gardner defeated W. A. Lawhead 5 and 4.

Second Division—J. C. Head defeated D. N. Winton 3 and 1.

Third Division—W. C. Cook defeated Stanley Morrill, 1 up.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Swimming.

Back markers did not win a first place in the handicap swimming events which were held in the pool of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night. Harry Knecht, the club's young swimming star, starting from scratch, was beaten in the 220-yard dash, getting second place to C. Hanner, to whom he conceded a fifteen-seconds start. In the fancy diving competition C. Parker, another scratch man, had to be content with the runner-up position, first honors going to E. Merrick, who had three points handicap. The summary:

50-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Richard Eichles (10 seconds;) H. Moeller, (5 seconds,) second; W. Titus, (7 seconds,) third. Time—0:33.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Hanner (15 seconds;) H. Knecht, (scratch,) second; B. Nodine, 38 seconds,) third. Time—2:34 2-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by E. Merrick (3 points,) with 66½ points; C. Parker, (scratch,) second, with 65 points; H. Moeller, (3 points,) third, with 63½ points.

Underwater Swim, Scratch.—Won by T. Solch with 135 feet; E. Merrick, with 120 feet, second; W. Titus, with 100 feet, third.

Relay Race.—Won by team composed of R. Eichles, J. Nardelle, W. Titus, M. Griffin, C. Dixon, and C. Hanner; team composed of B. Nodine, J. Tromphour, W. O'Donnell, H. Moeller, E. Merrick, and H. Knecht, second. Time—2:21 4-5.

Yale Football Committee Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The formal report of the special committee chosen to recommend new coaches and changes in the Yale football system was tonight presented to Professor Robert Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Association, by Vance McCormick, Brink Thorne, and John Kilpatrick, who compose the committee. Professor Corwin declined to make public the report. It will first come before a special meeting of the Yale Athletic Committee next Monday night. It is understood that the committee has recommended Tad Jones and Michael Sweeney for coaches in football and other athletics.

Wrestling Tournament to Close.

The international wrestling tournament which has been in progress for three months at the Manhattan Opera House will close tonight. Aberg, the Graeco-Roman champion, has retained his title by the defeat of Zbyszko, Roller, "Strangler" Lewis, and the "Masked Marvel" at this style of wrestling. Lewis led at catch-as-catch-can style by his victories over Roller, Zybszko, and the "Masked Marvel." The latter will take on Farmer Bayley of Vermont tonight in the feature bout.

BILLIARD VICTORY FOR E. T. APPLEBY

Defeats Burnham by 300 to 278—Hartford Man's High Run Stopped by Referee.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Av.
C. E. White	3	0	42	6
E. T. Appleby	2	0	40	6 36-44
F. S. Appleby	1	1	74	7 27-39
G. P. B. Clarke	1	1	63	7 13-41
F. C. Burnham	1	2	69	7 20-40
G. T. Moon, Jr.	1	2	41	5 30-49
F. Lowenthal	0	3	35	4 50-59

In one of the best contested games that the national Class B billiard tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy in Brooklyn has thus far produced, Edgar T. Appleby defeated Frederick C. Burnham of Hartford last night by a score of 300 to 278. While Appleby played excellent billiards, it was Burnham who furnished the real thrill of the match, for by a plucky uphill game he almost wrested the victory from his younger opponent.

A decision by the referee figured largely in the result. It was in the thirty-seventh inning that Burnham really caught his pace, and he counted 69 points before the run was terminated by the decision of the referee that the ivories had not been driven out of balk. At that time Burnham had the balls under perfect control, as was the case throughout the run. The referee claimed that he had called the balls in balk, but Burnham did not hear him, with the result that he failed to drive them out of balk. As a matter of fact, it is not strange that Burnham did not hear the words of the referee. For the most part he whispered his decisions, so that even the closest of the spectators had difficulty in understanding him, and there were some present who said that the referee had not called the balls in balk.

Among those who believed that Burnham had been deprived of an opportunity to surpass the record run for Class B tournaments was Hal Coleman, winner of the championship a year ago. He told Burnham that he had been too placid in accepting the referee, that he should have protested. It was Coleman's belief that Burnham was entitled to continue the run.

There is nothing in the amateur rules which says positively that the balls are "out" until the referee calls them "in," as is the case in professional matches. Some of the other amateur players contended that Burnham should have, if there was a doubt, asked the referee for a decision. However, there was no doubt in any one's mind that the decisions of the referee were unintelligible to the spectators, some of whom sat only fifteen feet from the table.

Up to the time of this run Burnham was apparently out of the match. Appleby was playing a brilliant game, tinged with a fair degree of luck, and he had placed to his credit runs of 34 and 40, the latter, in particular, being the result of a close-nurse game. Burnham, on the other hand, could not get good control of the ivories, and the early part of his game showed weak billiards. In the twenty-first inning he gathered in a cluster of 47, but even this run did not place him within striking distance of his rival. The score then was 161 to 112, in favor of Appleby.

As the game progressed Burnham began to gain a little, but it was not until he gathered in his pretty run of 69 that he really had a chance of victory. After adding this cluster to his total he was only 9 points behind his rival. Burnham, however, lost ground in the final innings. The scores:

Appleby—3 34 4 4 0 1 1 0 20 8 8 1 24 22 3 5 12 4 0 7 1 4 40 0 2 2 0 4 3 10 0 21 13 3 0 0 2 2 13 3 0 12. Total—300. Average—6 36-44. High runs—40, 34, and 24.

F. C. Burnham—1 3 3 2 1 6 3 0 4 4 6 0 4 1 11 3 0 9 1 3 47 1 3 8 18 1 0 3 4 25 5 2 1 0 1 1 69 1 0 18 0 0 5. Total—278. Average—8 20-43. High runs—69, 47, and 25.

Aside from furnishing several good runs, the afternoon game between Fred Lowenthal and Charles E. White lacked in interest. White won in a long drawn out struggle that went to fifty-three innings, with the score 300 to 197. This is the third straight victory for White in the tournament, and he leads the contestants. Yesterday Lowenthal could not provide a game strong enough to have the upper hand at any time, even though White was struggling along with an average that just came within the limits of being Class B billiards. The winner made an average of 5 35-53 and Lowenthal made only 3 38-53.

Each of the men played plodding billiards except in one or two instances. White counted in double figures only nine times and Lowenthal seven times. White assumed the lead by running two on his first turn at the table, and thereafter did not relinquish the advantage. Lowenthal played weakly in the first twenty-six innings, getting a count of only fifty in that period. In the next inning, however, he relieved the monotony a little by clustering thirty-five points. This was the result of close play, and involved some pretty exhibitions of ability to execute massé shots. But it was just a flash, for Lowenthal dropped back to the ordinary speed in the next few innings and continued moderately inactive during the remainder of the game.

White made a high run of forty-two in the forty-third inning, which stands as his best of the tournament, and shortly before tallied thirty-five. Each run showed him at his best, but he could not maintain the close nurse game for consecutive innings. The scores:

White—2, 13, 7, 0, 8, 13, 6, 1, 5, 2, 6, 5, 2, 0, 0, 4, 6, 3, 0, 8, 0, 2, 11, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 2, 1, 3, 35, 9, 1, 10, 0, 2, 7, 2, 42, 10, 5, 2, 1, 6, 2, 2, 10, 18, 3. Total, 300. Average, 5 35-53. High runs, 42, 35, and 18.

Lowenthal—0, 1, 5, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 7, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 19, 1, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 1, 35, 0, 3, 4, 19, 1, 3, 0, 4, 10, 3, 20, 1, 2, 16, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 8, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 11. Total, 197. Average, 3 38-53. High runs, 35, 20, and 19.

Stone Wins Three-Cushion Title.

In the final 50-point block of the 150-point match at three-cushion carrom billiards for the Greater New York championship, played last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy, Joe Stone ran away from Frank Henry, leaving the latter at 28. The winner's grand total was 150 and the loser's 123. Stone's high run was 5, which was two points better than his opponent's most profitable session.

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BAD DAY FOR KING WINTER.

Not the Weather, but the Champion Cat, Loses at Show.

More than one hundred and ten specials were judged yesterday at the final session of the Silver Society at its third specialty show of cats held at the Hotel McAlpin.

The feature of the judging was the defeat of Champion King Winter, who has held the title for many years, by Argent Dazzle, bred and owned by the Misses Champion of Staten Island. The competition was for the Challenge Cup given for the best shaded silver male in the show. The winner is typical of the type, and is the son of Champion Argent Splendor. He has been shown at all the Atlantic shows, and took first and winners' at these exhibitions in 1914 and 1915.

King Winter, who is now almost 10 years old, was not in good coat, and is beginning to show his age. But he still attracts considerable attention, and there was always a crowd of spectators around his bench.

Don Silvarra, the chinchilla owned by Mrs. David Sturtevant, who won the prize for the best male on the opening day, was adjudged the best cat of all classes in the show. Don Silvarra is only 2½ years old, and won the trophy over such champions as Bobby Shafto and Mlle. Genee.

Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert, Secretary of the society, who attended many shows in England and America, declared just before the exhibition closed last night that this show was the largest and best specialty exhibition ever held in this country.

Yesterday's winners in the important classes were:

Best Novice.—Argent Glory, owned by the Misses Champion.

Best Female and Second Best Cat in the Show, also the Best Shady Silver.—Champion Mlle. Genee, owned by Miss Carol Macy of Ash Point, Me.

Best Short-Haired.—Greenwich Silver Buzbuz, bred by the Greenwich Kennels.

Best Green-Eyed Chinchilla.—Argent Lady Splendor, bred and owned by the Misses Champion.

Best Brace.—Argent Lady Splendor and Argent Dazzle, Misses Champion.

Best Long-Haired.—Teddy Snookums of Arrandale, owned by Mrs. E. H. Lindsay of Mansfield, Ohio.

Best Smoke.—Won by the Conqueror, owned by Mrs. George Brayton of Brighton, Mass.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW TODAY.

Will Open This Afternoon at Grand Central Palace.

More pretentious than ever before, the twelfth annual motor boat show will open this afternoon at Grand Central Palace, and, with the exception of tomorrow, will continue all of next week. Power boats of every description, from the smallest to the fully equipped sixty-foot cruisers, and from standard types to latest designs, will be on exhibition, so that there will be interest for every follower of motor boating. There will be speed craft of the highest power, as well as those boats which have been designed more for comfort than for style, and the first floor of the Palace will look absolutely nautical.

In addition to boats there will be the engines and accessories, the first named being distributed around the sides of the building and the latter on the mezzanine floor. But boats and engines and accessories will not be all that the show will offer to the spectator. Realizing that there are many who may have their taste for motor boating cultivated, the management has provided educational features, so that the uninitiated may learn about the boats and the engines and also the cruises which are available for certain types.

The Palace has been decorated attractively, all of the appointments suggesting the sphere of the motor boat. There will be flags of the recognized power boat associations as part of the decoration, and also yacht ensigns of the United States Navy.

This will be known as Navy Day at the show, and it is expected that many officers of the navy will attend the exhibition, some from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and others from Washington. Each day of the show has been given over in name to some representative motor boating section, as, for instance, Monday will be Gravesend Bay and South Side of Long Island Day. Many of the power boat associations will hold their meetings during the week of the show.

Several of the largest exhibitors will have their places at the head of the main stairway, so that some of the big boats will be housed in this quarter of the Palace. One of the exhibits will be a sixty-foot cruiser fully equipped, the entrance to the Palace having been enlarged to admit this craft. Another interesting exhibit will be Flyaway III., an express cruiser, which was built two years ago and has won twelve of thirteen races it contested over distances aggregating 2,000 miles.

St. Nicholas to Fight for Title.

The hockey game at St. Nicholas Rink tonight between the St. Nicholas Skating Club seven and the Harvard Club of Boston is of unusual interest because, if the Santa Claus players win, their chances of again winning the league championship will be unusually bright. The Harvard Club's slogan will be Watch Baker, but other teams have used this slogan before, but not with great success. The St. Nicks team has shown much improvement in the last couple of games and will put up a hard fight to retain their honors tonight. The Harvard Club seven will be strengthened by a new goal tender. Both teams have defeated the Boston A. A., and there is little to choose between them.

Caesar Princeton Club Champion.

Harry Caesar yesterday afternoon won the midwinter handicap squash tournament of the Princeton Club by defeating Ward D. Chamberlin in the final round by 15—6, 11—15, 15—5, 15—4. Caesar had a handicap of plus 7 aces on two hands, while Chamberlin's handicap was plus 7 aces on one hand.

CHAMPIONS WIN RACQUETS MATCH

Mortimer and Pell Vanquish Haughton and Cutler in National Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Three matches were played in the national racquets doubles championship tournament at the Tennis and Racquet Club this afternoon and another was defaulted, this bringing the tournament down to the semi-finals, which will be played tomorrow. One of the three New York teams, Cyril Hatch and Malcolm D. Whitman, did not appear for their match against Fulton Cutting and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, and defaulted, but the other two New York teams were successful.

The champions, C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, had an easy time with Thursday's winners, Percy D. Haughton and John M. Cutler of Boston, taking four consecutive games and scoring a total of 60 aces to 27 for their opponents. Haughton and Cutler made a poor showing in the first three games against the champions, who let down in their play in the fourth, which they won, 15-12.

The best and hardest match was that between Lawrence and J. C. Waterbury of New York against George R. Fearing and Philip Stockton of Boston. The Boston players were beaten, 15-13, in the first and third games, taking the second, 15-9. They slowed up in the fourth game, but took the fifth and sixth, in which their opponents scored only 11 aces. Then came the seventh and final game, which was decided, 17-14, in favor of the New Yorkers.

The earlier games had been brilliant, but the last and deciding one was fairly bristling with fast plays. At 14-all the game was set at three, the Waterburys gathering these points in two hands and the final ace being scored by Lawrence Waterbury on a splendidly executed place shot. Earlier in the final game the Boston pair led, 11-4. In the match 171 points were required, the losers, who got few of the lucky breaks, scoring 91 aces to 82 for the New York winners. George H. Brooke and J. H. Wear of Philadelphia got into the semi-finals by beating H. C. Clark and H. Morgan, a Boston team, in a six-game match. Brooke's service was a most important feature of the match, his service score being 30 aces. The Philadelphians' erratic defense sent the match into six games, the pair making forty-two misses. Wear was not in his usual form. As the result of the day's play Mortimer and Pell remain favorites for the championship.

In the semi-finals tomorrow Crane and Cutting will oppose Brooke and Wear, while the other match will be between the two New York teams, the Waterbury brothers and Pell and Mortimer. The summary:

George H. Brooke and J. H. Wear, Philadelphia, beat H. C. Clark and Hewitt Morgan, Boston, 15—5, 18—17, 15—4, 17—18, 6—15, 15—7; Joshua Crane, Jr., and Fulton Cutting, Boston, beat Cyril Hatch and Malcolm D. Whitman, New York, by default; Lawrence Waterbury and J. C. Waterbury, New York, beat Philip R. Stockton and George R. Fearing, Boston, 15—13, 9—15, 15—13, 15—6, 6—15, 5—15, 17—14; S. G. Mortimer and C. C. Pell, New York, beat Percy D. Haughton and John M. Cutler, Boston, 15—7, 15—3, 15—5, 15—12.

CAPABLANCA IN A DRAW.

Leader in Rice Chess Loses Half Point Against Rosenthal.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	8½	½	Fox	4½	8½
Chajes	6	2	Schroeder	4	5
Bernstein	6	3	Tenenwurzel	3	6
Kostic	6	3	Hodges	2½	6½
Kupchik	6	3	Perkins	2	7
Janowski	5	4	Black	2	7
Rosenthal	5	4	Banks	1½	7½

Playing high class chess and with the utmost confidence, J. Rosenthal of the Manhattan Chess Club, and a former State champion, succeeded finally in stopping José R. Capablanca in the ninth round of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters Tournament held at the rooms of the Empire City Chess Club yesterday afternoon and evening. Unusual tactics on the part of Rosenthal against his famous young adversary, which might well have had a more decisive result, brought about a drawn game after thirty-one moves.

The two played throughout the four-hour session of the afternoon, and the position at 7 o'clock was of a highly interesting character and not at all simple. Upon their return in the evening they resumed play, but almost immediately agreed upon a draw.

Newell Banks played masterful chess against Bernstein, and after a long and eventful game, lasting 94 moves, drew with his strong opponent. Bernstein, relegated to third place, was tied by both Kupchik and Kostic, of whom the latter obtained the verdict against Perkins in a queen's gambit declined lasting 36 moves.

Hodges of Staten Island had Janowski of Paris for an opponent, but the latter took the game after 37 moves. Fox of Washington bettered his score at the expense of Black. Schroeder and Tenenwurzel played to a draw after 31 moves. Today the fourteen players will go to New Haven and contest the tenth round under the auspices of the Yale Chess Association, in accordance with the following schedule:

Tenenwurzel vs. Kostic, Capablanca vs. Schroeder, Janowski vs. Rosenthal, Banks vs. Hodges, Chajes vs. Bernstein, Fox vs. Kupchik, and Black vs. Perkins.

Colgate Defeats Carnegie Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—Colgate's basket ball team defeated Carnegie Tech, 43 to 26, in a fast and clean game tonight.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Ralph Voirett of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association Thursday night created a new middle Atlantic Association A. A. U. record for 150 yards backstroke swimming event by doing the distance in 2:00 3-5. This time lowers the former record, which was held by Harold Buckland of Pittsburgh, by 1 second.

The warm weather which has prevailed at West Point for the past fortnight is creating havoc with the Army's hockey schedule. Four scheduled games have already been canceled, and the fifth contest, that arranged for today with Squadron A of New York, has been called off. The regular rink on Lusk reservoir and the two partly constructed rinks on the Plains have vanished within the last few days.

With the purchase yesterday of the holdings of Harry Ackerland of Pittsburgh in the Chicago National Ball Club all the stock of the club is now in the hands of Chicagoans. Elimination of Mr. Ackerland from ownership of 10 per cent. of the stock was announced by President Charles H. Weghman of the Chicago Club.

Manager Jack Hendricks of the Indianapolis American Association Club announces the acquisition of C. E. Stevens, a catcher, who played with the Tacoma Northwestern League team last season.

Barnard High School basket ball team added another victory to its list yesterday afternoon by defeating the Berkeley quintet on the former's court by the score of 53 to 13.

The story comes from Providence that Brown University has been included with several other Eastern institutions in an invitation to send its baseball team to Honolulu in the Summer of 1917 to meet in that distant city a nine composed of old college players. The Honolulu team is managed by Alfred L. Castle, a Harvard player of ten years ago, and Gene Steere, Brown's Captain in 1894, is a member of it. Mr. Castle offers to pay expenses for the round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu. For the approaching season he has arranged games with some of the Western college nines.

James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, had little to say yesterday concerning the action of the Baltimore Feds in deciding to press the Federal League suit against organized baseball now pending before Judge Landis in Chicago. Mr. Gilmore stated that if Baltimore could raise $50,000 for this purpose, he believed that the former members of the league could raise a like amount to fight any such action. He predicts that the peace agreement will stand just as it was made.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants yesterday announced several changes in the itinerary of the second team. The list of new games is as follows: April 3 and 4, at Birmingham; April 5, at Columbus, Ga.; April 6, at Augusta, Ga.; April 7, at Columbia, S. C.; April 8, at Norfolk; April 9 and 10, at Richmond.

Jack Curley, who promoted the wrestling bout between Joe Stecher and Mort Henderson, the Masked Marvel, at Madison Square Garden, stated yesterday that the next bout for the young Western wrestler would probably be with "Strangler" Lewis. Dr. B. F. Roller will also meet Stecher, but this bout may not be held in New York. Alex Aberg, the Graeco-Roman champion, may also get a chance with Stecher, but Lewis will be his next opponent.

After an intermission of two weeks because of mid-year examinations, the New York University 'Varsity basket ball team will begin the latter part of its schedule tonight by playing the Amherst College quintet on the local team's court.

Ike Dorgan, manager of Frank Moran, stated yesterday that Jess Willard's managers still refuse to consider the offers of $35,000 made to Willard by both Tex Rickard and Jimmy Johnston. Until these offers are considered, Moran's manager will not negotiate any further with Willard's backers. Dorgan said that if Fred Fulton comes to New York, Moran will be willing to box him before the club making the best offer.

In an inter-class meet in the West Sixtieth Street baths on Thursday, the seventh form swimming team of Commerce High School defeated the seventh form watermen of De Witt Clinton High School by 29 points to 15.

The Cincinnati National League Club has purchased Infielder William Louden from the Federal League. Louden was formerly with the Buffalo Federals.

The University of Buffalo is considering a plan to offer Frank Hinkey the position of football coach for next season. Hinkey's contract with Yale has another year to run, but there is some doubt as to whether he will return to New Haven under the gridiron régime of 1916.

William Holmes, manager of the Lincoln Western League Baseball Club, has purchased Catcher "Hick" Johnson of the St. Paul American Association team, formerly of the New York Nationals.

Invitations are extended to all athletes by the St. Anselm A. C. and Union Settlement A. C. to compete in their road races tomorrow. The St. Anselm event in the afternoon will be run over a ten-mile course. The Union Settlement race will be held at 11 o'clock, A. M., over a three and one-half-mile trail.

Three teams have been entered in the relay race for the championship of the Catholic colleges, which will be contested at the Fordham University games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 11. Holy Cross, the latest entrant, will be an opponent of Georgetown and Fordham. Joe Higgins, the sterling middle distance runner, will be anchor man for the New England college.

COFFEY STOPS BODIE.

Montana Boxer Knocked Out in the Fifth Round of Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—It took Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, a trifle more than four rounds to score a knomkout over Lew Bodie of Montana in a scheduled ten-round bout here tonight. Coffey buffetted Bodie about the ring for four rounds with a series of left jabs and hooks, then finally swung a terrific right to the jaw, ending the bout.

Coffey weighed 209 pounds and Bodie 215.

P. S. A. L. BASKET BALL.

Bushwick and Eastern District Win Championship Games.

Two P. S. A. L. championship basket ball games were played in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night. In the opening match Bushwick triumphed over Evander Childs School by a score of 36 to 16, and in the second encounter Eastern District pulled out victorious over Far Rockaway by 21 to 19 points. Both games were hard fought, and each was marked by more than the usual amount of roughness.

Frank De Groot, left forward and star player of the Far Rockaway quintet, was banished from the game with Eastern District for repeated fouling in the opening period.

Edelston of Bushwick showed up better than any other player in either contest, his accurate work in shooting foul goals being largely responsible for his team's triumph. In seventeen free throws Edelston failed only once to register a point. Bekofsky was also a potent factor in the Evander Childs defeat.

Boys' High Basket Ball Victory.

Boys' High School yesterday scored its fifth victory in the P. S. A. L. basket ball championship tournament, by defeating Townsend Harris Hall 39 to 9, on its home court in Brooklyn. Barshofsky, the Boys' High left forward, gave a sterling offensive exhibition, caging seven field goals. The line-up:

Towns'd Harris.	Position.	Boys' High.
Grant	Left forward	Barshofsky
Uhlman	Right forward	Nelson
De Rose	Centre	Schuman
Freyser	Left guard	Baron
Sparks	Right guard	Goldstein

Goals from field—Barshofsky (7,) Nelson (3,) Schuman (5,) Baron, De Rose (2,) Sparks. Goals from fouls—Nelson (7,) Freyser (3.) Substitute—Cohan for Goldstein. Referee—Mr. Barbenall, P. S. A. L. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

Clean Sweep for Yale at Fencing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—Yale this evening defeated Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at fencing, capturing all of the nine bouts contested. In three the Yale victors had only the margin of a single point. Captain Penlieger, Little, and Downey, the three Yale regulars, each won two matches. Zimm gave the cleverest exhibition for Springfield.

DURLAND POLOISTS WIN.

Essex Mosquitos Defeated in Indoor League Game, 18 to 11.

In one of the best hitting and hard riding games in the Winter, the Triangle trio defeated the Essex Polo Club Mosquitos in an Indoor Polo League match last night at Durland's by the score of 18 to 11. Both teams were well mounted, the Newark visitors being provided with the pick of the home club ponies, and the Triangles using their own mounts.

James Husk of the Mosquitos inadvertently hit the first goal for the Triangles, but soon afterward Bartell and Kinny displayed some fine teamwork. Gilman played his position as "feeder up" closely, and was a factor in nearly every count. At half time the score was 8 to 11 against the Triangles. Line-up and summary:

Triangles.	H'cap.	Essex Mosquitos.	H'cap.
Fred Gilman	2	W. Moeller	0
Archer Kinny	5	James Husk	1
W. A. Bartell	5	A. Reiland	0
Total	12	Total	1

Triangles—Goals earned, 18. Essex Mosquitos—Goals by handicap, 11; goals earned, 0. Total—11. Individual goals—Kinny, (9,) Bartell, (7,) Gilman, Husk's pony. Referee—G. C. Sherman. Timer and scorer—H. W. Rose. Time of game—Two ten-minute periods.

BOUT TOO ONE-SIDED.

Battling Levinsky Easily Outpoints the Zulu Kid.

Battling Levinsky, the Connecticut heavyweight, last night added another victory to his long list when he decisively outpointed the Zulu Kid, a Brooklyn boxer, in the feature ten-round bout at the Long Acre Athletic Association on Grand Street. Many people were unable to gain admittance to the small clubhouse and the police had plenty to do in handling the disappointed crowd outside.

The contest was one-sided from start to finish. Levinsky had every natural advantage in his favor—height, reach, and weight—and had the additional advantage of years of experience gained in many hard-fought battles.

Zulu Kid, although outclassed from every possible viewpoint, drew the plaudits of the large crowd by his gameness and ability to assimilate punishment, for, although he was constantly under the fire of an avalanche of blows, which his bigger opponent rained upon him from every angle, the Brooklyn boxer kept continually boring in with head lowered and took the blows of Levinsky to the face and stomach in an endeavor to land a clean one himself. He seldom did connect, however, for Levinsky kept him at bay with a stiff left hand jab, and a swishing right hand uppercut under the heart.

FULTON DEFEATS FLYNN.

New Heavyweight Nearly Floored Twice at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Fred Fulton received the referee's decision in the scheduled twenty-round bout with "Porky" Flynn at a local arena tonight. Fulton was the aggressor throughout, although his opponent made a creditable showing and had the best of the infighting.

In the fourth round Fulton was knocked to his knees and in the twelfth was sent down to his hands and knees. Flynn was knocked to the ropes in the eighth round. Quick recoveries were made by both men.

Fulton weighed in at 220 pounds before the fight and Flynn at 202. Jim Coffey and Frank Moran challenged the winner.

Beadleston Recovering Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

CORONADO, Cal., Jan. 28.—Dr. Gordon Courtenay, who has been attending Perry Beadleston, the New York polo player who was injured recently while practicing on the Coronado field when his horse slipped and fell on him, announced today that Beadleston's condition was very satisfactory. Beadleston was carrying the ball down the field when his horse stepped in a soft spot and stumbled, throwing its rider to the ground and falling heavily upon him. Beadleston is still weak but gaining strength rapidly.

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Spring, Summer and Winter weights; in fancy mixtures, blues and blacks.

All sizes.

For a while we thought we'd have no "Sale" at all this season—a heavy increase of business has left us so much less than usual to clean up.

But though less than our normal clearance, 6000 suits do make a sizable offering; and it has seemed wisest to clean house.

Quantities of any one pattern are naturally small, but the variety very large, and values as liberal as our friends have learned to expect from us.

912 were $18.00
1248 were $20.00
1494 were $22.00
1190 were $25.00
374 were $28.00
329 were $30.00
198 were $32.00
331 were $35.00

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WORLD'S PREMIERE OF OPERA 'GOYESCAS'

Enrique Granados's Little Spanish Work Successfully Sung in Native Tongue.

BRILLIANT NATIONAL COLOR

Dance Rhythms and Melodies—Mmes. Fitziu, Perini, and Martinelli and De Luca in Cast.

GOYESCAS—Opera in three pictures. Book by Fernando Periquet, in Spanish.) Music by Enrique Granados.

Rosario	Anna Fitziu
Pepa	Flora Perini
Fernando	Giovanni Martinelli
Paquiro	Giuseppe de Luca
A Public Singer	Max Bloch

Conductor—Gaetano Bavagnoli.

Another new opera was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, the second of the list of novelties promised by the management for this season. It was "Goyescas," music by Enrique Granados, book by Fernando Periquet. The opera is Spanish in subject and treatment, and great emphasis has been put upon the fact, interesting, but not perhaps of vital or epoch-making importance, that it was sung in Spanish and is the first opera ever to be sung in that tongue in the Metropolitan Opera House. It did not appear that the audience was profoundly moved by that fact. What did appear was that the music apparently greatly pleased the first-night audience, in which the Spanish colony of New York was largely represented.

Greeted with Ecstatic Applause.

The Spanish colony most rarely has an opportunity to celebrate the success of a fellow-countryman in opera, and took the fullest advantage of this one. There was ecstatic applause after each of the first two tableaux and more at the end of the opera. The singers were again and again recalled. Mr. Granados came frequently; Mr. Periquet came; Messrs. Setti, Speck, and Bavagnoli came, and none was left unhonored. Vast wreaths were given the two authors of the opera, a bronze one to Mr. Granados.

The applause on this occasion doubtless had much of the fictitious value of first-night applause, to which was added the element of national pride. But there seemed to be evidence to show that the brilliantly exotic little opera—it lasts hardly an hour—had really made an impression on the general public, and that it may turn out to have more than the transitory attraction of many new additions to the operatic list.

Characters from Goya.

It has been amply made known that by the title, "Goyescas," the authors of this opera intend to denote that their characters are such as are to be found on the canvases of the great Spanish painter Goya, who delighted in the national types, both aristocratic and popular. Goya, according to James Huneker's characterization, was "picador, matador, banderillero by turns in the bull ring * * * reckless to insanity, he never feared king or devil, man or Inquisition." He reincarnated the renaissance of old Spain and its art, and as a painter was of diabolic virtuoso skill. It can only be after a manner of speaking that Goya is recalled to the spectators of this opera. The heroine, Rosario, may suggest some traits of the Duchess of Alba, who was closely connected with Goya's history.

The "majas" and "majos," popular types, whom he painted frequently, make up the chorus that has much to do in this opera. Their diversion of tossing the "pelele," or stuffed manikin, which Goya represented, is one of the picturesque details of the first tableau. The toreador, Paquiro, the young officer, Fernando, can hardly be claimed as peculiar to Goya or to this opera.

Opera Is Intensely Spanish.

There is no question that the opera is intensely Spanish in its whole texture and feeling; that it is charged with the atmosphere of the country and vibrates through and through with the musical quality of Spain as does no other opera and no other music that has been heard here.

The music is Spanish, coming from the brain and heart of a real Spaniard. Spanish music has occupied a curious place since the exploitation of nationalism in music first began, well along in the nineteenth century. Composers of other nationalities have been enamored of Spanish rhythms, Spanish melodic traits, Spanish musical color; Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Norwegians, Hungarians, Poles, and Russians have long found pleasure in utilizing these materials either in transcriptions or in original compositions based on what they have been able to assimilate of Spanish music. But how many Spanish musicians have there been, of cosmopolitan standing, known beyond the confines of the Pyrenees, who have done for their native music what Chopin, Liszt, Grieg, Dvorak, the neo-Russians, have done for theirs? Sarasate did something of the sort in the elegant manner of a virtuoso. Isaac Albeniz did something in a more poetical, more suggestive style, though he saw his native land through the veil of the modern Frenchman. Beyond these two it would be hard to name any Spanish musician who has interpreted Spain for the rest of the world till Mr. Granados came with this full-blooded, passionate utterance, sometimes stirring in its characteristic rhythms and frank melody, sometimes languorous, poetical, profoundly pathetic, subtly suggestive.

Possesses National Color.

The Spain that is embodied in his music is authentic. And yet possessing as it does an intensely national color, what he has written is a personal, individual expression. Nor does he fall into the easy commonplaces to which Spanish tunes and rhythms are so often a tempting invitation. There is here something deeper, more profoundly felt. The Spain that is pictured in "Goyescas" is something very different from the "hot night disturbed by a guitar" that has been ironically said to be the sum and substance of Spain in music.

Mr. Granados has a rich and unconventional harmonic feeling, though he does not follow those who are most conspicuous in the exploitation of "modern" harmony. His harmonic scheme is elaborate, and gives a peculiar distinction, warmth and brilliancy to his style. This music has a haunting power. It would be too much to say that the opera is a great contribution to modern art, or even that it approaches greatness; but it is genuine and vital.

The dramatic quality of "Goyescas" is not of outstanding value. The drama is scarcely more than a sketch; there is little action; the development of motive is inadequate, hardly more than indicated. The high-born lady Rosario with her high-born lover, Fernando, appears in the midst of the crowd of "majos" and "majas." The toreador, Paquiro, speaks a few words to her, reminding her of a common ball she once attended, inviting her to go again.

Fernando's jealousy is aroused; he tells her that she must go again, and with him. Why, and why all the uneasiness, anxiety and despair over it? The high-born couple do go to the ball, with what the assembled company considers extraordinary daring. There is considerable talk about rivalry, for which Rosario has given no ground, about valor; and then there is a challenge, though for what reason cooler spirits of the North have difficulty in discerning. In the final tableau Fernando takes his farewell of Rosario, rushes out to the duel behind the scene, is mortally wounded, returns and dies in his sweetheart's arms. The principal figures of this brief tale have little individuality; they are operatic lovers, and little more. The life they have they derive from the vitality of Mr. Granados's music.

Opening Scene is Brilliant.

There is a short and lively overture. The opening scene is of surpassing brilliancy; the gathering of people sings the joy of a holiday in Madrid, in a chorus of great tunefulness and verve to which the orchestra adds a brilliant figuration. Mr. Granados leans heavily on the chorus all through the opera, and writes for it with skill and effectiveness. The highly spirited chorus now changes into a welcome for Pepa, arriving in her dog cart; there is a new rhythmic impulse quite as irresistible as the preceding. There is characteristically insinuating Spanish melody—clinging a little to the "Rosalien" that perhaps are part of its nature—in the scene where the high-born lady arrives seeking her lover. This is indeed based on a "tonadilla," a popular song. The music of this scene is a remarkable tour de force in vivid color, rapid movement, and vivacious expression.

The intermezzo that preceded the next tableau is an interesting piece of orchestral writing, in which the composer has ingeniously made use of some of his most characteristic tunes with changed rhythms in transformations and combinations. It leads directly to the strongly rhythmed galliard with its insistent triplet figure that they are dancing in the "Baile de Candil," the "lantern-lighted ball," the subject of so much uneasiness, the scene of a rather obscure insult and the ensuing challenge.

Here is more local color piled thick, in the dance music and the swinging choruses. The declamatory passages in which Rosario, Paquiro, Fernando, and Pepa participate are skillfully treated, accompanied as they are by the constant pulse of the orchestra in the dance rhythm, interrupted only for a time, to close with a still more strongly marked finale, with a mocking solo by one of the men above the chorus and the dancing, in which now the fandango is performed.

The Last Tableau.

It leads into an interlude, which prepares for a very different mood in the last tableau. Rosario is sitting in the garden of her villa and listens to the nightingale, whose song suggests to her pensive reveries about love. The long and sustained air is of beautiful musical quality, certain of its phrases being of much sweeping grace and poignancy. Fernando comes; and the same mood is continued in the succeeding love duet, similar in its general character. There is the brief interruption of the duel, and then Fernando comes back to die. The utterance of the two lovers rises to an impassioned climax, and the end comes in the orchestra breathing a pianissimo.

Much of the music of the opera is already familiar to concertgoers of New York, though perhaps not to a large proportion of the operagoers, through the performance by Ernest Schelling and the composer himself of the pianoforte transcriptions that Mr. Granados has also entitled "Goyescas."

It may be doubted whether the performance of this brilliant and intensely colored little work realizes all that it might be made to yield. It is difficult in certain parts, notably the chorus. The chorus sings its music in many ways admirably, with precision, elasticity, and vigor; and its contribution was one of the most enjoyable features of the performance. There might be question whether a conductor of more subtlety and authority than Mr. Bavagnoli, one who had gained a more definite and secure knowledge of the score, might not penetrate deeper into its essence, bring out certain finer features; gain something in delicacy and intensity in the orchestra as well as in the choruses, not sacrificing so much to rhythmic swing and sonorities, but securing these without boisterousness and main strength.

Chief Roles Competently Sung.

The four chief parts were presented competently, in certain respects admirably, last evening, though not always with the greatest distinction. For the heroine Rosario, Miss Anna Fitziu was engaged, a newcomer to the Metropolitan Opera House. She is in face, figure, and personal presence not conspicuously fitted to portray the aristocratic Spanish lady. She showed sufficient familiarity with stage routine, however, and presented a figure at least plausible. Her voice is not notable for warmth or expressiveness; but there were some passages that she sang with success, especially in the last tableau, in her song to the nightingale and her duet with Fernando.

Mr. Martinelli made the best of a part not very intelligently defined in a dramatic sense by the librettist, and sang with fervor. Mr. de Luca imparted a characteristic note to his impersonation of the toreador, Paquiro, and did some praiseworthy singing. Pepa, represented by Mme. Perini, emerges but for a few moments into conspicuousness. She gave a proper spirit to the popular "maja," though her singing left something to be desired in beauty of tone and vocalization.

None of the singers who took part in this production, singing in Spanish, is a Spaniard; wherefore the perfection of the Spanish accent and diction cannot be guaranteed. It is said that some of it, notably Miss Fitziu's, was not bad.

The dancing of Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bonfiglio in the galliard and the fandango had an immense gusto and allurement.

The management has done more for the stage setting of this opera than it has for some other of the recent productions. The first scene, representing a popular gathering place on the outskirts of Madrid, is picturesque. There is a suggestion of Lillias Pastia's well-known establishment in the setting of the "lantern-lighted ball." The villa with the garden in the moonlight and the dark row of trees is exceptionally well designed and executed. The opportunity for Spanish costuming was properly availed of.

ACTORS' FUND GETS $9,500 AT BENEFIT

Stars and Lots of Leading Men in a Travesty, "Dame Fashion's Decree Demands."

BLANCHE BATES IN PLAYLET

Musical Numbers, Too, in a Long and Attractive Bill—Pretty Actresses Sell Programs.

Half a hundred players contributed their talents and fifteen hundred persons their money, and as a result of the mutual arrangement $9,500 or more was realized for the Actors' Fund at the annual benefit given yesterday afternoon in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

As early as 1 o'clock beautiful actresses overflowed the foyer and ran half way down Forty-fourth Street to Broadway to greet prospective program purchasers, and inasmuch as a quarter of a dollar purchased a smile and a program bearing a ballerina on the cover besides, the receipts from this concession were unusually large. There was Lola Fisher, chic in a blue velvet frock; and Ann Murdock, a champagne-colored symphony, with orchids adding their exotic color; and Fania Marinoff, in a Bakst sort of creation in honor of her visiting sisters at the Century; and Natalie Alt and Ruth Shepley, and Josephine Drake and Muriel Hudson and Phoebe Foster and Eleanor Dawn, Hazel's big little sister, all making escape impossible. And besides, four young women who weren't actresses, in the sense that they are not on the stage, assisted. They were Peggy Olson, Emily Sansone, Evelyn Worden, and Betty Silvershen, models from a Fifth Avenue modiste's, all irresistible when they débutante-slouched up with their wares.

For an hour or more after 1:30 the great and the near-great of the stage trailed into Forty-fourth Street and entered either the front or the stage door of the theatre, for those who weren't on the stage at some time during the afternoon were in front watching. Among the latter one could observe without the aid of lorgnette or glasses, though few seemed to realize this, Laurette Taylor and Ethel Barrymore, both handsome and clever enough to sit together; Elsie Janis in motor things sitting in a box with her mother for a part of the show; Mme. Nazimova, who laughed only moderately at a travesty on her beloved Ibsen; Grace George, Gladys Hanson, Julia Sanderson, Louise Rutter, and Robert Hilliard. Mr. Hilliard can scarcely object to this bold use of his name for he and his boutonnière sat in the rail seat of a box as if Mr. Hilliard didn't care who saw them.

Mrs. George Gould bought a box and occupied it with a party of friends, and Mrs. James Speyer did likewise. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern paid $500 for two orchestra seats although they knew that they would be in Boston.

The program was planned—as such programs usually are—to bring on the stage as many popular players as possible. Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, was eminently successful in this by presenting a travesty on men's fashions, entitled "Dame Fashion's Decree Demands," in which no one less than a leading man appeared. The sketch rambled along amiably, dividing its substance between puns and Lamb' Club patter. Here is the distinguished cast that presented it: Virginia Fox Brooks, Olive Tell, Arthur Davenport, Taylor Granville, Louise Dresser, Maisie Gay, George E. Mack, Montagu Love, Antoinette Walker, John Arthur, Mary Blackburn, Roy Atwell, Dorothy Donnelly, James J. Corbett, Frank Lalor, Claude Fleming, Donald Brian, Vincent Serrano, Edith Decker, William L. Abingdon, Hugh Ford, Jack Barrymore, Mary Pickford, Frank Monroe, Barney Bernard, Ralph Morgan, Edward Robins, William Harrigan, Antonio Moreno, Rudolph Cameron, John E. Hazzard, Stanhope Wheatcroft, Morgan Coman, and Effingham Pinto.

Blanche Bates, Eugene Ormonde, Rex McDougall, and Harriet Sterling acted an amusing little playlet, entitled "An Interrupted Honeymoon," in which Miss Bates by her bright performance heightened the regret that she should ever absent herself from the stage. Henry B. Sanford and Laura Burt were seen in a satirical thrust at Ibsen by William C. de Mille, entitled "The Right to Live." There was a Barriesque touch in its broad satire, and it was very well acted. John L. Golden's oriental tragedy, "The River of Souls," first acted at the annual Lambs' Gambol last season, was revived with Lewis Stone, Frank Westerton, Madge Kennedy, Vincent Serrano, Antonio Moreno, Stanley Murphy, and Arthur Hurley in the cast.

Julius Tannen must have made Martin Beck, sitting down in the front row, most unhappy when he gave one of his monologues and demonstrated what a clever entertainer vaudeville lost when he became Mr. Perimutter. Molly Pearson read Bobby Burns's "A Man's a Man," or is it spelled with an "o"? The Two Bryants appeared and White and Abrahams sang their own songs. Then there were numbers from "Katinka," Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," and music by the Globe Theatre orchestra, to complete a program that wasn't over till 6 o'clock.

WORLD FILM IN MERGER.

Acquires Stock of the Equitable—A. Spiegel Heads New Concern.

Negotiations between the World Film Corporation and the Equitable Motion Pictures Corporation, which have been pending for several weeks, contemplating the absorption of the latter by the former, were concluded yesterday. The details of the deal, which in all essentials bear out the forecast printed in Thursday's TIMES, are given in the following statement issued last night by Milton C. Work, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Corporation.

"For some time we have been considering the acquisition of another film company, as it became apparent that by doing so we could greatly enhance our efficiency and make and distribute pictures more economically. The Board of the World Film Corporation has therefore decided, and their decision has been ratified by the voting trustees, to acquire the stock of the Equitable Motion Pictures Corporation. The majority of the Equitable shareholders have accepted this offer, and we believe that all of the shares of the Equitable Corporation will be exchanged under the proposed plan.

"Mr. Arthur Spiegel, President of the Spiegel, May, Stern Company of Chicago, will head the new combination and take immediate charge of the active conduct of the business. Eight hundred thousand dollars of additional working capital has been provided. The corporation will release two feature pictures each week. Mr. Spiegel was induced to come to New York only after he had become satisfied that the combined capital requirements of the new organization had been adequately taken care of, and that the future of the company was assured and that it might be used as the basis of a world-wide organization.

"Mr. Selznick has cancelled his contract as General Manager and resigned as Vice President of the corporation. He proposes, however, to engage in the manufacture of pictures and will thoroughly co-operate with the new management of the World Film Corporation in the future development of its business."

The Equitable was organized less than a year ago and distributed its product through the World. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., brokers, of 25 Broad Street, were the financial agents of the Equitable. Clara Kimball Young, one of the featured stars of the World Corporation, will head Mr. Selznick's new company, it is understood.

THE PHILHARMONIC PLAYS.

Its Bach-Beethoven Festival Continued in Carnegie Hall.

The Philharmonic Society gave the second concert of its Bach-Beethoven Festival at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Of Bach's works the program included the Suite in D, the Concerto in D minor for piano and orchestra, in which Ernest Hutcheson yesterday played the solo part, and Heinrich Esser's arrangement of a Passacaglia for orchestra. Beethoven was represented by his Eighth Symphony and the "Leonore" Overture No. 3.

This program offered more substance than the average symphony concert provides, for, except for Bach's "Passacaglia," the numbers were in the largest forms, a suite, a symphony, a concerto, and an overture. Mr. Hutcheson and the orchestra co-operated excellently in the concerto, which is necessary, for the solo instrument is treated almost as a member of the orchestra, though of course a prominent one. Often they are engaged on the same figurations and there is seldom an effect of contrast between them, though this element is one that the more modern form of concerto emphasizes very strongly.

Beethoven's Eighth Symphony is not heard on regular programs as often as the fifth and seventh, or the "Eroica" and "Pastoral" even, which makes it an excellent choice for a special concert of this sort. It has less individuality than those mentioned, but it has its individuality, which consists not so much in being dramatic or thoughtful, as in being direct and frank, and sometimes rather whimsical. It was well played on the whole yesterday, though perhaps there was room for a little more fanciful touch in parts of the first movement and certainly for more precision in the third.

Maude Tucker Doolittle Plays.

Maude Tucker Doolittle, a pianist who has not been heard here before, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Rumford Hall. Her program was unusual, both because it contained no work in the largest forms and because the numbers themselves were not generally of the list that figures with more or less dismaying frequency on the recital programs of pianists. Without specifying individual numbers, some idea of its scope will be conveyed by naming the composers represented, who were Bach, Gluck, Brahms, Taubert, Schumann, Chopin, Debussy, MacDowell, Palmgren, Liszt, and Rubinstein. The pianist is apparently a serious artist. She plays with taste and discretion, has some breadth, and displays an adequate technical equipment.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

A New Symphony by Victor Kolar—Mme. Homer's Reappearance.

At the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday in Aeolian Hall a new symphony by Victor Kolar, a member of the orchestra and its assistant conductor, was performed for the first time. The concert was also the occasion of the first public appearance of Mme. Louise Homer since her late retirement to private life. Mr. Kolar has appeared before as a composer on the programs of the Symphony Orchestra. Both the Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Society have shown a commendable disposition to encourage talent in composition as it appears in their membership.

Mr. Kolar's symphony is a symphony without an "arrière pensée"; it is a symphony without a program. He is a Bohemian, and a pupil in composition of Dvorak. Both these facts appear in his music, but not in a manner to deny originality to Mr. Kolar's work. One reminder of his Bohemianism, as well as of Dvorak, is given by the fact that he has used two mediaeval melodies, one of which is a tune of the Hussite religious wars, the same one that Dvorak used in his "Husitzka" overture. There are other less tangible, if no less unmistakable, evidences of Mr. Kolar's nationality to be found in many of the traits of his symphony, both melodic and harmonic. He has a fondness for clearly defined melody not fashionable among the younger composers of today. He has a predilection for using what, no doubt, some of his contemporaries would call "obvious" material, doing it frankly and freely. But his ideas are fresh and spontaneous; they have beauty and expressiveness, and his use of them is in the true symphonic style, through skillful and logical development to musically expressive, even eloquent, ends.

Mr. Kolar's themes, besides the two that he has borrowed from mediaeval times, are salient and significant. He has made use of the device of "community of theme" in employing his material through his three movements; and this in a way that suggests unity without a feeling of undue repetition and monotony. He is fond of syncopated rhythms, and has made much use of ingenious and varied syncopations throughout his work. His taste in instrumentation is robust; he has scored richly, sometimes rather heavily, with a fondness for the full brass choir. With the exception of a few passages where perhaps it may not exactly correspond to what the composer had in mind, the orchestral effect is singularly successful, and is properly and inseparably a part of the deep impressiveness of the finest and most significant passages of the symphony.

The composition was enthusiastically received by the audience, and Mr. Kolar, who conducted his symphony himself, was several times recalled.

Mme. Homer's reappearance was also the cause of hearty and obvious rejoicing. She has rarely been in better voice than she was at this concert; she sang with great richness and purity of tone and with beautiful color, depth of feeling and expression. Her numbers were of exceptional interest; the air "It Is Finished," from Bach's "Passion according to St. John," with a well played obbligato for violoncello; "My Heart Ever Faithful," from Bach's Pentecostal cantata, "For God So Loved the World"; also the air "Adieu, forêts," from Tschaikowsky's opera, "Jeanne d'Arc."

The other orchestra pieces included the orchestral version of Hugo Wolf's fascinating "Italian Serenade" and Mr. Damrosch's concert arrangement of the procession of the Knights of the Grail from the first act of "Parsifal."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Herbert Tree has engaged Lyn Harding for his series of Shakespearean productions early in March. Mr. Harding will play the title role in "Henry VIII.," with Sir Herbert as Cardinal Wolsey, and will act Bolingbroke in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This engagement will not interfere with Mr. Harding's appearance in Arthur Hopkins's production of "The Happy Ending" during its first few weeks.

Zelda Sears has been engaged for the principal role in the new patriotic comic opera, "See America First," written by T. Lawrason Riggs and Cole Porter.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will appear in the third act of G. B. Shaw's "Pygmalion," which she acted here last season, at the benefit for the British-American War Relief Fund, at the Century next Tuesday afternoon.

Hilda Spong will be seen shortly in vaudeville in a comedy playlet written for her by Everett Ruskay, entitled "Forty Winks."

The first performance of "The Co-respondent," by Alice Leal Pollock and Rita Weiman, will be given in Stamford, Conn., tonight. An engagement in Washington will follow, and then the play will be brought to New York.

An entertainment under the auspices of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will be given Sunday night, Feb. 20, at the Liberty. A program will be given by vaudeville and dramatic artists under the direction of Joseph Klaw, who is Chairman of the committee in charge.

Last night at the Hippodrome 1,850 visiting representatives of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company saw the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray."

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Tonight 8, (75c to $3), Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Sembach, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sun. Eve., Richard Wagner Concert. Kurt, Whitehill. Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos (debut); Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8:15, Cavalleria Rusticana. Zarska, Braslau; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 2:30, Rheingold. Matzenauer, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Leonhardt. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Barbiere de Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1916.

MR. BRANDEIS FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The nomination of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States comes as a complete surprise to the country, and for that reason the merits of the nomination will be examined with unusual interest and attention. There will be universal agreement that the President has conferred the honor of this nomination upon a very distinguished member of the bar, a man learned in the law, extraordinarily well informed as to the conditions of life throughout the country, deeply interested in the public affairs and the infinite private activities of the people, full of energy and capable of taking his full share in the arduous labors of the great tribunal. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Brandeis, should the Senate confirm the nomination, would be a conspicuous member of the court. Because of his ability, his intense interest in the tasks to which he applies himself and his fearlessness in the expression of opinion he would be heard from, he would of a certainty attain to great distinction. His legal qualifications are attested by the nature of his practice or occupation in recent years. His services and his knowledge have been availed of in matters where only lawyers of great ability would be called into council.

It is said that there will be a contest over confirmation by the Senate. That is hardly to be doubted because of the public activities of the nominee. The familiar question will be raised at once whether Mr. Brandeis possesses the judicial temperament, but the chief and most serious criticism of the nomination will be based upon another, though related, ground. It has been said that Mr. Brandeis would take his seat upon the bench equipped with a variety of preconceived and firmly held opinions relating only remotely, if at all, to questions of law and the constitutional powers of Government, but rather to questions of a purely political nature concerning social welfare and the social theories upon which legislation might be based. That criticism will be serious, it will have to be met, because the voice of the advocate moved to utterance in behalf of theories of social justice should be heard in the legislative hall rather than in the chamber of the court. The Supreme Court sits not to expound or advance theories or doctrines, but to judge of the constitutionality of the enactments which Congress may decree to those or other ends. It need never be said and cannot rightly be said that the court needs among its members some advocate of "social justice." The court needs no advocate, can never put itself in the position of pleading for any cause. Congress may enact such measures of reform and uplift as may commend themselves to the wisdom of the legislators, and if the end be legitimate and the means within the constitutional power of the Government, the court will never obstruct its will. Countless times the Supreme Court has drawn that line. It reserves to itself the question of constitutionality, questions of public policy are wholly within the province of the political department of the Government.

For these reasons, and they are reasons that inhere in the very nature of the court, in the very purpose of its establishment, it has been the theory and practice of the Executive in the appointment of Justices, while insisting upon legal learning, great ability and high character, to give weight also to the quality of openness of mind, the judicial quality of mind. The court is of prime necessity a conservative body, it must be so, since it is the great regulator of the machinery of Government. It stands between the people and the consequences of their own errors. It is the interpreter of the Constitution, that instrument which is at once the charter of the people's liberties and the measure of their self-denial. A radical upon the bench of the Supreme Court is not easily imaginable. In so far as Mr. Brandeis's beliefs may have inclined him toward radicalism we must expect the record of his career to be most attentively scrutinized in the Senate. We do not know that he might with any degree of justice be called a radical. He has been an advocate of causes and policies, now come into disfavor, which not so long ago were believed to be highly popular. He has had his part in some Government undertakings, entered upon when those policies were supposed to be popular, that have come to failure, with some theories of Federal duty and activity which have been proved to be in fact ill-judged and harmful. Facts are most stubborn things. We are not at all sure, however, that Mr. Brandeis's advocacy of unsuccessful or now abandoned policies would be brought up against him with much vigor in the United States Senate. There would be less anxiety and confirmation would be more certain if he had already been tested by judicial service. It has often been held that that should be an essential qualification for the Supreme Bench. When the people know how the nominee has behaved as a Judge, when the decisions he has rendered and the opinions he has written are before them, they are in a position to measure his quality and fitness. They know if they are taking risks and they can say whether they are willing to take them.

These considerations will play their part when the Senate takes up the name of Mr. Brandeis. It is a compliment to him that there is likely to be a struggle. Judges of little distinction and no very marked qualities often miss the honor of a contest over their nomination.

A BILL TO BE LAID ASIDE.

Various sincere opponents of the futile Philippines bill, which in its present form promises independence to the islanders within not less than two years and not more than four years, provided that at the end of the specified period all conditions external and internal seem favorable, and extending the time thereafter, if the conditions are judged unfavorable, for the life of the next Congress, and so on, are nevertheless of the opinion that some sort of immediate legislation for the relief of the Filipinos is essential. This opinion is not justified by the facts. Brig. Gen. McIntyre, Chief of the War Department's Bureau of Insular Affairs, has made a tour of inspection in the Philippines and reports that all conditions there are much better than the statements of the political opponents of the Administration had led us to believe. The people are reasonably contented and are making progress in their educational and industrial development. In the view of General McIntyre, who is without political prejudices, Governor General Harrison's administration of Philippine affairs has been beneficial to the islanders and there is no reason why it should not continue to be beneficial.

It seems that the only object of this objectionable bill is to impress the islanders, and the more ingenuous inhabitants of the United States, with the idea that the Democratic Party has rebuked the Republican Party by assuring the Filipinos and the other inhabitants of the archipelago that they will some day be independent. But this idea of preparing the islanders for future independence has been uppermost in our thoughts in all the years of our occupancy. We have regarded ourselves only as trustees. Our trust has not been fulfilled. It cannot be fulfilled for many years to come. If the islanders need a new and more liberal organic law, this bill will not provide it. The bill that does that must be drawn in a statesmanlike way without a trace of the spirit of partisanship. There is no hurry. The islanders are doing well. They can continue on their present basis for some years more and become better prepared to exercise larger administrative powers. Congress has no spare time for the futile Philippines bill this session.

PREPAREDNESS PLANS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Within a few days Major General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, has practically withdrawn his support of the Continental Army plan and, while demanding a larger increase of the regular army than the War Department has asked for in more emphatic terms than he employed in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs a short time ago, now argues that the body of trained citizenry suggested by the Administration cannot be established without destroying the National Guard. General Wood spoke more forcibly on this point before the House Committee than he did in his report to the Adjutant General, published the day before:

> I can't see anything but disaster in starting a new force to stand around in the military foreground struggling for money. The Continental Army is merely a stop-gap and a makeshift. You can play with the Continental Army and with the National Guard. I'm for the Continental Army if you drop Federal assistance to the National Guard. But why build up a new force? Give us the National Guard, body and soul, without a shadow of State control. It would be an efficient army nucleus.

It is no secret that there is strongly organized opposition in the National Guard to the Continental Army plan. A National Guard lobby is said to be active in Washington. But the Administration, though it has come to the conclusion that the State soldiery, after twelve years of inspection and training by Federal army officers, is not to be relied upon to serve as part of the first line of defense, has planned to continue Federal support of the Guard, to increase it, in fact, while establishing a new citizen force under direct Federal control. It must be admitted that General Wood's objection to three distinct forces in the land defense is not unreasonable, while his plan to remove the present organized militia from State control assuredly has some professed supporters in the National Guard.

If there were any assurance that the argument of Mr. J. Leslie Kincaid, Chairman of the Military Committee of the New York Assembly, and that of H. T. Herring, Adjutant General of the State of New Mexico, printed in The Times Thursday, are sound and reflect the general spirit of the organized militia, there might be a way out of this difficulty that would be satisfying alike to the War Department, the National Guard, the officers of the regular army, and the people who are anxious for preparedness without bothering themselves about military details. Adjt. Gen. Herring declares that the National Guard desires to be national in fact as well as in name, to be localized Federal troops subject to the call of the President and to Federal regulations, and to be compensated for the time required to prepare itself for efficient service. Mr. Kincaid insists that Congress has the power to repeal all present Federal laws relating to the militia, including the existing definition of organized and unorganized militia, and to substitute for the repealed laws a statute "providing for the organization of the militia of the United States under the powers vested in Congress by the Federal Constitution." To do that, he says, would eliminate all that is improper in the existing relations of the States with the militia, while preserving the "valuable assets of local pride and State financial assistance in making available for the new national army the vast plant represented by buildings, rifle ranges, camp grounds, and other facilities." He argues, also, that Congress has power to provide for compulsory training.

If this is sound reasoning the citizens' army problem might thus be solved. But if the States were still in control of the citizen soldiers, if there would still be forty-eight commanders in chief of forty-eight small armies, there would be no solution. If Congress could make the National Guard a Federal force by passing a law it would be an easy matter to provide for defense. The Guard could then be built up to the required strength. But Mr. Garrison, believing that the States' opposition to any such plan would be formidable enough to defeat it, provided for the establishment of a Continental Army of citizens wholly without State control. We have as yet heard no conclusive argument against his plan. We believe that Mr. Garrison has a clearer knowledge and understanding of the present conditions than any of his critics. We infer that he had studied his subject from every point of view before he formed his plans. If some of the States, or all of them, are willing to transfer the control of their organized militia to the Federal Government, why is not some action to that end taken by State legislators? Would the members of Mr. Kincaid's committee vote solidly for a resolution advising the Governor to offer to transfer all control of the National Guard of this State to the Federal War Department? Will Mr. Hay of Virginia consent to the nationalization of the so-called Virginia Volunteers, with their 205 commissioned officers and 2,731 enlisted men?

THE NEW YORK STATE LOAN.

The figures of the bidding for the New York State loan leave nothing reasonably to be desired. It is again possible for the State to borrow at better than 4 per cent. The premium above that was $3.27 per hundred or $817,500 for the $25,000,000. That reduced the yield to 3.85 per cent., the lowest to the investor, and the best basis to the State since 1911. There were ninety-six bids, and there were five for all or none, each being better than any offer of recent years, and the second best bid losing the award only by a decimal outside any but professional consideration. Upon these gratifying figures the official and political comment is thus expressed by Controller Travis:

> The results of this sale show that in spite of all criticism directed at the finances of New York State within the last year, the men of money have ample faith in the financial integrity of the Commonwealth, and appreciate that its finances are conducted upon a sound basis.

That might be so if the figures were all that is upon the record. The figures are an addition to the record, not a contradiction of anything on the record. It would be turning the State's apparently easy finances to bad use to allow the bidding to serve as condonation of the excessive expenditures and the disordered management of the State's affairs. Assuredly the eager bidding for the State's bonds reflects something else than approval of the ingeniously bad sinking fund law and its administration, which burden the taxpayers without benefiting the bondholders. Certainly the "men of money" by taking the bonds do not approve incurring the debt without getting the full worth for the money. No ingenuity can distort the lowered yield of the bonds into approval of dispensing with a budget, or any other semblance of order or economy in financing the State.

It is not because the State's finances are conducted on a sound basis that the bonds are sought. The reason is an open secret to all but those who would wish to have it so. Everybody else sees that the State is paying more than interest in return for the bonds now issued. All comparisons with earlier figures are worthless, because the earlier loans were issued when there was no Federal income tax, with a threat of a 25 or 50 per cent. supertax, and the promise — so strangely do the taxlayers read public opinion—of an additional State income tax drafted along similar lines. The State bonds sell high because the State engages that other property must bear the burden from which its bonds are exempt. That is the meaning of the exemption of State bonds from taxation. The price includes alienation of part of the taxing power, and the eagerness of the buyers measures the diversion of capital from taxbearing enterprise. The price of the bonds signifies that the State is approaching the condition in which the city's finances were taken in hand by the bankers, for the city's good, and for like cause. The rising price of tax-exempt bonds is a warning to the taxlayers and to the taxpayers alike. The field of taxation is narrowed in proportion that capital is turned from productive investment into nonproductive or tax-wasting use. Others must pay more because the bondholders pay less. The officials who find in the figures any tribute to themselves thereby reflect their inappreciation of the situation of the State's affairs in their care.

NO LACK OF CARS AND SHIPS.

The Pennsylvania follows the New Haven in complaining that there are too many cars on its lines for the good of the traffic. It has 25,000 cars east of Trenton awaiting unloading, and the embargo against New York is tightened until there are fewer cars standing still on its lines. It is the nimble car that carries freight and earns dividends by serving shippers. If the Pennsylvania and the New Haven had twice as many cars clogging their tracks, and serving as warehouses, their situation would be worse to that extent.

It is worth putting these facts on the record as they occur because there are those who are demanding that the railways shall supply more cars instead of move more cars. That demand is made after a year of great congestion of traffic in which there was at all times a net surplus of cars. There are years in which there are car shortages, but not the recent twelvemonth. It speaks not a little for the efficiency of the railways that they have been able to move the great traffic of recent months without exhausting their supply of cars, but markedly exhausting their supply of some other facilities. The point is the same regarding sea-borne cargoes. The demand is made for more ships, and for Government ships if private capital will not supply them.

The fact is that the supply of more ships would only operate as the surplus of freight cars operates, that is, clog the line at some other point. Whoever doubts this should read the foreign correspondence of the Railway Age Gazette. The first sentence of the most recent article reads: "If the Port of New York has 50,000 unemptied freight cars, if other ports in the United States have miles of freight in cars and thousands of tons on the docks waiting for ships to Europe, the reason must be looked for in Europe."

The specifications of this general assertion are that there are more cargoes now than can be handled by the railways, and that it is useless to send more freight than can be carried to ultimate destination. From one point of view there is no one facility of trade which is not in supply in excess sufficient to overload some other facility. From another point of view all facilities are deficient if any are blocked. So many facilities are overloaded that it only makes conditions worse to supply more of others. The entire transportation organization must be strengthened throughout, or else consumers must get along with what can be supplied by existing facilities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The New Hotel Will Be Worthy of the Site.

The early reports of the plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build a hotel facing the big station on Seventh Avenue were misleading, although they were based on information that seemed trustworthy. We are glad to say that our apprehensions that the proper development of a part of Manhattan Island which ought to be architecturally imposing might be hampered by this project, because of false economy, were wholly unjustified. The new hotel will be no mere million-dollar affair. A million dollars is, to be sure, a huge sum of money, and many a famous hotel has cost much less. But it is too small a sum to expend for an architectural vis-a-vis to the Pennsylvania Station, and the authoritative announcement this morning that the company intends to build a house that will cost between four and five million dollars will be most gratifying to all who hope that the future development of Manhattan may be harmonious and appropriate. The new hotel will establish the character of the neighborhood. The rookeries are all doomed and their sites will be occupied by important structures. Central and accessible, the neighborhood will grow rapidly. It is too early to say what kinds of business will predominate on Seventh Avenue, but the location would be suitable for any trade. Some of the book publishing firms have established themselves on Thirty-second Street, two large department stores are near by. The proximity of a great railroad station will be an inducement to many shopkeepers. But the whole district will be occupied by handsome buildings and will become in time one of the important business centres of the metropolis.

Its Printers Choke The New Witness.

The New Witness of London, Jan. 13, has an eccentric but engaging appearance. In an editorial article on "Mr. George, and His Personal Friends," among whom The New Witness and its editor, Mr. Cecil Chesterton, are not to be counted, you vibrate with curiosity, as "an exact copy of the notice issued by the Press Bureau, presumably at Mr. George's instance," is to be spread before you. It is not spread. Instead you see a section of brick and marble wall, a tessellated bathroom floor, a carpet from Ispahan, a chessboard of Lunyland.

The article on "The Suppressed 'Forward' Report" is still richer in irritating curiosity. "We quote verbatim." The very words are hidden in a page of the same black and white wall, floor, fabric, or whatnot aforesaid. There are long benches on it. Perhaps it's a stadium. In colors it would be a rug of price. When The New Witness returns to consciousness and the chase, it says firmly:

> At the moment of going to press we have been informed by the printers that they refuse to print the Report. We have therefore been obliged to delete it. We shall be none the less perplexed to supply copies to any of our readers on receipt of a stamped envelope. We wish to make it clear that so far as we are concerned our desire is to print the full matter and defy Mr. George to suppress us if he dares. We hope at a later date to be in a position to do this.

The printers feared they would be taken to "gaol." Mr. Lloyd George can hardly dare to suppress the big Chesterton's brother, but the latter may have trouble in suppressing those properly cautious printers. If Mr. Cecil Chesterton wants to meet his crisis, he should hire a printer to go to jail on occasion. The "jail editor" is common enough in Japan and elsewhere. Why shouldn't London have "jail printers" who can go to "the clink"? Or Mr. Chesterton could go himself.

The Foreign Trade of 1915.

The last month of 1915 was more remarkable respecting its foreign trade than any other in a year itself more remarkable than any other as a whole. Respecting the year, it suffices to say that the excess of exports of merchandise above imports would far surpass any other year if it were reduced by a billion dollars. In December alone the excess was $187,459,609. That is a maximum, and yet as far back as 1907 there was an excess of $114,878,012. But the difference between the two cases is greater than the figures indicate. The excess of imports in December, 1915, was above a maximum of imports. The excess of December imports in 1907 was only above a minimum of imports for more than ten years. In other words, the excess of 1907 was due to a decrease of imports, while that of 1915 was above an increase of imports.

In 1907 we were shortening sail by reducing our foreign obligations. In 1915 we were expanding at such a rate that some have taken alarm, but rather oddly, considering the facts. In 1907 we were running into debt for gold to strengthen our banking situation. In 1915 our banking situation was excessively strong, and yet we imported in December an excess of $33,523,392 of gold, which our foreign customers sent us almost against our will. For the year the excess of imports of gold was $420,528,672, or nearly fivefold the imports of 1907, and more than double the imports of 1906 and 1907 together. Then our distress was so great that we were sacrificing everything we could sell, and going without everything we were not compelled to buy. That was somewhat the condition of Europe in 1914, when we exported an excess of $165,228,415 of gold. The change between 1914 and 1915 marks a total shift in the international movement of gold of $585,856,000. Now the masters of money are exhausting ingenuity to stop the movement. There is nothing comparable with these figures in all financial history. Statistics are said to be dull, but whoever can interpret these contrasts can solve a romance of trade with mysteries surpassing any problem ever set Sherlock Holmes.

James R. Mann for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican leaders are clamoring for another McKinley to lead their party to victory, and yet they evidently fail to realize they have another McKinley in the person of their party leader in the House, James R. Mann of Illinois. It seems to me that Mr. Mann has many of the characteristics and qualities that made the late President McKinley justly famous and popular. The late President McKinley was known to the voters of the country by a long and honorable service in the Congress of the nation; so is James R. Mann. The late President McKinley was identified and connected with a particular legislative act; so is James R. Mann. The late President McKinley was an able, well-balanced, cool, and deliberate statesman; so is James R. Mann. The late President McKinley not only had the respect of his Republican colleagues in Congress, but also the respect of his Democratic adversaries as well; so has James R. Mann. The late President McKinley did not seek the office; the office sought the man. I have never heard that James R. Mann has sought the office; certainly I feel the office is seeking him.

New York, Jan. 28, 1916. J. J. REILLY.

THE DRIFTWOOD FIRE.

When the wild North wind shrieks with frantic glee,
And across the wide beach great white waves hiss,
Then is our reaping.
All green and slimy from the ocean's kiss
Gnarled logs come riding down each steep abyss,
Shoreward fast leaping;

Curved keels deft hands wrought many years ago,
With rusty nails like fangs still gripping tight
'Mid seaweed webbing;
Frayed wrack from many a ship's unequal fight—
All wait our garnering by the waning light,
At the tide's ebbing.

So when the storm-fiend batters at the door,
And makes our little chimney rock and sway,
We are not caring;
For we sit snug and hear the pattering spray—
As green and blue the crackling flamelets play—
Our driftwood sharing.

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

ART NOTES.

An Impressive Church Window by Edwin H. Blashfield.

Grace Edith Barnes is showing at her shop, the Decorative Stained Glass Company, one of two windows which are being built from the designs of Edwin Howland Blashfield for the First Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn. The subject is the Annunciation, and the figures are in draperies of strong red and blue. The blue in particular is noteworthy, having been gained with the La Farge glass and by La Farge's method. The red in comparison is somewhat solid, and one misses from the color scheme the magnificent golden greens darting through the harmonies of an original La Farge window; but the effect has depth and glow, and should give character to the interior of the church. The design is simple and impressive. It is the first Mr. Blashfield has made for a window, and his sketch, which shows the entire scheme, (for which the exhibition space is too limited,) has the fine qualities to be expected from an artist with so many triumphs of mural decoration to his credit. The window will be on view every day until Feb. 1, inclusive, from 10 to 4.

Still Cezanne.

At the Modern Gallery is a new group of paintings and drawings by Cézanne. Apparently the galleries of New York cannot have enough of this retiring master, who but a few years ago was known only to the special students. "Le Bouquet de Fleurs," in the present group, has an odd history. The model was a bouquet, not of fresh but of paper flowers, such as could be counted on to keep their shape for the three long years during which he painted on his subject. In 1902 he wrote the following letter to the patron who had commissioned the work:

> Dear Mr. Vollard: I find that I must postpone the shipment of your canvas of roses to some later date, although I wished very much to send it to the salon of 1902. I shall delay for another year the completion of this study. I am not satisfied with the result so far obtained. Therefore I insist on continuing my studies, which will force me to efforts that I like to believe will not be sterile.
>
> I have had a studio built on a small piece of ground which I acquired for that purpose. I shall continue my researches and will inform you of the results obtained as soon as I gain some satisfaction from my efforts.
>
> PAUL CEZANNE.

As it now appears the picture is very beautiful. The pale, luminous yellows and whites of the bouquet are balanced by a rich drapery in which stronger and more vivid hues are woven into a handsome color pattern. It is a painting to which any artist might lose his heart, and it was painted from a paper bouquet. What is the use of theorizing! Any one not spiritually descended from Ruskin knows how art helps nature out.

Snuff Bottles.

At the Walpole Galleries a group of Chinese porcelains, with a special collection of snuff bottles, assembled by the late Benajah Martin between the years 1882 and 1912, are now on view, prior to their sale by auction Monday evening, Jan. 31. A number of the porcelains come from the Mary J. Morgan sale and the Austin Robertson sale. From the former comes an especially fine little cup known as the "glutton's cup," from the small figure which rises from the heart of a lotus blossom when the cup is filled too full.

The special feature of the collection is, however, the case of snuff bottles containing rare examples of beautiful form and color. An early specimen, listed as a Chien Lung piece, but possibly of still earlier date, is a flat oval, with decoration in old colors separated by bands of green pebble ground with cursive characters traced in black. Similar bottles are said to have been found in Arab tombs. A fine lapis lazuli bottle has medallion outline carving on the sides and shoulders. The pork fat jades are seen in simple shapes and beautiful proportions and one particularly ingratiating specimen shows a strip of pink in the jade adroitly turned into an exquisite lotus blossom by the Oriental craftsman. A pink agate bottle has especial historical interest, the carved medallions of the head of Charles III. of Spain and the Spanish coat-of-arms showing the influence of the trading between China, Central America, and the Spanish galleons.

A LUSITANIA DISAVOWAL

The Only Way Out for the German Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with warm approbation the editorial of today, "No Indemnity Without Disavowal." I doubt not that most readers of The Times share my appreciation of your strong statement of the case. But I venture to suggest a different ending of this matter from what you appear to think we must accept. The case will, indeed, be closed to further controversy; but it should not be closed to action, nay, it should be opened to action. There is no other ending which can make good President Wilson's words, "strict accountability."

By its treatment of our citizens in grossest violation of the law of nations over the highest rights of humanity and by our own failure to take the only action which the situation thus created called for, the German Government did, indeed, put us in a "wretched and pitiful position before the nations of the world."

There is only one way out of this "wretched" situation. The German Government must be given the ultimatum of immediate compliance with the demands of our Government, or there will be a severance of diplomatic relations. It may be said it is too late for such action. The reply is, "It is never too late to mend," even a bad piece of international politics.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Jan. 26, 1916.

Blockade Precedents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that John E. Russell's communication published in The New York Times of Jan. 26, in answer to Mr. Edmunds, is not very conclusive. The real point at issue is whether the United States, in the stress of the civil war, modified the principles of international law as then established regarding a blockade. If we did modify those principles we cannot expect that other nations will be governed by our modifications and not make any of their own. Either international law is fixed and definite, and any modification of it is a violation, or else it is a growth and subject to modifications, and these modifications are usually brought about by the exigencies of war and the changed methods of warfare. If this latter view is correct, then the point to be determined in any given case is whether the fundamental principles which underlie international law are violated.

To Americans the sinking of the Lusitania and Ancona and other passenger ships seems distinctly such a violation, whereas the British blockade seems a modification of those principles which run on all fours with the modifications we made in the civil war.

H. W. MONTAGUE.
Boston, Jan. 27, 1916.

Postmaster Morgan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have heartily espoused the cause of Postmaster Morgan. So far, there has been no word against his fitness for office. If he is the right man in the right place, why is it that the men of influence in New York do not combine and insist upon his retention?

INQUIRER.
Englewood, N. J., Jan. 27, 1916.

ANDREW D. WHITE ON GERMANY'S SALE OF ARMS.

Former Ambassador Clears Up the Spanish War Incident Used by Those Who Now Favor an Embargo on Munitions of War.

By WARREN BARTON BLAKE.

New York, Jan. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's Times contains a Washington dispatch headed "Senate Hears Call for Arms Embargo—Many Members Denounce Munition Trade, While Administration Supporters Keep Silent—Huge Petition Received."

The dispatch describes this petition as "estimated to be more than fifteen miles long," and as calling "for an embargo on arms and munitions from the United States." Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, "a progressive Republican," presented the petition, explaining that it bore over 1,000,000 signatures; but your Washington correspondent notes that "rolls of the petition picked out at random showed large groups of names put on in the same handwriting. * * * Mr. Kenyon said that the petitioners, calling themselves the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, were neither pro-British nor pro-German, but these random rolls showed a large predominance of German names, many of them written in German script, many others quite illegible." Mr. Kenyon told the Senate that the petitioners had "no desire to do any unpatriotic or sensational act. The signers are * * * pro-American, pro-humanity, and pro-Christianity, actuated only by the highest humanitarian motives." And The New York Evening Mail of Jan. 27 makes this quotation from the petition of these high-minded women:

> Germany did not permit her citizens to sell arms or munitions of war to Spain during our war with that nation.

This is in flat contradiction with Germany's usual procedure. Some time ago a reader of The Times asked the editor: "Has Germany ever furnished arms to any nation at war?" and received this answer to his question: "Germany has repeatedly supplied arms to belligerent countries, among them being the Balkan States, Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, and Great Britain during the Boer war." But no mention of the Spanish-American war is made in this answer to a correspondent's question. What are the facts?

The facts are especially important because they have been misstated ever since the origin of the munitions trade with the Entente Powers. I have heard them misstated by German orators on street corners, and have seen them misstated by the agitators subsidized to utter mushroom periodicals appealing to German, but not to American, patriotism. In Germany, the so-called "reptile press" is a recognized institution, so much so that the name has been coined for it; particulars as to the origin and expenditure of the "Guelph Fund" by Bismarck and his successors in Germany, Continental Europe, the British Empire, and the United States, are given by Wolf von Scheierbrand in his instructive book entitled "Germany." But all this is perhaps beside the point.

One of the August, 1915, copies of The Fatherland no doubt supplied the "1,000,000" signers of Senator Kenyon's petition with the idea for the clause I have quoted—the clause stating that Germany did not permit her citizens to sell arms to Spain during our Spanish War. Senator Kenyon and the honest petitioners may escape criticism for untruthfulness if they will only plead guilty to ignorance of American history. "Pro-Christianity" Americans should not, however, go to The Fatherland for their facts. Here is what "F. F. Schrader" told readers of The Fatherland last August, and what Senator Kenyon and his friends, the "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," seem to have swallowed whole:

> During our war with Spain * * * one belligerent appealed to a friendly power to stop the export of munitions of war from its teeming war factories.
>
> That appeal came from the United States and was addressed to Germany!
>
> Did Germany justify its traffic in murder tools when the United States appealed to her to observe a benevolent neutrality? Let Andrew D. White answer the question, as he answers it in his autobiography. He states that at one time the American Consul at Hamburg telegraphed that a Spanish vessel laden with arms for use against the United States was leaving port. Continuing, he says:
>
> "I hastened to the Foreign Office and urged vigorous steps, with the result that the vessel was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. Germany might easily have pleaded that America had shown itself opposed to any interference with shipments of small arms to belligerents. She might also have contended that she was not obliged to search vessels for contraband, but that this duty was incumbent upon the belligerent nation concerned."
>
> This is a point in the controversy which Mr. Lansing has somehow overlooked. We should like to see the present Administration show one—just one—iota of courtesy to Germany on plane [sic] with Germany's friendship to us when we, infinitely more formidable than our adversary, were at war with Spain.
>
> FREDERIC FRANKLIN SCHRADER.

Mr. Schrader's "quotation" from Mr. White's "Autobiography" (New York, 1905,) is not exact; he has omitted whatever words and sentences he thought fit to omit from the passage occurring on Pages 168-169 of the Second Volume of the "Autobiography." Yet an incident something like what Mr. Schrader refers to did actually occur, and is described by Mr. White.

So much capital has been made of the incident by German speakers and writers, and now by the high-minded Senator from Iowa and his friends of the "pro-Christianity" organization of "American" women, I think it is about time the whole subject was cleared up. I have before me a letter from Mr. White, written from his home at Ithaca last Fall, and now, with Mr. White's permission, printed for the first time:

> Cornell University,
> Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1915.
>
> W. B. Blake, Esq., New York:
>
> Dear Sir—The simple facts in the case to which you refer are as follows: Receiving a message by wire from our American Consul at Hamburg early during the war, to the effect that a Spanish vessel, supposed to carry munitions for Spain, was just leaving Germany, I asked the Foreign Office that the vessel be searched before leaving, my purpose being not only to get such incidental information as possible regarding the contraband concerned, but particulars as to the nature of the vessel—whether it was so fitted that it could be used with advantage by our adversaries against our merchant navy, as had happened during our civil war, when Great Britain let out of her ports vessels fitted to prey upon our merchant ships.
>
> The German Government was very courteous to us in the matter, and it was found that the Spanish ship concerned was not so fitted up, and that the contraband was of a very ordinary sort, such as could be obtained from various nations. The result was that the vessel, after a brief visit, proceeded on her way, and our agents at Hamburg informed me later that, during the entire war, vessels freely carried ammunition from German ports both to Spain and to the United States, and that neither of the belligerents made any remonstrance. Of course, I was aware that, under the usages of nations, I had, strictly speaking, no right to demand seizure of the contraband concerned, but it seemed my duty at least to secure the above information regarding it and the ship which carried it.
>
> I remain, dear Sir, &c.,
> ANDREW D. WHITE.

No confirmation is needed of anything said by the ex-President of Cornell University, our former Ambassador to Germany. If it were it would be furnished by a certain letter treasured by the Rev. William E. Barton, a well-known clergyman of Oak Park, Ill. Dr. Barton wrote to the State Department at Washington to find out what actually did happen in the matter of Germany's munition trade during our Spanish war. He received the following reply:

> The department has received your letter asking whether it is true that during the Spanish war this Government requested the Government of Germany not to sell ammunition to Spain, and that the Government of Germany acceded to its request. In reply to your inquiry I have to say that no such request was made by the Government of the United States.
>
> ROBERT LANSING,
> Secretary of State.

The lie is nailed—but will it stay nailed? Will the Senator from Iowa and his high-minded friends, the "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," care about a mere detail like historical truth?

WARREN BARTON BLAKE.

A GERMAN WOMAN'S VIEW.

Miss Cavell Considered a Patriot Who Accepted All Risks.

Königsberg, East Prussia, Dec. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

American friends of mine sent me clippings from your newspaper as well as others of the States commenting on Miss Cavell's death.

Permit me to say something on this matter. It may be perhaps of interest, being the expression of a modern German woman, who has traveled for years in the States, greatly attracted by your country and your people, finding there many germs for new attempts toward a freer, fuller conception and realization of life.

Now, there is Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, head nurse of an English hospital in France. Accused of espionage, confessing herself guilty, she is sentenced and shot, the honorable death of an officer and soldier.

Miss Cavell went over to the Continent as a nurse. She used this reputable occupation — which renders immune its follower and lifts her into a sphere of highest estimation—as a cloak for her less open, less clear work. Saving on one side wounded soldiers, she helped on the other to kill the enemies of her country. Why should her work be used as an extenuating circumstance? I fail to see the connection. To me it would rather be an aggravating one. Espionage is espionage, whether done by a nurse or Princess.

Because we suppose—don't we?—that a nurse or Princess, when she chooses to serve her country this way, knows what she is doing, knows why she is doing it. Children do not offer themselves for such work, are not used by a responsible Government to do it. The punishment for it is death. Full grown, mature women offer themselves, are accepted as spies.

Such a one was Miss Edith Cavell. Her splendid attitude during the process and her last moments shows the mettle that was in her. She knew what she did, why she did it, what risk she was running.

Then let us treat her honorably like a grown-up, responsible person. Let us all honor her like a real patriot; let us give her the acknowledgment of full responsibility. Don't let us sentimentalize about her, as if she was a hazy-minded, hysteric, irresponsible child.

A few weeks ago two German women found guilty of espionage were shot in France. Nobody with us, nobody in France—and France is famous for her chivalry, is she not?—was lamenting about the death of these two women patriots. Nor did you. Perhaps—most certainly—you did not hear about it. Or would you have commented on the death of these two German women, put before a French court-martial, shot by French soldiers, as you did on that of an English woman shot by German soldiers?

To us Continental Europeans, as opposed to the English and Americans, a woman is honored when she is treated in the judgment of her virtue or vice, love or work like a full-minded person of flesh and blood, brains and heart, soul and nerve, mind and will, instincts and reasoning power, not as a rosy, smiling, thoughtless object for men's understanding, idolatry, and vanity.

But, of course, it is much easier, it looks much more representative and virile to put the woman on a pedestal, than to love in her a person with a mind and will of her own, fit for all the rough, sweet uses of this harsh and happy life.

ANNALIN SCHMIDT.

The writer of this letter is in error in assuming that Miss Cavell was executed for "espionage." The special report of M. de Laval, legal counselor of the American Legation to Minister Whitlock, says he learned from the German authorities that she was executed for treason in helping soldier patients of hers to escape from Belgium, the sentence being based on Paragraph 58 of the German Military Code, which provides:

> * * * will be sentenced to death for treason. Any person who, with the intention of helping the hostile Power, or of causing harm to the German or allied troops, is guilty of one of the crimes of Paragraph 90 [i. e., in this case "conducting soldiers to the enemy."]

$120,215 IS PAID FOR 177 PAINTINGS

Diaz's "Landscape with Figure" Brings $7,100 at the Estates' Closing Sale.

TWO MONETS FOR $10,000

Col. Ruppert Pays $5,000 for Boudin's "Baie de Fourmier," a Richard Canfield Picture.

The closing sale of the J. W. Andrews, Richard Canfield, Brayton Ives, and other estates' pictures under the auspices of the American Art Galleries at the Plaza last night brought $96,830. This made a grand total of $120,215 for the 177 paintings. The Andrews pictures, which predominated, an attractive group, were many of them small. The high price of the evening was for a Diaz, "Landscape with Figure," which went to a buyer giving the name of F. George for $7,100. This was the "property of a lady," who was included in the group of picture sellers.

A. Augustus Healy of Brooklyn gave $325 for a charming Kever, "Dutch Children," and $475 for a Monticelli, "Landscape: Autumn." Colonel Jacob Ruppert made a number of purchases, and gave $5,000 for a beautiful Boudin, "Baie de Fourmier," which was a Canfield picture. A cattle picture by Van Marck, from the Brayton Ives collection, went to Colonel Ruppert for $6,200.

The Engineers' Club bought two pictures, getting a charming Blakelock, "Moonlight," for $1,100, and paying $750 for a delightful "Landscape" by Charles Melville Dewey. A couple of Claude Monet's, a Mediterranean scene, "Antibes: Morning," and a field with trees and marked contrasts in color, "Landscape: Givernay—Haystacks," each brought $5,000. Both of these pictures were the "property of a lady."

The Pictures and Buyers.

Following is a list of the pictures with names of buyers and prices:

Near Navarre Ridge, California—Ralph Albert Blakelock; A. T. Herd	$65
A Village (panel)—Antoine Vollon; McIlheny	150
Tete de Femme—Jean Jacques Henner; C. M. Enlis	775
Venetian Boats (panel)—William Gedney Bunce; Bernet	150
River Landscape (panel)—Martin Rico; Robert Glendenning	350
Barnyard in Holland (panel)—Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; John Lang	300
Landscape with Houses: Souvenir of Italy—Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; T. Gleason	600
An Idyl of Carthage—J. M. W. Turner; Bernet, agent	500
The Abduction (panel)—Adolphe Monticelli; T. Gleason	210
Portrait of a Man—Govaert Flinck; Seaman, agent	1,100
The Old Monastery on the Hill—George Inness; M. Webber	180
The Woods—Alexander H. Wyant; J. F. Donnelly	150
Valley of the Meuse—Robert C. Minor; J. C. Welbrood	220
Blue Sea (panel)—George H. Bellows; E. Prentice	50
Peasant Girl and Horse, Nikko (panel)—John La Farge; C. W. Kraushaar	220
The Stream—Alexander H. Wyant; Seymour Rosedale	300
Lake in the Adirondacks—Homer D. Martin; J. C. Welwood	125
Moonlight—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Engineers' Club	1,100
Dutch Children (panel)—Johann Simon Hendrick Kever; A. A. Healy	325
Landscape—Gustave Courbet; H. Vanthier	300
Fishing Village on the Coast of Brittany—Marie Joseph Iwill; Seaman, agent	210
Burnt Mountain, (Water Color)—Winslow Homer; Knoedler & Co.	650
Eagles' Nest—Winslow Homer; Knoedler & Co.	1,050
Moonlight, (Panel)—Dwight W. Tryon; John Levy	1,000
Pegasus—Albert P. Ryder; Alexander Morton	2,500
Ville d'Avray: A Study from Nature—Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; Henry Schultheis	1,175
The Sheepfold, (Panel)—Jean Francois Millet; W. Josephs	1,000
Sunset (panel)—Charles Francois Daubigny; Francis R. Welsh	1,500
Autumn Evening in Sologne: Dogs and Hare—Theodore Rosseau; Holland Galleries	350
The Poultry Yard—Constant Troyon; Knoedler & Co.	3,900
Landscape (panel)—Theodore Rousseau; M. B. Phillipp	200
Marine: Fishing Boats—Jules Dupre; Knoedler & Co.	1,025
Landscape with Figure (panel)—Diaz de la Pena; F. George	7,100
The Three Trees—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Bernet, agent	3,800
Duck Shooting—George Morland; W. Josephs	625
The Young Fishermen—Albert Neuhuys; John Levy	1,000
Venetian Fishing Boats (panel)—William Gedney Bunce; Bernet, agent	575
Portrait of Mrs. Blakelock—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Rudert, agent	325
Mackerel Fishing (crayon, black and white)—Winslow Homer; Bernet, agent	375
Incoming Tide (water color)—Hendrik Willem Mesdag; E. S. Popper	160
Landscape: Autumn (panel)—Adolphe Monticelli; A. H. Healy	475
Sunny Day in the Fields—Theophile de Bock; John Levy	420
Road to the Village—Charles Harold Davis; William Macbeth	300
Gray Day, Orr's Island; Frederick Ballard Williams; George T. Bonner	175
Old Farm, Primrose Valley; William L. Lathrop; B. Arkell	300
A Windy Day, October—Charles Harold Davis; E. G. O'Reilly	325
Gypsy Encampment—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Bernet	850
Landscape—Charles Melville Dewey; Engineers Club	750
Regatta Day—Ernest Lawson; James H. Phillips	125
Sand Dunes—Irving R. Wiles; Kennedy & Co.	275
The Carousal—Old Dutch School, (Manner of Jan Steen;) T. Gleason	80
Mandolin Player—Augustin Theodule Ribot; O. Stilwagon	160
The Mid-Day Meal—Johann Simon Hendrik Kever; Knoedler & Co.	650
An Old Church at Katwyk—Bernardus Johannes Blommers; John Levy	750
Day Dreams—Adolphe Monticelli; O. Stilwagon	700
Landscape and Storm—John Constable; J. Kriser	250
The Bosporus—Felix Ziem; Bernet, agent	3,900
Landscape: The Gray Bridge; Leon Richet; Robert M. McMullen	375
A Day in June—Frederick Ballard Williams; Henry Schultheis	500
Melting Clouds—Charles Harold Davis; William Macbeth	525
A Winter Afternoon—Bruce Crane; M. Webber	300
Antibes: Morning—Claude Monet; Seaman, agent	5,000
Landscape: Giverny—Haystacks—Claude Monet; Bernet, agent	5,000
Vieux Bassin, Dunkerque—Eugene Louis Boudin; Dr. Allen Starr	1,770
Baie de Fourmier—Eugene Louis Boudin; Colonel Jacob Ruppert	5,000
The Attack—Jean Henry Jurres; C. W. Kraushaar	900
Cattle—Emile Van Marcke; Colonel Jacob Ruppert	6,200
Looking Toward Noank from Mason's Island—Henry W. Ranger; Bernet, agent	1,650
Gray Day—William L. Picknell; J. C. Welwood	200
Fog and Surf—Robert A. Eichelberger; James W. Ellsworth	1,500
Wind-swept Fields — Charles Harold Davis; William Macbeth	1,025
Salisbury Cathedral — John Constable; Seaman, agent	825
A Brittany Village—Henri Harpignies; Holland Galleries	900
The Links of Forth—Patrick Nasmyth; W. Josephs	700
Landscape: St. Allier—Henri Harpignies; H. Lanthier	2,900
Shellfishing—Evert Pieters; C. W. Kraushaar	1,000
Sunrise at Venice—George H. Bogert; B. N. Newberry	1,750
Still Life: The Yield of the Waters—William Merrit Chase; Knoedler & Co.	850
Portrait of a Man, (Panel)—Heinrich Goltzius; W. E. Benjamin	610
The Old Mill—Jacob van Ruysdael with Cornelius Decker; Otto Meyer	300
Portrait of a Man, (Panel)—Ferdinand Bol; S. S. Cavallo	550
An English Homestead (panel)—James Stark; Erich Galleries	525
Portrait of Nelly O'Brien—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Bernet, agent	2,600
The Nativity—Jacopo da Ponte, ("Il Bassano";) Joseph E. Davis	390
Landscape with River—(Old Crome); Seaman, agent	1,025
Portrait of a Gentleman—Jan Verspronck; W. E. Benjamin	2,600
Portrait of a Man—School of Van Dyck; S. S. Cavallo	325
Temple of Venus at Baiae—Richard Wilson; Knoedler & Co.	525
Portrait of a Nobleman—Giovanni Battista Moroni; W. Josepas	1,000
Landscape — Thomas Barker, (called Barker of Bath;) Julien Setmer	1,225
Portrait of a Dutch Lady—Old Dutch School; M. J. Rugeron	110

Of the old masters of the collection, Reynolds's "Nelly O'Brien" brought the highest price.

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(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

Ricketts Etchings Bring $12,639.

The closing night of the Ricketts sale at the Anderson Galleries brought $8,613, making a total of $12,639 for etchings, water colors, and oils. The Detroit Art Galleries was one of the purchasers, buying Leon Dabo's "Twenty-third Street Ferry and Hudson River" for $135. J. B. Wilbur paid $675 for Marie Deterle's "Cattle"; "A Landscape" by H. Van Assche went to John Levy for $575, and the same buyer gave $225 for "Port de Dinan" by Corot. "The Tiger," by Rosa Bonheur, went to the McDonough Galleries for $220; W. A. Copp paid $376 for Achille Fould's "Blind Man's Buff," and James M. Hart's "Midsummer" went to Victor Dessart for $360.

MRS. A. R. GALLATIN HOSTESS

Gives a Large Dance at Sherry's—Buds Among the Guests.

Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin of 119 East Thirty-eighth Street gave at Sherry's last evening a large dance that was preceded by several small dinners. The second floor was taken for the dance and a seated supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin received together, and the guests included many young married people, as well as a number of the season's buds.

Among them were Mrs. and Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, Mr. and Mrs. John Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar E. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. David H. McAlpin, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Manning, Mrs. Flake Manning, Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Markoe of London, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Minus, Mr. and Mrs. George G. McMurray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Mr. and Mrs. Seton Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. David Heller, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tappen Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ludlow Kraner, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Britt, Mr. and Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanier Washington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Angier Duke, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Randolph Hurry, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Mrs. Melvin A. Bronson, Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mrs. Charles N. Welsh, and Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler.

Also the Misses Helen and Hilda Hiss, Ethel Merritt, Estelle and Maude O'Brien, Edith McKeever, Margaret M. Lee, Margaret Thompson, Edna Biddle, Mildred and Helen Harbeck, Josephine Wells, Edith Williams, Helen Danforth Geer, Caryl Hackstaff, and Elise Francke.

WEDDING GUESTS DANCE.

Reception Here After Mathiason-Merrill Nuptials in Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Mathiason, Jr., who were married yesterday afternoon in Asbury Park, N. J., held their wedding reception last evening at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Mathiason is the son of Sir Karl Mathiason, who was knighted by King Frederick VIII. of Denmark in 1908 and has received the decoration of the Knight of the Dannebro.

Mrs. Mathiason was Miss Serena Merrill, the stepdaughter of G. C. Chaldwell, and the wedding yesterday afternoon was at his residence in Asbury Park, the Rev. T. H. Dorf performing the ceremony. The bride, in white satin, lace, and tulle, was attended by Miss Marguerite Horan of Philadelphia as maid of honor, and Mr. Mathiason's best man was Herbert E. Merseles.

A special car brought the bridal party and some of the guests to this city to the reception at the Astor, which was followed by a dinner and dancing for 300 guests. The Laurel Room was used for the reception and the supper was at small tables, gay with pink and white flowers, in the conservatory.

Mr. Mathiason is a graduate of Princeton and was at one time attached to the American Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark.

A Theatre Party for Débutantes.

Miss Beatrice Wetzel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wetzel of 2 East Forty-fourth Street, gave a theatre party last night for some of the Winter's buds, followed by a supper and dancing at the National Arts Club. Miss Wetzel's guests were the Misses Vera and Clarina Cushman, Dorothy Downing Dillon, Mary Meloy Rankin, and Katharine Lamb; also William Spence, Harry Grant, Edward Wilson, Donald Lamb, Karl Mann, Alfred Baum, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Goss.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool) — Rear Admiral Miguel Aguirre of the Chilean Navy, Mrs. Aguirre, Miguel Aguirre, Jr., Miss Marta Aguirre, Miss Evelyn Amberry, Mrs. C. C. Amberry, J. D. Armitage, George G. Bell, John Bibby, W. C. Boardman, J. R. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. R. Bruce, Miss Rowena Bruce, Miss M. Buchanan, Miss Mary J. Carroll, Captain W. G. S. de Carteret, Mrs. J. E. Challenger, Miss Bessie C. Clark, Thomas Cochrane, H. A. Cook, J. W. Cotton, J. T. Currie, Miss Currie, Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, Gavin Dykes, M. J. Earley, Thomas Emery, Ernest Evans, E. A. Farish, O. D. Gilman, Mrs. A. E. Graham, Lady Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Grunwade, H. A. Hall, Mrs. F. A. Harper, Reginald Hawley, Dr. W. P. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, Captain Lowther, G. E. Crofton-Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Major, Miss Jean Mallock, W. Mattinson, T. C. Miller, L. G. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Newcombe, Captain Frank Parker, U. S. A.; Mrs. Parker, Charles Parkinson, F. S. Peer, Miss Margaret Pursell, Donald S. Richardson, M. E. Robins, Edward Sanderson, T. S. Saunders, Miss L. Shackleton, W. L. Stephenson, F. M. Tierney, Mrs. Wolf Tone, R. M. Torrence, R. T. Vanderbilt, Mrs. L. M. Vaughan, R. M. Weir, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitworth.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—S. Aurell, Robert Andersen, A. Backer, E. J. Cantis, David Frich, Captain M. Henriksen, Raymond Herman, R. E. Ludwick, Miss Helen Martin, Adolph Penn, Miss Louise Reustle, Erick Ruden, Miss Helen G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wheeler, Captain S. Andersen, Mrs. Margaret Andersen, Captain J. D. Lange, Rudolph Johnson.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Cymric were:

Daniel Boyle, Cecil H. Cameron, R. Cunningham, Miss Agnes I. Campbell, F. C. De Courcey, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Fry, W. S. Godfrey, Mrs. H. Hall, Mrs. May Hammond, Miss Annie Jewitt, Duncan W. Lamont, R. H. Mather, Harry Parker, Mrs. F. Ratcliffe, Mrs. K. Rose, Mrs. H. P. Stacey, John B. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, George Watt, R. Wilson, M. Wallace.

Among the arrivals from Liverpool on the California were:

F. P. Armstrong, Thomas W. Broom, Matthew W. Bruce, Peter Fletcher, George P. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Gregory, H. C. Gregory, Bertram Hunt, W. E. Layland, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Manton, Miss J. T. Sabine, Miss S. M. Smith, Ernest Sumner, William Wakefield, R. W. Pettitt, Mrs. Ada Adams, G. A. Adams, J. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dempster, Miss A. M. Gordon, R. Graham, G. Harding, Mrs. M. Jones, Mrs. E. Milford, Richard Scott, Miss M. J. Stevens, Hugh Scott, Lewis Scott, Thomas Reid, R. T. Pascoe, Miss J. I. Logan, Miss Della Sherry, W. Scales, P. F. Ross.

GOV. WHITMAN IN OLD GUARD MARCH

With Col. Ardolph L. Kline, He Leads the Parade at Ball at Hotel Biltmore.

CAPT. WENMAN, 92, IS SPRY

Daniel A. Matthews, 93, Also Active in the Gayeties—3,000 in the Throng.

Officers of the army, navy, National Guard, and veteran organizations of this and other cities assembled in large numbers last night at the ninetieth Old Guard ball, which was held at the Biltmore. The entire nineteenth floor was engaged for the ball, and the ballroom and supper rooms were decorated with flags and emblems of the different organizations.

Dancing began at 10 o'clock. At midnight the bugle sounded "Assembly" for the military march, which was led by Governor Whitman and Colonel Ardolph L. Kline, the Commandant of the Old Guard. The Old Guard and its visiting comrades, after an impressive salute to the colors, formed in columns of twos, fours, eights, and finally sixteens as they completed the march.

Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel reviewed the march from boxes. Conspicuous among the 3,000 present were Captain James F. Wenman, who will be 92 years of age in March, and Daniel A. Matthews, one year his senior, both of whom were as sprightly as any and entered into the gayeties with the same keen interest as they had in former years. Captain Wenman has never missed a drill, parade, or dinner of the Guard since he joined it forty years ago. At supper it was impossible to serve all the guests in the restaurants on the ballroom floor, and it was found necessary to reserve the main restaurant for them and some of the supper rooms downstairs.

The boxholders included Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Colonel W. G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment, Captain Charles D. Bernheimer, W. D. Preston, A. E. Dick, Daniel M. Woods, Judge Advocate John H. Easterday, Surgeon Thomas Youngling, Major G. H. Huestis, Captain William Grant Cook, Lieutenant John L. Wegenaar, Lieutenant C. C. Ellis, Lieutenant George W. Abbott, Lieutenant C. Russell Hurd, Sergeant Bernhardt Wall, Sergeant C. H. Stephens, the Veterans of the Foreign Wars, and the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

A DANCE FOR DEBUTANTE.

Mrs. W. L. Bull Entertains for Her Granddaughter, Miss Frederica Bull

Mrs. W. Lanman Bull of 500 Madison Avenue, was the hostess last evening at a ball at the Colony Club for her granddaughter, Miss Frederica Bull, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bull. The ballroom suite of the club was taken for the dance and more than 500 guests were invited, including most of the Winter's buds, and many dinners took place before it.

Mr. Bull gave a dinner at Sherry's for Miss Bull, the eighteen guests being the Misses Medeleine F. Carey, Geraldine Adee, Hope Williams, Dorothy Geer, Madge Lesher, Austiss de Veau, Emily Ford, Ryland Sizer, Frederic A. Willis, John O'Day, Robert C. Myles, Jr., Pell Foster, Henry C. Steers, Frederick Stevenson, Van Horne Kemp, and J. Berry Underhill, Jr.

Mrs. Bull and her granddaughter received together near the entrance to the ballroom and supper was served at midnight in the guests' supper room.

Among the guests were the Misses Anna R. Alexandre, Anita Delafield, Helen Alexander, Margaret Busk, Constance Chappell, Maud Kahn, Helen Pierce, Frances Townsend Riker, Grace Bristed, Katharine de B. Parsons, Dorothea Camp, Marion Dinsmore, Isabel Stettinius, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Adelaide Flint, Lilian Palmer, Mary I. Francke, Katharine Van R. Crosby, Esther L. Denny, Mildred Mitchell, Alice Davies, Helen Byrne, Irene L. Gibson, Frances Moore, Mary A. Cushman, Frances Ballard, Esther Tiers, Mary Hartshorne, Josephine Wells, Helen Campbell, Eunice Clapp, Caryl Hackstaff, Mary S. Chapin, Virginia Kneeland, Mary Haskell, Priscilla Peabody, and Angeline Krech.

Mrs. J. Allan Townsend also gave a dinner of eighteen covers at her residence, 237 Madison Avenue, for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Townsend, and took her guests to Miss Bull's dance.

Miss Celeste Stauffer Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Stauffer of New Orleans, La., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Celeste Stauffer, to Robert M. Burnett of Southborough, Mass. Miss Stauffer is a great granddaughter of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States in 1849. Mr. Burnett is a brother of Mrs. Lyman Delano of Wilmington, Del.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Latimer C. Vaughn of 220 West 107th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances G. Vaughn, to Theodore Kiendl, Jr. Mr. Kiendl is a graduate of Columbia University and is a well-known athlete. He is a member of Squadron A and the Sigma Nu Fraternity. The wedding will take place early in the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gay of 157 West 105th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Gay, to F. F. Van de Water, Jr., of The New York Tribune. Mr. Van de Water is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Van de Water of 2,626 Broadway and a grandson of Mrs. E. P. Terhune, (Marion Harland,) the author.

Mrs. William Halsted Purdy of 330 West Eighty-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Sawyer Purdy, to Francis Malbone Blodget, son of Mrs. Samuel C. Blodget of East Greenwich, R. I. Mr. Blodget is in business in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Loses Bequest if She Remarries.

The will of George Washburn Hayes, an insurance broker who lived at 209 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, and who died on Nov. 28, 1915, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham. It provides that an estate of more than $30,000 be left in trust for his widow and two children. In the event that Mrs. Hayes remarries she is to lose her share of the income from the fund. If, however, her second marriage is terminated in any manner she shall again become a beneficiary of the fund.

Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue Very Ill.

Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, President of the Association of Catholic Charities of the City of New York, is seriously ill at her home, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street. Owing to her illness, the entertainment announced for Feb. 16, to be held at the Plaza, under the auspices of the Children's Court Committee of the association, has been postponed until Easter week. Mrs. O'Donohue is seventy-seven years old.

Mrs. Van Winkle to Vote in Kansas.

Announcement was made yesterday in Newark that Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, will make her legal residence in Kansas so that she may vote at the Presidential election in that State. Mrs. Van Winkle was one of the leaders of the suffrage campaign last Fall in New Jersey.

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WARDEN TALKS TO WOMEN.

Kirchwey Tells New City Club of Need for Prison Work.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, the new Warden of Sing Sing Prison, came to New York yesterday, and at a luncheon given by Miss Alice Carpenter at the new Women's City Club in the clubrooms, the Alfred Vanderbilt Apartment, on the top floor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, told the fourteen women who composed the party that there was great need of women's help in the prison work.

An animated discussion followed Dr. Kirchwey's talk, and an immediate vote was taken to present the subject formally to the officers of the Women's City Club and suggest the forming of a Woman's Prison Committee. Even a definite form of action that this committee might take was suggested. It was said that there were many private institutions in the city working along pathological lines, and through them much needed physicians might be sent to the prison.

Dr. Kirchwey told the women that there was great need in many ways of improved conditions at Sing Sing. He spoke of the need of better physical care for the prisoners, that the question of better food was a serious one as well as the attendance of physicians. He instanced the case of one man who was becoming blind—which merely from an economic point of view meant that he would become a burden on the community—and there was no one in the prison to do anything for him except an optician who had learned what he knew in the prison.

Besides Miss Carpenter and Dr. Kirchwey, there were at the luncheon Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Miss Mary Dreier, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Leonard Hand, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Dr. Katherine Davis, Miss Lilian Wald, and Miss Madeleine Doty. This is the first gathering of any kind to be given in the new city clubrooms.

DIVORCES J. F. ELLSWORTH.

Wife Gets Decree Against New York Broker at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 28. — Mrs. Lida Burpee Ellsworth of New Canaan, the daughter of Judge Lucian F. Burpee of the Connecticut Superior Court, today got a divorce from John S. Ellsworth, a Hartford man, who was prominent in athletic affairs at Yale and became a broker in New York after he was graduated from Yale. The ground of the action was cruelty, and the case was heard by a committee.

Judge Gager today granted the decree on the committee's findings. Alimony of $41,250 was granted Mrs. Ellsworth, who also received the custody of her four minor children.

The couple were married on July 15, 1905, and they separated last Summer, a few months before the action was instituted. They had a house in New Canaan, where Mrs. Ellsworth still lives. Mr. Ellsworth is a member of a prominent Hartford family, and he has an annual income of $9,000.

GEO. W. DECKER DROPS DEAD

Hudson County Republican Leader Stricken at a Meeting.

George W. Decker, active for more than twenty years in Republican politics in Jersey City, leader of the Hudson County Republican Asssociation, and a former Tax Commissioner of Jersey City, dropped dead shortly after midnight this morning at Fairmount Hall, 716 Bergen Avenue, where he was attending a meeting of the Bergen Social Club.

He lived at 18 Bergen Avenue and was in the feed and coal business, in addition to owning a milk company and other enterprises.

Mr. Decker had been engaged in many political fights and formed the Hudson County Republican Association recently for the purpose of fighting the original organization. He was President of the Board of Elections for many years and had held many other political offices. His wife and one son survive him.

Mrs. Mary Vanderpoel Franklin.

Mrs. Mary Vanderpoel Franklin, widow of Benjamin W. Franklin, who died last Spring, died yesterday at a private sanitarium here. She was a daughter of the late Judge Aaron J. Vanderpoel of the Superior Court of this State, and was born in this city. She made her home in the Portsmouth Apartments at 44 West Ninth Street and with her husband formerly lived in the Oranges for many years. Mrs. Franklin was of the oldest Colonial stock, being descended from the Van Rensselaers and Mayor Schuyler, the first Mayor of Albany. She was a member of the Colonial Dames of New York and the Colonial Lords of Manors in America. Mrs. Franklin will be buried at Kinderhook-on-Hudson, the home of her ancestors.

A. V. M. Sprague, Inventor, Dies.

Austin Velorous Milton Sprague, widely known for his inventions, and the inventor of the "Sprague aseptisiser," died on Thursday at his home in Front Royal, Va., in his seventy-sixth year. He was for many years a resident of Brooklyn.

Mr. Sprague was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was a graduate of Myron G. Peck's Academy of that city. Later he studied law, medicine, and engineering. In 1865 Mr. Sprague went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania and improved the methods of oil production. Mr. Sprague introduced steam for the disinfection of textile fabrics and for the sterilization of surgical instruments and dressings. These latter are now in general use. Mr. Sprague also began experiments in 1891 which resulted in the use of dry hot air for therapeutical purposes.

Daniel Chesley Demeritt.

Daniel Chesley Demeritt, for almost half a century employed on Wall Street publications, died on Thursday at his home, 54 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia. Mr. Demeritt was born sixty-eight years ago in Durham, N. H., and at the age of 20 years he came to this city and went into the financial newspaper business. Since then he had been connected with nearly all of the financial publications in Wall Street, and retired two years ago. He was a deacon of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, Charlotte and Lillian, and four sons, George, Louis, Frank H., and Arthur E. Demeritt.

Sir Francis Henry Lovell.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 2:10 A. M.—Sir Francis Henry Lovell, Dean of the London School of Tropical Medicine, died here yesterday. During 1878-93 he was Medical Officer of Mauritius and a member of the Legislative Council, and then until he retired from the Colonial Service in 1901 was Surgeon General and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sir Francis was knighted in 1900 and was a Companion of St. Michael and St. George and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Madame Vilnitzky.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Mme. Vilnitzky, sister of Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of the republic, is dead.

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FREDERICK H. EATON DEAD.

Head of American Car and Foundry Company Had Large Interests.

Frederick Heber Eaton, President of the American Car and Foundry Company, and actively identified with a number of other important corporations, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 182 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Berwick, Penn., and was in his 54th year. Mr. Eaton was a son of the late Ralph H. Eaton and Mrs. Eliza Knapp Dickerman Eaton and received his education in the public schools of his home town.

In 1880 he became engaged in manufacturing and in 1902 was elected President and a Director of the American Car and Foundry Company. In addition to his manufacturing interests, he was a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; a Director of the Columbia Trust Company, the Seaboard National Bank, the Hale & Kilburn Company of Susquehanna, Penn.; the Bloomsburg & Berwick Railroad, of which he was also Vice President; the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, the Sligo & Eastern Railway, the American Agricultural Chemical Company, the American Beet Sugar Company, and the National Surety Company.

Mr. Eaton was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Racquet Club of St. Louis, the Union League, New York Athletic, Metropolitan, Engineers', City Lunch, City Midday, Railroad Clubs of this ctiy, the Automobile Club of America, and the Rumson Country, Ardsley, Deal Golf and Country, and the Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Economics Club, the American Geographical Society, the American Society of Political and Social Science, the Academy of Political Science, the Peace Society, the Navy League, the New York Geological and Geographical Society, and India House.

While a resident of Pennsylvania, Mr. Eaton was active in Republican politics and was a McKinley elector in 1896.

In 1881 he married C. Elizabeth Furman of Bloomsburg, who, with their daughter, Mrs. Mae Eaton Crispin, survives him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCES C. CUMMINGS, widow of Amos J. Cummings, for many years with The New York Sun, and a Congressman, died in South Norwalk, Conn., yesterday. She had lived there for the last four years.

The Rev. DUNCAN H. HIND, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Sandwich, Ont., and widely known throughout that part of Canada, died at his home there yesterday. Mr. Hind had been in charge of the parish twenty-nine years.

The Rev. JOSEPH P. CAMERON died on Wednesday in Lanesborough, Mass., in his seventieth year. His funeral will take place today from St. Luke's Parish House there.

SIGFRIED RAMAK, 70 years old, connected at different times with the management of German theatres in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago, dropped dead in Chicago yesterday. Recently Mr. Ramak had been employed by a German paper in Chicago.

Mrs. LAURA M. MOTT, wife of Theodore F. Mott, an employe of the New York Custom House, died on Thursday at her home in East Orange, N. J.

OGDEN HARRIS, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Portland, Penn., in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. JANE HAYDEN BEEBE, widow of O. A. Beebe, died on Thursday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert J. Black, in Montclair, N. J., in her eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. CORA SEMMES IVES, widow of Colonel Joseph Ives, U. S. A., died on Thursday at her home, 131 West Eighty-first Street, in her eighty-second year. She was a daughter of the late Raphael Semmes.

LORING VON LINDEN, son of the late Count Eberhard Linden and Countess Isabel von Linden, a daughter of Loring Andrews of this city, is dead in Germany, according to news received here on Thursday.

WILLIAM CONKRIGHT, a hotel keeper and at various times proprietor of the Hackensack House and Mansion House of Hackensack, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in Bogota, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

ELIJAH JENKS, a carpenter and builder and veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home, 2,268 Aqueduct Avenue East, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. SARAH C. WHITCOMB, widow of Joshua Mortimer Whitcomb, formerly a dry goods merchant here, is dead at her home, 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, in her eighty-second year.

Major LEWIS E. GORDON, Secretary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, died on Thursday in Hartford, Conn., in his forty-fourth year.

Colonel WALTER B. CAMP, U. S. V., who was in charge of Madison Barracks at Sacket Harbor during the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Watertown, N. Y., in his ninety-fifth year.

CORYDON D. ROSE, owner and publisher of The Citizen of Ilion, N. Y., for many years, is dead at the home of his son, Remington Rose, in Rutherford, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

JOSEPH H. MARVIN, for many years an art dealer of this city and Mount Vernon, died yesterday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

RICHARD P. KIPP, a retired farmer, died yesterday at the old Kipp homestead in Clifton, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

ABRAM W. BECKER, former Democratic Assemblyman from Sullivan County, died yesterday from the effects of a fall at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y. He was in his ninety-third year.

JAMES KAY, a retired provision dealer of the old Washington Market and a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty-five years, died on Thursday at his home, 257 Livingston Street, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Kay had lived at his late residence for fifty-four years. He was a large property owner of the Highlands section and gave the ground on which the first Methodist Church was erected there.

PETER JOHN MOUNT, formerly in the electro-plating business under the firm name of P. J. Mount & Brother, in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 1,445 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow, two daughters, Miss Gladys Genevieve Mount, a teacher in St. John's College, and Miss Vera Alberta, a teacher in the school of St. Veronica's Church, Manhattan; and a son, P. James Mount.

Mrs. CAROLYN V. THOMPSON, active in the work of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Congregational Church, died on Thursday at her home, 11 Spencer Place, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Henry Hall Thompson and left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. WILHELMINA ANN OWENS, widow of Richard J. Owens, a druggist of Brooklyn, died from the grip on Thursday at her home, 389 Greene Avenue, aged 86 years. She was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church and was formerly a teacher in the Sunday school.

Dr. EUGENE MILLER SMYSER, a retired surgeon and druggist, died on Thursday at the home of his son, William G. Smyser, 14 Danforth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Dr. Smyser was born in Gettysburg, Penn., and was a son of the late Judge Daniel M. Smyser, a presiding Judge of the Adams County, Penn., Court. Dr. Smyser was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and during the civil war he served as Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HENRY A. CHRISTIE, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Highways of the Borough of Queens, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. He was 41 years old and a member of the Elks, Masons, Order of Eagles, the Ridgewood Democratic Association, and the Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association. His widow survives him.

GERHARDT BUNNECKE, aged 68 years, a retired Long Island farmer, died at his home, 1,707 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, leaving a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. MARTHA DUDGEON BRADY, widow of Anthony D. Brady, a former Postmaster of Elks Rapids, Mich., is dead at her home, 192 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, aged 86 years.

WROTE HIS OWN OBITUARY.

Wolfe Phillips, Retired Publisher of Directories, Is Dead at 70.

Wolfe Phillips of 133 East Thirtieth Street, a retired publisher of directories, died on Thursday at Bellevue Hospital in his 70th year. He was born in England and started in business there by publishing a pocket business directory. In 1899 he wrote his own obituary, in which he called himself "The Father of Society Directories," and which told of the publishing of the Elite Directory, of which he was the founder.

Mr. Phillips married Miss Louise Andrade in 1869, shortly after which he left London and came to this city. She survives him.

Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports the death of Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, formerly Viceroy of the Caucasus, at his castle at Alupka, in the Crimea.

Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff was born in 1837. He was appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1905, and ruled there until last September, when he was succeeded by Grand Duke Nicholas. He worked many reforms in the country, brought about a rejuvenation of trade and industry, and put down the outlawry that had been in existence for years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

KRANTZLER—SHAPERO.—Fannie Shapero to Abraham Krantzler.

ROTH—BIEBER.—Regina Bieber to Samuel Roth.

SPEISER—NEUMAN.—May Neuman to Milton Speiser.

Married.

WEST—HORNE.—Charles G. West, Jr., to Miss Madelaine F. Horne, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Horne of Pittsburgh, Penn., Jan. 26, 1916, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. C. Winthrop Peabody, D. D.

BERGER—COHEN.—Jan. 23, Mathilda Cohen to Harry Berger.

BIRNBAUM—LINDENBAUM.—Jan. 23, Beatrice Lindenbaum to Leon Birnbaum.

KRESNER—DORF.—Jan. 25, Laura R. Dorf to Benjamin Kresner.

LOWERRE—ARMSTRONG.—Jan. 27, Martha E. Armstrong to Seaman Lowerre.

PLATT—REICHERT.—Jan. 23, Kate Reichert to Henry Platt.

Died

ANDERSON.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Jan. 27, 1916, Edward C. Anderson. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 57th St., N. Y. City, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

ANNESS.—Suddenly of pneumonia at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 23, John Anness of Jersey City, in his 83d year. Services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Summit Avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, 1:30 P. M.

BAKER.—William De Grove, at residence of his son, in Buffalo. Funeral services at residence of son, 488 4th St., Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 2 P. M. Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

BEARD.—At Mountain Lake, N. J., Friday, Jan. 28, Belle S. Beard, formerly of Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

BEAUMONT.—At Brighton, England, on Jan. 3, 1916, Jessie, wife of Captain Henry Cecil Beaumont and daughter of the late George A. Fellows. Funeral service will be held at the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BELKNAP.—At Eldred, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 28, of pneumonia, William V. Belknap in the 50th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Rahway, N. J.

BELLINGHAM.—Jan. 28, Elizabeth Parry, aged 54. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,706 3d Av., New York. Interment Sunday, Woodlawn Cemetery.

BICKFORD.—On Jan. 28, Mary Jane Bickford, in her 76th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M.

COFFEE.—Doris H. Coffee on Tuesday, Jan. 25th at her residence in Chicago, 4,536 Grand Boulevard, beloved wife of Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee and mother of Roger Harry and Marion Leora Coffee. Funeral Sunday from residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hirshfeld, 3,539 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

COOLEY.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916, Grace Emily Cooley, Ph. D. Funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. H. H. Rusby, 776 De Graw Av., on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Interment at Blue Hills, Me.

DENNY.—Mary, at her residence, 2,238 Hughes Av., Bronx. Funeral 2 P. M. Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916. Automobile cortege.

DONOHO.—Suddenly, at his residence, 130 West 57th St., Friday evening, Jan. 28, Ruger Donoho, aged 58 years. Notice of funeral later.

DOWNS.—Jan. 27, 1916, Ella Adelle Flandreau, widow of David Downs. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,391 Dean St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Mount Vernon papers please copy.

FRANKLIN.—Mary Vanderpoel, widow of the late Benjamin W. Franklin, on Jan. 28, 1916. Services at Church of the Ascension, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 4:30 P. M.

FRANKLIN.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with sorrow the death on Jan. 27, 1916, of Mrs. Benjamin W. Franklin, a member of the Board of Managers, once Corresponding Secretary. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.
KATHARINE M. BEEKMAN, President.
THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

FRANKLIN.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch—With deep regret announcement is made of the death at New York, on January 28th, 1916, of Mrs. Benjamin W. Franklin, late member of this order.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

GREEN.—At Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1916, Samuel, beloved husband of Sarah Levy Green and devoted father of Mrs. Louis Marks, Mrs. George E. Rosenberg, Mrs. Henry Bloom, Leon and Bertha Green. Funeral from her late residence, 73 2d Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Congregation of Beth Elohim, Congregation Mt. Sinai, and Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I., are invited to attend. Interment at Mt. Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Kindly omit flowers.

GREEN. — Samuel, suddenly at Murray, Idaho, Jan. 26, beloved husband of the late Sophie Green, and father of Vivian Green. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLAGHER.—Owen S., Jr., son of Owen and Mary Jane Gallagher, (nee McGuiness,) on Friday, Jan. 28th, at the home of his parents, 400 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral Monday, Jan. 31st, 9:30 A. M., from St. Peter's Church, corner Hicks and Warren Streets. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment, Holy Cross.

GRIFFIN.—Lillian Baynes, after a brief illness, Jan. 28, 1916, wife of Walter Griffin. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Presbyterian Hospital, at 2:30 P. M., today.

GRISWOLD.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916, at his residence, 903 Park Av., Charles C. Griswold, aged 48 years. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, at his late residence.

HAHLO.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at 70 West 69th St., Hermann, beloved husband of Rebecca Hahlo, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral strictly private.

HEDLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1916, at Pleasantville, N. Y., Annie Hedley, widow of John H. Hedley of Staten Island. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, on Saturday, the 29th, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HILLS.—Entered into rest, Harriet S. Holman, beloved mother of Chessil E. Zeller, on Jan. 28, 1916, at her residence, 2,013 Madison Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOUSTON.—At Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 28, Anna Jessup, wife of Joel W. Houston of Florida. Funeral 2 P. M. Monday, at home of her brother, W. S. Jessup, on the Goshen Florida State Road.

IVES.—On Jan. 27, 1916, Cora Semmes, widow of the late Colonel Joseph Ives and daughter of the late Raphael Semmes and Matilda Jenkins, at her late residence, 131 West 81st St., New York City. Funeral from Church of the Holy Trinity, West 82d St., Monday, Jan. 31, at 8 A. M. Interment Washington, D. C. Washington and Baltimore papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

JAMES.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, on Jan. 27, 1916, Alfred Estlin James, late of New Orleans, and father of Carlton James of New York. Funeral service on Saturday, Jan. 29, at St. Vincent's Hospital, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

JOHNSON.—At Lowell, Mass., on Jan. 27, 1916, Jane Dodge, daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah Dodge Raynor of New York City, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services in the Chapel of Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

JONASSON.—Rosa, Jan. 28, widow of the late Jonas, and beloved mother of Willie Jonasson and Mrs. Russell Burton-Opitz, after a lingering illness, in her seventieth year. Services at the residence of her daughter, Palisade, New Jersey, Sunday, Jan. 30, 10 A. M. Incineration at convenience of family.

KEARY.—Anna S., nee Schleicher, on Friday, Jan. 28, 1916. Funeral services will be held at 564 West 171st St., on Sunday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

KIERNAM.—Kathryn L., after a brief illness, Jan. 27, 1916, beloved daughter of the late John and Anna Kiernam, and sister of Dorothy T. and Isabelle A. Kiernam and Mrs. Anna K. Langman. Funeral from her late residence, 548 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

LABAGH.—On Friday morning, Jan. 28, 1916, Katharine Labagh, daughter of the late Isaac and Maria. Funeral services from the Chapel of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 1 West 48th St., N. Y. City, on Sunday afternoon, at 1:30. Interment at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

LEHMANN.—Mary, suddenly, on Jan. 27, 1916, at her late residence, 37 Dresden St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kingston, (N. Y.,) papers please copy.

LEVY.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, Bessie Levy, widow of the late Moses Levy and beloved mother of Rebecca Brown, Annie Roth, Libbie Goldsmith, Sally Shiman, and Rose Bach, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 216 West 89th St., Sunday, Jan. 30, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

LOUGHREY.—On Friday, Jan. 28, James J., beloved son of Caroline and the late Charles Loughrey. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOWENSOHN.—At New Rochelle, Jan. 27, Morris S. husband of Lydia Shutz. Funeral strictly private. Rochester and El Paso papers please copy.

MAYER.—Mrs. Gilford Mayer, mother of Mrs. Thomas Sherman Wheeler, passed away Jan. 26, 1916, at her home, 1,023 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J. Funeral private.

MILLIKEN.—George Fanshawe, suddenly at Presbyterian Hospital in his 58th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—At her home, 114 North 14th St., East Orange, N. J., on Jan. 27, 1916, Laura M., wife of Theodore F. Mott, in her 75th year. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Rockaway, N. J., Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 3:30 o'clock.

PECK.—Friday, Jan. 28th, at his residence, 57 West 58th St., Douglas Wheelock Peck, son of Mrs. Amelia A. Walcott and the late Dr. Edward Sprague Peck, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral services at Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday, Jan. 31st, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Burlington, Vt., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

POSTLEY.—Jan. 27, Mary, widow of Arthur Postley and daughter of the late George F. Corneli. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, Sunday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M., at 24 East 45th St.

SPRAGUE.—Austin V. M., noted inventor, formerly of Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1916, in Front Royal, Va., aged 75 years. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 29, Washington, D. C. Survived by widow and two daughters, Mrs. H. W. W. Austin of Montreal and Mrs. Julian Green of New York.

TELLENS. — Suddenly on Jan. 28, 1916, Amanda Tellens. Funeral services at her late residence, 120 Wayne Street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WATERS.—Letitia Manee, widow of James Waters, in her 92d year. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, at the residence of her son-in-law, Alfred E. West, 3,055 Sedgwick Av., Kingsbridge, New York City. Interment private.

WETMORE.—On Friday, Jan. 28, at her home in Englewood, New Jersey, Mary Lovejoy, wife of the late Jacob S. Wetmore, in her eightieth year. Funeral at her late home, 2:30 Sunday afternoon. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

WITTMANN.—At her home, near Morristown, N. J., Jan. 27, 1916, Eva, widow of the late John Wittmann, in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Carriages will await at Morristown (N. J.) the arrival of 12 o'clock train from Lackawanna Station, New York.

ABENDSCHEIN. — Wilhelmine, 18 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, Jan. 27, aged 60. Funeral today.

BRANDUM.—Margaret, 370 East 158th St., Jan. 26, aged 64. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CALLAHAN.—Joseph S., 1,611 2d Av., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CHADWICK.—Henry, 1,484 Unionport Road, Bronx, Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DENNIN.—Sarah, 135 West 142d St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GILLIGAN.—John J., 49 Jane St., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GREENAN.—Susan, 75 West 92d St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.

GREENWALD.—Pauline, Jan. 26, aged 68. Funeral 239 Lenox Av.

GUNTHER.—Christine, Stapleton, S. I., Jan. 27, aged 62. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAGADORN.—Frank T., 1,909 Wallace Av., Bronx, Jan. 26. Funeral service today.

HARGADON.—William, 425 East 15th St., Jan. 26, aged 45. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HIMMLER.—Frederick, 826 East 94th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today.

KELLY.—James, 464 11th Av., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LAKE.—Margaret, 82 Greenwich St., Jan. 26. Funeral today.

LEAKE.—Elsie A., 8 West 130th St., Jan. 27, aged 81.

LINDENFELD.—Arthur F., 358 West 119th St., Jan. 26, aged 21. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McAULIFFE.—Bridget, 405 West 22d St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McKEON.—Annie, 171 East 115th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MACKEY.—Thomas, 416 West 125th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MULKEEN.—Patrick, 181 West 101st St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

MULVIHILL.—John F., 512 West 132d St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

NELSON.—Robert, 123 West 60th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

NILSSON.—Oscar J., Jan. 26, aged 27. Funeral 223 8th Av.

O'HARE.—Henry, 731 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—James, 500 West 166th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PARRELL.—Mary E., 49 West 38th St., Jan. 26.

PRICE.—Theodore J., 86 Edgewood Lane, Jan. 27, aged 27. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

QUINN.—Thomas H., Jan. 27, aged 48. Funeral 171 8th Av.

REILLY.—Ellen, Jan. 27. Funeral 139 East 43d St. today, 9:30 A. M.

ROGERS.—Delia, Jan. 26. Funeral 400 East 145th St. today, 9 A. M.

SCHROEDER.—Fanny, Jan. 27, aged 29. Funeral 304 West 126th St. today, 1:30 P. M.

SEILE.—Conrad, 487 East 156th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WHEELER.—Ida, 522 West 184th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BROWN.—Susan, 685 60th St., Jan. 27, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BUCK.—Otto H., 48 Hicks St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, noon.

Died

CHAPMAN.—Lillian E., Jan. 26, aged 41. Funeral 916 Gates Av.

CRESSINGHAM.—Richard, 812 Johnson St., Jan. 25, aged 42. Funeral today.

CROSBY.—William J., 68 Sunnyside Av., Jan. 27.

DEMERITT.—Daniel C., 54 Hawthorne St., Jan. 27, aged 69.

DESCH.—Frank M., 319 Cooper St., Jan. 26, aged 34.

DUFFY.—Sarah, 1,834 Myrtle Av., Jan. 26. Funeral service today, 9:30 A. M.

ELDRIDGE.—Sarah B., 377 1st St., Jan. 27. Funeral private.

GREBE.—Elisabeth, 1,828 Woodbine St., Jan. 27, aged 74.

GROTH.—John, 737 Glenmore Av., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GROTHEER.—John A., 1,076 St. John's Place, Jan. 27, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HELMERS.—Frederick A., 463 Onderdonk Av., Jan. 26, aged 47. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HENRY.—Gustavus A., 166 Prospect St., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HIGGINS.—Doris E., 455 Gates Av., Jan. 27. Funeral private.

HOLLIDAY.—Annie E., 866 Hart St., Jan. 27.

HOWARD.—Andrew, 369 Gates Av., Jan. 28. Funeral Jan. 31.

HOWLETT.—Edward S., 5,817 4th Av., Jan. 27.

KAY.—James, 237 Livingston Av., Jan. 27, aged 84. Funeral service today.

KELLY.—William, 157 Duffield St., Jan. 27, aged 77. Funeral Jan. 31.

KOTHE.—Herman F., 1,127 40th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEISENBACH.—Margaretha, 428 Ralph St., Jan. 26, aged 81. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McCONNELL.—John, 190 Pearl St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MacCORMICK.—Mary, 191 Kingsland Av., Jan. 27. Funeral Jan. 31.

MARTIN.—Felix, 505 Leonard St., Jan. 26. Funeral today.

MOODY.—Sabina, 215 Weirfield St., Jan. 27, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

OWENS.—Wilhelmine, 389 Greene Av., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PETERSON.—Annie, 1,086 Herkimer St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROFKAR.—William, 363 Weirfield St., Jan. 27, aged 45. Funeral private.

SEIDLER.—Walter E., 848 70th St., Jan. 26, aged 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STRIGARI.—Rose, 1,297 Park Av., Jan. 28, aged 47.

TILDEN.—Margaret, 156 Madison St., Jan. 27. Funeral service today.

VAN SANT.—Fannie, 142 Marion St., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALLSOPP.—John H., 176 1st St., Newark, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BROWER.—Eliza, 276 1st St., Jersey City, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

BURNETT.—Eliza, 861 South 14th St., Newark, Jan. 26. Funeral private.

BURNETT.—Emma F., Newark, Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

CONNELLY.—Mary G., 205 13th St., Jersey City, Jan. 26.

CURRAN.—Ella, 37 Webster St., Newark, Jan. 26. Funral today, 9 A. M.

DICKSON.—Alexander, Newark, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DINGER.—Ellen M., 124 Wayne St., Jersey City, Jan. 26, aged 30. Funeral today.

DOWNING.—John, 190 Norfolk St., Newark, Jan. 27. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

EVANS.—Mary, 236 Bay St., Jersey City, Jan. 26, aged 15.

GEARHART. — John C., 500 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Jan. 26, aged 86.

GREEN.—Ephraim T., 17 Ravine Av., Jersey City, Jan. 26.

LA RIVIERE.—Alexander J., 121 Monticello Av., Jersey City, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McELWAIN.—Hugh, 211 2d St., Jersey City, Jan. 27.

MARTIEN.—Marie, 89 Central Av., Jersey City, Jan. 26. Funeral private.

MIDGLEY.—William E., 403 Paterson Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 26, aged 35. Funeral today.

MOLENO.—John, 140 Central Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 26, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PFEIFFER.—Theresa, 3,416 Boulevard, Jersey City, Jan. 26, aged 80.

SCHLUTER.—William, 80 Greenville Av., Jersey City, Jan. 27.

TUNSTEAD.—Thomas, 73 Wilsey St., Newark, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WATERMAN.—Jane, 225 Mt. Pleasant Av., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 78.

WERNER.—Caroline, 122 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 26, aged 71.

WILLIAMS.—Dora, 33 Hillside Av., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VREELAND.—George W., 37 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

BRILL.—Mary A., College Point, Jan. 26, aged 65.

CHRISTIE.—Henry A., Union Course, Jan. 26, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLARK.—Charles, 255 Theodore St., Long Island City, Jan. 26, aged 57.

DALY.—Carson G., 71 Remsen St., Astoria, Jan. 26.

ELLARD.—John, 568 Steinway Av., Astoria, Jan. 27. Funeral notice later.

GALLON.—Charles J., Flushing, Jan. 26, aged 43.

HILLE.—Theresa, Ridgewood, Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HOBART.—Wanga, Jamaica, Jan. 26, aged 3 months.

KINSELLA.—Mathilda, Woodside, Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAGRATH.—Ada M., 19 Enfield St., Woodhaven, Jan. 27, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow.

QUICK.—Mary M., Whitestone, Jan. 26, aged 73.

SCHWARTZBERG. — Leonard, Springfield, Jan. 26.

WRIGHT.—Samuel, Flushing, Jan. 26, aged 78.

In Memoriam

BOCKHORST.—The Wanamaker Board of Trade, New York, hears with profound sorrow of the death of one of its charter members, a former President, a member of the Board of Governors, and since December 1, 1901, a business associate,
FREDERICK BOCKHORST.

Holding him in high respect and esteem and cherishing him as a brother, the Board deems it a privilege to make this record in his honor.

He was a man of honor, of integrity, of justice. But he was much more. He was a man of heart. His genial, whole-souled, sunny disposition, his cheery smile and greeting, his warm hand-clasp and fellowship, his radiant spirit endeared him to us all.

In the Board of Trade he was a wise counsellor, in the business he was a trusted leader, to us all who knew him and loved him in our daily associations he was a true friend.

A young man, still in the prime of life, he goes away, in pursuit of his duty, and returns no more.

But his work lives and remains with us. His memory, joyous and tender at the same time, abides with us forever.

TO HIS BELOVED FAMILY we extend our deepest sympathy expressed in this minute, which is hereby ordered to be spread upon the records of the Wanamaker Board of Trade, published in the newspapers, and presented in engrossed form to his wife and children.

New York, January 28, 1916.

Committee on Resolutions:
J. WADE McGOWIN,
W. J. R. FRUTCHEY,
JOSEPH H. APPEL.

THORNTON.—In loving memory of my dear mother, Katharine Thornton, who died Jan. 29, 1914.

WIEHE.—In loving memory of our dear beloved mother, Christina Wiehe; died Jan. 29, 1914. Gone, but not forgotten.

LENIHAN.—Mary F., mass, All Saints' Church, today, 9:30 A. M.

O'DONNELL. Mary, Mass. Incarnation Church, today, 8 A. M.

PIERCE.—Bertha, mass, St. Michael's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

REILLY.—William J., mass, Carmelite Church, today, 10 A. M.

SCHAEFER.—Elizabeth, mass, St. Malachy's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 31, 9 A. M.

SHIELDS.—Michael, mass, St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

This (Saturday) Afternoon at 2:30
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
The Rare and Beautiful Old English Furniture
Oriental Porcelains, Barye and other Bronzes
From the Private Collections of
Marsden J. Perry and Richard A. Canfield
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
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The WRITING on the WALL
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EVERY MAIL SWELLS JEWISH RELIEF FUND

Clerks, with Adding and Counting Machines, Busy Tabulating Returns.

THE TASK WILL TAKE DAYS

Incomplete Reports from Other Cities Show That the $2,000,000 Estimate Is Sure to Stand.

Aided by adding and coin counting machines the various committees in charge of Jewish Relief Day collections are still busy counting and tabulating Thursday's returns. In the offices of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, in the Pulitzer Building, Park Row, Harry Fischel, the Treasurer, and Albert Lucas, the head of the committee, were directing the counting yesterday. In another room in the same suite, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Chairman of the Women's Proclamation Committee, and Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, worked with their clerks taking count of the President Proclamation certificates sold. There were similar scenes at the headquarters of the People's Relief Commitee, 196 East Broadway.

Leaders in the relief movement said late in the day they saw no reason for revising their original estimate that $2,000,000 had been collected throughout the country, of which $250,000 was New York City's contribution to the fund. These are some of the incomplete reports of out-of-town collections:

San Francisco	$200,000	Richmond, Va.	$10,000
Cincinnati	65,000	Bangor, Me.	1,000
Plainfield	2,500	Newburg, N. Y.	1,100
Athens, Ga.	2,000	Wallingford, Conn.	400
Atlanta	25,000	Stamford, Conn.	2,000
Denver	20,000	Paterson	4,768
White Plains	2,500	Chicago	8,000
Kingston, N. Y.	1,300	Sheboygan, Wis.	800
Yonkers	1,500	Red Bank, N. J.	700
Leavenworth	115	Jersey City Hgts.	1,000
Charlottesville,		Gloversville, N. Y.	344
Va.	75	Hazleton, Penn.	$50
Elizabeth, N. J.	3,000	Fairmont, W. Va.	1,000
Waukegan, N. Y.	1,000	Hoosick Falls,	
New Brunswick	1,600	N. Y.	250
Meriden, Conn.	1,400	Glens Falls	1,043

The returns of the city collections as made by the People's Committee are still incomplete. The committee estimates its receipts at $100,000. Here is a statement to date:

DISTRICT OFFICE.

69 Wall St.	$1,000	175 E. B'way	$20,000
115 William St.	1,000	Star Casino	9,000
39-41 Cortlandt St.	591	1,258 Boston Rd.	9,000
80 5th Av.	1,200	76 Throop Av.,	
16 W. 21st St.	1,500	Brooklyn	2,395
709 6th Av.	1,100	Boro Park	2,300
13 E. 30th St.	1,300	Bay Ridge	1,050
254 W. 34th St.	1,250	Brownsville	3,000
356 2d Av.	2,242	Flatbush	315
Temple Emanu-El	805	Talmud Torah	300

The Money Pours In.

All day money poured into the office of the Treasurer of the Central Committee. Rabbi Joseph Konwitz arrived from Elizabeth, N. J., with $3,000, the contribution of a part of the citizens there. In the mail came a check for $100 from Douglas Robinson, Col. Roosevelt's brother-in-law. The New York Trust Company and the Broadway Trust Company each sent $100, and a group of citizens in Jersey City contributed $260 with the promise of more. Many small donations were received and the letters accompanying them explained that the checks represented a percentage of the employes' pay, which they had volunteered for Jewish relief. The Orthodox Congregations of Detroit sent $1,000.

The Treasurer of the American Committee announced that, up to date, the committee had received $1,746,588, of which $1,104,966.24 was in cash and $641,621.76 in pledges. The committee acknowledged these amounts of $25 and more received yesterday:

To American Committee.

Dr. M. L. Chaim	$25
A. L. Newberger	25
Benjamin Fox	25
Yorkville Ladies' Benev. Assn.	25
S. Goldstein	25
Lubetkin Brothers	25
Salesmen of Grand Corrugated Paper Co., Inc.	40
L. Hollander, Gr. Sec. I. O. B. A.	1,400
B D. Traitel	100
Amelia Carpary	25
Miss H.	100
Grand Corrugated Paper Co., Inc.	100
U. S. Grand L'ge, I. O. B. A.	15,000
Mrs. H. B. Chaim	25
Horwitz & Levy	50
L. S. Levy	100
M. Hilder	100
J. Goldstein	25
L. Lichtenhein	100
J. Corn	50
D. L. Korn	25
J. M. Proskauer	25
Mrs. B. J. Greenhut	25
M. Cowen	100
Davidson & Finkelbrand	50
A Friend	500
F. Gutermann	25
S. Kraus & Bros.	50
M. S. Falk	25
Kahn & Kuempel Co.	25
F. Lewine	100
Clara Frauenthal	50
M. Heimerdinger	25
Wormser & Co.	25
Rev. T. Guinsburg	25
G. Mosse	50
B. P. Ducas	100
L. Finkelstein Sons	50
H. W. Frauenthal	50
G. W. Drucker	25
Lustberg, Nast & Co.	100
Mrs. W. H. Nichols	50
Hartman-Goldsmith Co.	50
M. L. Kaufmann	25
Wolkovisha Y. M. B. A.	100
Sam Heflich	25
H. J. Carr	25
J. G. Hilliard	25
Mrs. L. Josephthal	50
Heinrich Heine L., I. O. B. A.	50
Empire Carpet Co.	25
F. H. Cone	100
H. J. Gaisman	100
E. Newman	25
Mrs. J. J. Danzig	50
Sylvester & Levy	50
L. Feist	50
Nat'l Lodge F. & A. M.	100
C. D. Jaffee & Co.	100
J. F. Ahearn	25
Cont. Iron & Steel Co.	100
M. H. Rogers	100
R. H. Korn	25
Henry Glass & Co.	250
Judge Mulqueen	100
N. Y. Consumptive Relief League	25
Dayton Com.	183
J. Gutmann (col.)	88
Summit collection	59
I. Kalmanson (col.)	53
Hyman Stern	200
W. Uhlmann	50
A. Seril	25
Through Chattanooga Branch, anonymous	500
Lind & Pfeiffer	50
H. Nordlinger & Co.	100
Jacob Cohn	25
N. P. Myers	25
S. J. Frank	25
Alberts Mfg. Co.	50
B. Blatt	25
Theresa Sidenberg	25
J. F. Myers	25
B. J. Falk	25
S. Cohen & Co.	25
Nathan & Lartin	25
Mrs. A. D. Cohen	25
Jacob Kottek	50
Adelaide P. Myers	25
N. Y. Ladies' Underwear Co.	25
Mrs. L. and Irving J. Sharlot	25
Dr. L. Fischer	50
M. Stern	50
Mrs. R. J. Lewis	25
Mrs. Rose Freschi	25
Celia Kirsh	25
Alland Bros. & Co.	50
Marcus A. Myers	25
E. A. Hellman	50
M. L. Morgenthau	100
Geisman, Nusliner & Brightman	100
H. P. Binswanger	25
Jacob Lib. Lodge, I. O. O. F. S. of Judah	25
M. Herrmann	100
Nanticokes Glen Hyon Com.	200
Royal Mfg. Co.	100
S. D. Goldstein	100
J. C. Brownstone & Co.	25
Ferguson, Hene & Nevens	25
Leavenworth Com.	115
L. Rubenstein & Co.	250
Dave S. Joseph	25
Isidor Moos	100
Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem	50
Selma Rossman	25
Robert Hogg	100
Mosbacher, Cooperman & Kaufmann	100
Abraham Bauman	25
Alfred Frank	100
E. C. Miller	25

Through the Business Men's League:

Joseph Schindler	$40	Marie H. Peiser	$25
Lesser-Roggen Co.	25	Joseph M. Brody	116
J. J. & A. Rosenberg	240	Thomas McConnell	100

The committee also announces these monthly pledges:

Isaac L. Hirsch	$5	Florence D. Eger	$6
Simon Meyer	2	R. Seril & Co.	10
Mrs. Simon Meyer	2	A. Untermyer	10
Mrs. M. Kiey	1	Morris H. Frank	1
Isaac Rubbin	2	F. Seligman	24
J. Yanover	5	Minnie D. Lewis	1
Jesse Frank	5	Adolph Hirsh	2
A. & A. Finelite	10	T. Guterman	2
Mrs. M. E. Moehler	6	Mrs. Sadie Bergerl	.55
Katherine G. Munson	3	Oscar Englander	5
		Mrs. E. Wessel	1

Checks and pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

A contribution of $10 was received by THE TIMES from ten patients in the sanatorium of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Wilton, N. Y. The donors were J. Palmer, D. Alberstein, Joseph M. Meserou, W. Wechenski, Rosenberg, M. Bolhown, James Newman, M. Smilowsky, L. Bedrick, and J. W. Bezoza.

TO SUCCEED C. C. GRISWOLD.

The Woolworth Company Announces the Selection of H. T. Parsons.

Announcement was made yesterday by the F. W. Woolworth Company that Hubert T. Parsons, present Secretary and Treasurer of the company, was to be appointed Vice President and Treasurer of the corporation, to succeed the late Charles C. Griswold, who died on Thursday. J. F. Nutting, Superintendent of Buyers, would be promoted to a Vice Presidency, it was also announced. Both Mr. Parsons and Mr. Nutting have been identified with the F. W. Woolworth Company for many years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The story of how Charles G. Griswold, Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company, who died in New York yesterday, became connected with the Woolworth 5 and 10 cent stores was told about the Capitol today. When the late Frank Rice assumed the office of Secretary of State in 1890 he brought with him Charles G. Griswold of Darien, Genesee County, as his messenger. Griswold, who was orphaned when young, had had a hard time to support himself. He served in the Secretary of State's office until 1894, when, upon the advent of John Palmer, he was displaced. On the morning of his dismissal he came into the office and said to Charles V. Hooper, the chief of the Land Bureau:

"I got my blue envelope today."

"What are you going to do?" asked Mr. Hooper.

"Going to work," was his quick reply. He had no place in view at that time. He called on Mr. Hooper in the afternoon with the information that he had secured a job; that it was in the bundle department of the 5 and 10 cent store, and that while the pay was but $5 a week it would pay his board.

His stay in the bundle department was brief. His advancement was rapid, and in a short time he was the manager of the Albany store. Because of his great abilities to recoup business he was sent to different stores, which had gone back, to put them on a sound basis.

Mr. Griswold was married in this city.

OUR COTTON GOODS OUSTED

Japanese Have Captured American Trade in China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Japanese manufacturers have captured the American cotton goods trade in China so completely, says a Department of Commerce report issued today, that all hope of renewed American business lies in an entire change of the class of goods manufactured for Oriental export.

Ten years, the report declares, has seen American cotton goods sales dwindle in China as the Japanese business grew. Now American mills, hopelessly distanced by the Japanese, either must extend their market by selling another class of goods at the expense of England, whose trade has remained stationary, or dismiss hopes for further Chinese business.

The report was prepared by Ralph M. Odell, a textile expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, after six months' investigation in China.

Increasing cost of production in England because of the war, the report says, has created an opportunity for American mills to introduce into China lines of cotton goods they heretofore have not sold. Sheetings and drills, formerly sold, must be left to the Japanese and to new Chinese mills built and building. China for many years has been the largest market for cotton goods in the world.

Reasons for Japan's success, as given in the report, are better selling and distributing methods and lower prices.

TAKE UP HOTALING'S CHECK.

Grand Jury Defers Action on Thompson Committee's Bill.

Deputy State Controller Warren I. Lee will arrive in New York today to make an examination of the Biltmore Hotel vouchers which were before the Grand Jury in its investigation of the expense account of the Thompson Legislative Committee.

In its inquiry yesterday the Grand Jury took up the transaction in which Sergeant at Arms Hotaling is alleged to have exchanged a State check of $1,000 for two Biltmore checks of $500 each. The Grand Jury deferred action until Monday, when the investigation probably will be ended.

District Attorney Swann sent a letter to the Secretary of State yesterday asking for a certified copy of the appointment of Charles R. Hotaling as Sergeant at Arms to the Senate and for information revealing the special duties of Hotaling and how moneys intrusted to him for committee purposes were to be disbursed. All of this information will be submitted to the Grand Jury before it takes final action on Monday.

DANBURY HOMES SAVED.

Unions Raise More Than Enough to Prevent Loew Foreclosures.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 28.—Joy was unconfined in this city tonight as the 150 hatters in the Loew case, whose homes were threatened with foreclosure, learned that more than $350,000 had been contributed by the union men of the country, more than enough to save all the property. It is estimated that the fund collected will reach $400,000.

"The unions have responded most generously," said Secretary Martin Lawlor today. "The workers throughout the country have shown the true spirit of unionism."

It was rumored here tonight that the hat union officials favored using the money to build new homes for the 150 defendants and letting their present homes go at the foreclosure sale, instead of bidding them in. However, it is not thought likely that the defendants will care to give up their old homes.

Unions in Connecticut cities contributed as follows: Hartford, $5,000; New Britain, $1,500; Meriden, $1,000 New Haven, $3,000; Stamford, $1,000; Danbury, $40,000, including 1 per cent. assessment on wages of hatters since last July.

PERMITS NEW HAVEN SUIT.

Court Paves Way for $102,000,000 Case Against Ex-Directors.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court today virtually empowered minority stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to proceed in the name of the corporation in their suit to recover from former Directors of the road $102,000,000, alleged to have been lost by improper purchases.

Judge Bradley, in allowing two amendments to this effect, which were filed recently by minority interests, allowed the respondents thirty days in which to demur or plead.

Counsel for the respondents informed the court that they probably would demur to the amendments, as they had to the original bill. The demurrer against the bill was sustained by the full bench on the ground that the bill did not set forth a sufficient cause of action.

The amendments contend that the railroad corporation having refused to proceed against its former officers, the minority interests should have the right to sue in the name of the road.

Deputy Sheriffs to File Bonds.

An innovation is threatened in the office of the Sheriff of Queens County by Paul Stier, the new Sheriff. He announced yesterday that he would limit the number of deputy sheriffs and would require every deputy to file a bond of $1,000 and to pay for his own badge. Only deputies who can stand a character test will receive appointments. This will prove a sad shock to several hundred of former deputy sheriffs, who got badges for the purpose of carrying revolvers and seeking prominence through their official designation.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND BREWERS CLASH

Brisk Interchange of Correspondence Over Proposed Local Option Law.

AID OF CLERGYMEN SOUGHT

Pastors of the State Asked to Support Measure from Their Pulpits Tomorrow.

The Anti-Saloon League and the New York State Brewers' Association are at grips over the proposed local option law, as shown yesterday by a brisk interchange of correspondence. The fight will be carried to the hearing before the State Legislature. The league is also circulating copies of a call to all clergymen of the State to join tomorrow in a general attack upon the foes of the measure.

The league, in challenging the general attorney of the association, William H. Hirsh, to a debate on the bill, would like to have the brewers share the rent of a hall in Albany for some night in March where the public may hear the discussion. William H. Anderson, the State Superintendent of the league, will present its arguments for the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill. Each side would have from an hour to an hour and a half to present its side of the case. The league contends that four-fifths of the electorate in the larger cities are not permitted to vote on the liquor question and are practically disfranchised.

"I am not disposed," said Mr. Hirsh yesterday, "to engage in any hippodrome with Mr. Anderson, but I shall be glad to meet him as I did last year before the proper body for the consideration of the so-called Optional Local Prohibition bill. When this proposal comes up for a hearing before the Legislative Committee he will have an opportunity to meet me in a discussion on its merits, and I am quite confident that its defects, fancies, and impracticability are so demonstrable and the superiority and efficiency of the present liquor law so manifest that all thinking and unbiased persons will be convinced of the folly of substituting the Optional Prohibition bill for the present sensible and tried regulatory law.

"I take it that there is no prohibition sentiment in this State. There may be a sentiment in favor of obliterating the abuse of alcoholic drink. With those who have that end in view my clients are in entire accord. The issue resolves itself into how this desired end can best be reached. Shall it be attempted by denying every person the right to drink irrespective of his ability to take care of himself, or shall the law simply restrain those who are unable to take care of themselves and punish those who abuse the privilege of the sale and use of alcoholic drinks? The former is prohibition or local option, while the latter is a practical and efficient regulatory law. If this matter is carefully weighed I feel confident that the sober and sensible judgment of the people will repudiate prohibition and local option and continue the present regulatory law of the State. If there is any complaint to be had it is not with the State, but possibly with its enforcement."

The call on the pastors of New York State to rally to the cause of the local option bill is signed by a hundred clergymen of this city and they have set tomorrow as the date of concerted discussion and ask all pulpits in the Commonwealth to join with them in advocating the bill.

"This great city," to quote from the appeal, "with half of the population of the State, is helpless and prostrate on the liquor question. Our voters cannot vote, nor close saloons in the city as a whole, or in any portion of the city to protect our home districts. We do not ask or need anybody to do our work for us, but we do need help to get our hands untied on the liquor question. We find that there are many intelligent, fair-minded citizens of the State who do not fully realize the iniquitous unfairness of which the cities of New York are the victims on this question."

The first name on the list is that of the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Others are the Rev. Drs. John Henry Jowett, S. Parkes Cadman, Newell Dwight Hillis, David James Burrell, and J. W. Kemp.

COMPENSATION LAW URGED.

House Committee Holds Hearing on Bill for Federal Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Advocating a workmen's compensation law that will apply to all civilian employes of the Federal Government, a delegation representing laboring organizations appeared before the House Committee on Judiciary today. Miss Eva Ward of the staff of the Association for Labor Legislation, said in an address:

"I called at the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, on Jan. 26, eleven days after the submarine accident. Of the injured men, five had injuries that were very similar. In each case there were severe burns of the head, neck, face, wrists, and hands. In the case of Caplan there were contusions and lacerations. The surgeon in charge stated there must be permanent disfigurement in each case.

"All of them are young men, one with three children, aged respectively 8, 6, and 4 years. Another has two children under 4 years. One of the killed and one of the seriously injured received but $2 per day, and the maximum compensation allowed under the present Federal law would be about $600."

Dr. John B. Andrews of New York, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Organization, stated that the present compensation law is the worst in the world. Under it, he said, persons employed in the Government service who have suffered a fracture of the arm or leg received less than $25, and the loss of an eye has been compensated by the payment of $25 to $50, while in three cases the average compensation paid for the loss of both legs was $377.40.

Charles P. Neill, former Commissioner of Labor, told the committee that "no other country offers to the widow and children of an employe killed in service an amount so pitifully and disgracefully small."

Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said Secretary Wilson favored the passage of the McGillicuddy bill. Without specific legislation, he said, there is no compensation law for about three-fourths of all Federal employes, and they are without redress if injured.

The McGillicuddy bill makes provision for all civilian employes of the Government, covers occupational diseases as well as injuries, and its compensation scale is modeled after those in California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

A similar bill was reported last session, but was not reached. Advocates of the bill expect that it will get an early report at this session.

DOHENY OIL OPTION LAPSES.

Associated Company Now Automatically Out of Merger Plans.

The Doheny petroleum interests, which are engaged in forming a combination of companies around the Mexican Petroleum Company, permitted an option on $20,069,000 stock of the Associated Oil Company to expire yesterday, and it was not renewed. In consequence, it was learned, the Associated would not again be considered in the merger plan, unless entirely new steps are taken by sponsors for the oil consolidation.

The Associated Oil shares in question are owned by the Southern Pacific Company and carry control of the concern. The railroad company placed a flat price on its stock when approached and was to receive payment in full in cash. The price has not been made public. When the oil merger was first discussed two months ago, it was considered that the Mexican Petroleum and Associated Oil Company together would form the nucleus of a powerful concern, but, the way matters stand now, the Mexican and a number of smaller concerns of California will ultimately constitute the group under direction of the Doheny interests.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..5:13|Moon rises..2:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:17	2:44	8:57	8:56
Governors Island	2:15	2:42	9:26	9:23
Hell Gate	4:05	4:32	11:06	11:03

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 28.

- SS California, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
- SS Zacapa, Cristobal, Jan. 20.
- SS Gordonia, Naples, Dec. 31.
- SS Ulrik Holm, Cardenas, Jan. 19.
- SS Indralema, Genoa, Jan. 9.
- SS Santa Barbara, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.
- SS Teyooka Maru, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.
- SS Hercules, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.
- SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Jan. 25.
- SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Jan. 22.
- SS Tapojoz, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
- SS Clothilde Cuneo, St. Jago, Jan. 23.
- SS Temmei Maru, Newport, Jan. 8.
- SS Atlantic, Buenos Aires, Dec. 30.
- SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.
- SS American, Jamaica, Jan. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 19
*Lapland	Liverpool	Jan. 20
†Noordam	Falmouth	Jan. 15
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Calabria	Gibraltar	Jan. 10
Rio Verdi	Santos	Dec. 31
Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Aries	Huelva	Jan. 8
Anglia	Naples	Jan. 5
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Rossano	Cardiff	Jan. 10
Strinda	Naples	Jan. 7
Narragansett	London	Jan. 16
Mesaba	London	Jan. 16
Ardgryfe	London	Jan. 12
Fede	Naples	Jan. 9
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Jan. 22
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
St. Kentigern	London	Jan. 14
Nancy Lee	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Harpagus	Marseilles	Jan. 14
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Miguel Jover	Barcelona	Jan. 11
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 23
DUE TOMORROW.		
†Rotterdam	Falmouth	Jan. 20
*St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Iroquois	Turks Island	Jan. 18
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Cacique	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Sommelsdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Voss	Glasgow	Jan. 13
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Moncenisio	Leghorn	Jan. 13
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 14
DUE MONDAY.		
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Jan. 16
Montebello	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Guantanamo	Puerto Mexico	Jan. 22
Manchuria	London	Jan. 19
Calamares	Cristobal	Jan. 24
Carolyn	St. Lucia	Jan. 22
Uranus	Lisbon	Jan. 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 29
Yaqui	Macoris	Jan. 24
DUE TUESDAY.		
Chicago	Bordeaux	Jan. 28
Yuna	Macoris	Jan. 24
Havana	Havana	Jan. 29
Neches	Galveston	Jan. 26
Oriflamme	Rouen	Jan. 13
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Luz Blancos	Barrow	Jan. 16
Evangeline	Bermuda	Jan. 30
Alamo	Mobile	Jan. 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Meissonier, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Christian Bors, Argentina	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Muramar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
California, Glasgow	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
American, Haiti	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Boniface, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nipe	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 28.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux to New York, was 250 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 491 miles E. at noon; due 30th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 350 miles E. at noon; due 29th, afternoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 29th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 12 miles S. W. of Santo Domingo City at 7 P. M.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles E. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 155 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Handkerchief Lightship at 8:30 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 151 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 75 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 150 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 168 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 128 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 854 miles S. at noon.

SS Guiana, Demerara to New York, was 1,136 miles S. at noon.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 227 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

- SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, Jan. 28.
- SS Novgorod, at Shields, Jan. 26.
- SS Progreso, at Kirkwall, Jan. 26.
- SS Guyane, at Fayal, Jan. 28.
- SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Jan. 28.
- SS Euclid, at Manchester, Jan. 27.
- SS Diana, at Christiania, Jan. 22.
- SS Ringhorn, at Christiania, Jan. 22.
- SS Murillo, at Manchester, Jan. 21.

Sailed.

- SS Dalmorest, from Port Natal, Jan. 26.
- SS Charlton Hall, from Antofogasta, Jan. 27.
- SS Appenine, from London, Jan. 27.
- SS Indragheri, from Port Natal, Jan. 26.
- SS Florida, from Christiania, Jan. 22.
- SS Balsford, from Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Passed.

- SS Patris, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
- SS Giuseppe Verdi, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS New York.

Franco—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 1, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) Yokohama Maru	Jan. 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Jan. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Jan. 31
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Feb. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Feb. 4
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura	Feb. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 24; Hongkong, Dec. 29; Shanghai, Jan. 1; Melbourne, Jan. 4; Sydney, Jan. 5; Yokohama, Jan. 8, and Honolulu, Jan. 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Shinyo and Sierra, were dispatched east on Jan. 25. These mails are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Dec. 29; Sydney, Dec. 30; Auckland, Jan. 5, and Wellington, Jan. 6—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Jan. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Jan. 31.

64 LEGISLATORS GET MAYOR'S PROGRAM

City Members Listen as Budget Saving of $25,275,000 Is Outlined for 1917.

31.625 TAX RATE POINTS

Democrats Consider Pledge to Vote for All Reforms—Republicans May Aid $2,000,000 Item.

Fifteen Senators and forty-nine Assemblymen representing New York City districts attended a conference with representatives of civic organizations and city officials in the City Hall yesterday. Mayor Mitchel made a strong plea for legislative co-operation in the passage of several bills which the Mayor said would decrease by $25,275,000 the 1917 budget and reduce the tax rate 31.625 points.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, Republican, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, presented resolutions calling upon the legislators from the city to pledge themselves to support in the Legislature certain of the reforms proposed. At Senator Wagner's suggestion the conference was adjourned until next Friday afternoon to give the legislators time to familiarize themselves with the Mayor's program.

Senator Mills's proposed pledge from legislators includes only one $2,000,000 item in the Mayor's tabulated list showing how $25,275,000 might be saved to the city next year. The pledge proposed by Senator Wagner is for the entire Mitchel program.

The Mayor's Program.

The Mayor made his plea on non-partisan grounds, and said that the proposed legislation should be passed if the taxpayers are to be relieved from burdens fast becoming intolerable. His program for reducing next year's budget is summed up as follows:

	Amount Saved.	Tax R'e Redu'n. Points.
No direct State tax	$13,975,000	17.5
Home rule over county expenditures with minor consolidations	2,000,000	2.5
State to bear cost of vocational training in New York City as elsewhere	1,000,000	1.25
Public Service Commission's regulatory expense to be carried by State, as in Second District	600,000	.75
State to give city its share of new roads, as provided by Constitution	2,000,000	2.5
City to get tax levied on transfer of stocks in New York City; State to be reimbursed by amendment to inheritance tax law	4,000,000	5
State to give city 65 per cent. of automobile tax collected from New York City vehicles	700,000	.875
State to divide new excise tax, as in the past	1,000,000	1.25
Total	$25,275,000	31.625

In addition to this program the Mayor asked for power over the salaries and number of employes in all bureaus and departments of the city and in the Public Service Commission. He asked for a bill establishing a Board of Purchase for the city which would save, he said, millions of dollars in the purchase of supplies. Another request was for a bill to centralize the collection of water rents in the Finance Department and a bill giving the city control over the salaries and employes of the Board of Water Supply. He also asked that this board be reduced to a single-headed commission. He asked for the repeal of Section 48 of the franchise tax law and made a strong plea for a bill allowing for a single-headed Commissioner of Accounts. He then suggested a bill making the present Board of Education smaller.

After presenting his program the Mayor turned the chair over to William Fellowes Morgan, whom he introduced as President of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Morgan told at length of the city's needs and asked for legislative co-operation. Isaac N. Seligman, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal and State Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce, said he approved of the Mayor's program and added:

"The Mayor should have more power to enforce retrenchments and regulate conditions."

The Democratic Program.

Senator Wagner then presented a resolution in which the city members of the Legislature would pledge themselves to vote as a unit on bills which will carry out the following:

(1) The avoidance of a direct State tax for next year. (2) The granting to the city of home rule over expenditures for county purposes now paid for from the city treasury. (3) The transfer from the city to the State of the cost of vocational training in New York City. (4) The transfer from the city to the State of the regulatory functions of the Public Service Commission in the First District. (5) The apportionment to New York City of its constitutional share of State highways. (6) The transfer to the city from the State of the proceeds of stock transfer tax collected in New York City. (7) The division between the city and the State of the proceeds of the motor vehicle tax collected from vehicles owned in New York City. (8) The division of the new excise tax between the city and the State as excise taxes have always been divided in the past.

The resolution also pledged the members to a program of State economy.

The Republican Program.

The resolution of Senator Mills pledged the legislative members to vote for the following:

Bills to abolish many of the county offices; to transfer jurisdiction over all county jails and over all civil and criminal prisoners within the city to the Department of Correction; to have only one Commissioner of Jurors, and that in New York County; to have the Corporation Counsel act as counsel for all county officers; to have the Board of Estimate fix the number of all officers, except elective officers, and of all employes paid from the city treasury; to provide for one Commissioner of Accounts and two deputies; to provide for a smaller Board of Education and to have local school boards composed of six members each; to establish a Purchase Department; to transfer the power to collect water revenues from the Department of Water Supply to the Finance Department; to continue the Board of Water Supply as a board consisting of only one member, and to authorize the city to acquire more land in condemnation proceedings than is needed in actual construction of public improvements.

It was agreed to print the Mayor's program, together with the two sets of resolutions, for distribution among the legislative members, so that they could familiarize themselves with the program by next Friday, and then vote upon the resolutions.

'ANTIS' FOR PREPAREDNESS.

National Association Opposed to Suffrage Passes Resolutions.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at its monthly meeting this week passed the following resolution favoring adequate measures for national defense:

Be it resolved, by the Board of Directors of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

That adequate measures for national defense should receive the support of every loyal American.

That women everywhere should strive to further the cause of preparedness by the study of the sources and conservation of the food supply, by thrift and economy in household management and by training in the care for the physical well-being of our people in times of peace as well as of national disaster.

That this association appeal to the mothers of the country to teach their children reverence for authority, obedience to law and willingness to sacrifice selfish interests for the country's good.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

COFER AS HEALTH OFFICER.

Whitman Nominates Federal Official Pending Transfer of Authority.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Dr. Beland E. Cofer, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, was nominated as Health Officer of the Port of New York by Governor Whitman today.

Dr. Cofer was assigned to the State's service by President Wilson after the recent death of Health Office O'Connell, to remain in charge, pending the transfer of the Quarantine supervision from the State to the Federal Government. A bill, providing for the transfer of authority and the abolishing of the position of Health Officer, will be sent to the Legislature Monday.

PUTS BLAME ON WOODS.

Brush Says He Didn't Know His Ordinance Included Booksellers.

William D. Brush, who introduced in the Board of Aldermen the ordinance going into effect April 1 which forbids booksellers and jewelers from buying or selling after sunset, makes them take out a license and the like, said yesterday that he had not intended to include them in the law. He was Chairman of the Committee on General Welfare and the ordinance was introduced by request of the Police Commissioner, presumably after conference with the Corporation Counsel, he said. It was meant for junk dealers.

Mr. Brush said that booksellers were not in his mind in framing the ordinance. Public hearings were held at the City Hall, and there was no mention of booksellers. It was ridiculous, he said, to include them among the persons meant by the ordinance.

SWINDLER PLEADS GUILTY.

Giroux of Thompson's "Faro Gang" to be Sentenced Feb. 7.

Sam Giroux, another member of Frank T. Thompson's gang of faro swindlers, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. Giroux refused to enter such a plea on Thursday, when Thompson and four accomplices confessed their guilt, and it was thought he would take his chances in a trial. Yesterday, however, he changed his mind, and after pleading guilty was remanded to the Tombs for sentence on Feb. 7.

Giroux was specifically charged with swindling Henry Gallant, St. Louis pawnbroker, of $8,000 in this city in November, 1913. Gallant was said to have lost more than $60,000 to the faro sharps.

Suit Over Big Film Play.

The Southern Amusement Company sued the Epoch Producing Corporation in the Supreme Court yesterday for $500,000. The complaint said that on May 6, 1906, Thomas Dixon, Jr., gave to the plaintiff the sole dramatic rights of his book, "The Clansman," and that in violation of these rights the defendant produced the moving-picture play "The Birth of a Nation." It was said that the play earned from March 3, 1915, the amount sued for.

ANIMAL SOCIETY MAN GETS $1,500 VERDICT

Though Evidence Shows Courts Were Chosen for Supposed Bias, Jury Finds for Belais.

UNFAIR ACTIVITIES CHARGED

Agents Admittedly Appointed on Recommendations of Magistrates—Case Will Be Appealed.

David Balais, President of the Humane Society of New York, who sued William A. Mallett, a contractor, for $25,000 for libel, got a verdict yesterday for $1,500. The suit was tried before Justice Philbin and a jury in the Supreme Court. Briefs on a motion to set the verdict aside will be submitted on Tuesday.

After a number of his drivers had been arrested at various times by the society's agents, Mr. Mallett became a life member of the society. He quarreled with his associates, and accused them of being insincere and unfair in their work. He also asserted that the society had employed agents on the recommendation of certain Magistrates, and had instructed the agents to arraign their prisoners before Magistrates who appeared to be in sympathy with the work of the society and to avoid other Magistrates who seemed to be cool toward it.

Mr. Mallett was put out of the society and then he applied to the Attorney General to repeal its charter. His application was denied. The libel suit against him was based on a letter he had written to certain persons interested in the society in which he said that Mr. Belais was "not on the level."

Mr. Belais admitted that he had appointed agents on the recommendation of three Magistrates, and on cross-examination it came out that these Magistrates were Breen, Appleton, and Butts. Agents had also been appointed on the recommendation of Judge Zeller of the City Court, who was formerly a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. The Magistrates who did not appear to be in sympathy with the society were Corrigan and Herrman.

Senator McManus, it came out, procured the enactment of a law which gave to the society all of the fines that were collected in its cases. This was brought out in an effort to show that the Magistrates who imposed heavy fines were deemed to be in accord with the society, and that those who deemed small fines sufficient were thought to be cool toward it.

Herbert Gray, one-time Superintendent of the society, testified that Mr. Belais had instructed him to see that the men who were arrested were arraigned before the Magistrates who were thought to be in sympathy with the work the society was doing and not before the others if it could be avoided. Gray said he had been appointed by the society on the recommendation of Judge Zeller. It came out that many of the graver offenses charged against drivers were prosecuted in Special Sessions. Asked what Mr. Belais had said to him concerning the courts, Gray replied:

"He said that the men should not bring prisoners before these Magistrates, (Corrigan and Herrman,) because he didn't think they were taking the right view, and that they were only imposing small fines and discharging a lot of the prisoners."

Mr. Mallett was very frank in testifying about his relations with the society. He declared that he had no animus against it, although he thought that on several occasions his drivers had been dealt with unfairly.

To Widen Broadway in Queens.

After a five-year controversy property owners of the North Shore of the Borough of Queens rejoiced yesterday when the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution authorizing the widening of Broadway between Cemetery Lane in the Third Ward and the city line to a width of 100 feet. The widening of the road was deemed necessary on account of the immense automobile traffic there.

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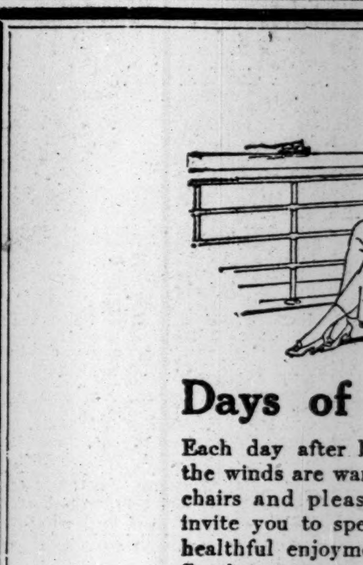

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PARK PUMP STATION WILL BE PERMANENT

Commissioner Ward Admits Morningside Structure Will Be Built of Stone.

PLANS CANNOT BE CHANGED

He Expresses Hope That the Building, Architecturally, Will Be Worthy of the City.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward admitted yesterday that a large stone structure to be used as a pumping station in connection with the Catskill aqueduct system was to be erected in Morningside Park, at 121st Street. Plans are now being prepared by the Board of Water Supply, and they will be submitted to Carl F. Pilat, the park architect, and Commissioner Ward for approval.

The building of the structure was called to the attention of the public by a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, and many protests have been received from park lovers, who say that the building will mar the park landscape. Commissioner Ward said that it was his understanding that the building was to be a low pump station, but architects of the Board of Water Supply said that a building 40 feet in height and more than 100 feet long was being planned, and that the Park Department was to use part of it for a rest station, toolhouse, and janitor's headquarters.

Commissioner Ward gave out the following statement yesterday:

"While in general I am entirely of the opinion that extraneous structures should not be placed in the parks, except those that contribute to their absolute necessities for intensive park use, there are naturally some exceptions that must be made to this general rule when larger considerations are involved. In this case the point in question at Morningside Park happens to be the lowest level on Manhattan Island of the new city pressure tunnel.

"Whether, at the time the original site was agreed to by the Park Department in 1911, some neighboring point might have been chosen instead of the present one by the addition of some thousands of dollars to the aqueduct expenditures, seems to me entirely an academic question. The fact remains that this site was agreed to some years ago, as the only practical solution and the whole aqueduct construction has since proceeded on this basis. Granted that a structure must be had at this point, therefore, the only thing to be done to assure, by co-operation, a building suitable for the purpose of the aqueduct, and yet one that will be at the same time the least detrimental to park landscape and the most helpful to the public's use of Morningside Park.

"The Board of Water Supply is now preparing designs for a permanent structure, and I feel sure when the design is submitted it will be one that is architecturally worthy of the city, and will take into consideration the surroundings of Morningside Park and the desire of all parties concerned to provide a structure not only necessary for New York's water supply but also beneficial to the park itself."

Engineers of the Board of Water Supply said yesterday that a drainage station at that point in the system was absolutely necessary. It would not be possible, they said, to install a temporary pumping system there in case of emergency, for, they said, if occasion arose to use the pump, it would be needed immediately.

PUPILS PARADE TONIGHT.

Evening School Students Will Protest Against Curtailment.

The parade, which will start from Union Square at 7 P. M. this evening, is expected to have from 10,000 to 20,000 evening school students in protest against curtailment of studies and eliminations of various subjects from the evening elementary, trade, and high schools. This demonstration will be conducted by the Associated Evening High School Alumni of Greater New York, and for the evening school students of all the boroughs, 60 per cent. of whom are of foreign birth.

Julius Guttag, President of the association, said yesterday:

"We intend going before our public officials in a spirit of co-operation to prove that the worker of the day is entitled to an education at night, and that the cuts in the 1916 school budget must be restored to the requirements of last year. We believe that no one official is to blame for the present condition of affairs, but we do place the blame upon citizens who have permitted politics to enter in the school system, thereby affecting the social state of the daily toiler. All we need is $250,000 to help the evening school students. A resolution for the issuance of this sum in revenue bonds has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen by one of its members, Harry Robitzek."

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PUZZLE IN WILL CASE.

Surrogate to Decide Which of Two Lusitania Victims Died First.

Surrogate Fowler was asked yesterday to decide the perplexing legal question whether Charles Frederick Fowles, who was a member of the house of Scott & Fowles, art dealers, could in his will decide the effect of his death in the distribution of property by the will of his wife, Mrs. Frances May Fowles, who was drowned with him on the Lusitania. On the decision of the Surrogate will depend the distribution of about $300,000, which is a part of Mr. Fowles's residuary estate.

Two days before sailing on the Lusitania Mr. and Mrs. Fowles went to the law offices of Bergen & Prendergast at 25 Broad Street and instructed the lawyers to draw up their wills, which on the following day were duly signed. As Mrs. Fowles had said her estate would be small her husband directed in his will that she have the power of disposal in her instrument of more than 22 per cent. of his residuary estate, this in addition to the 45 per cent. of the residuary estate from which she was to receive the life income. He also directed the attorneys to insert in the will:

"In the event that my said wife and myself die simultaneously and under such circumstances as to render it impossible to determine who predeceased the other, I hereby declare it to be my will that it shall be deemed that I shall have predeceased my said wife."

In making her will Mrs. Fowles took advantage of this clause and created a trust fund of the 22½ per cent. of her husband's residuary estate for the life benefit of her sister, Mrs. Dorothea E. Smith of England, and at her death the principal was to go in equal shares to Mrs. Fowles's son, Kenneth G. Smith, and Mrs. Gladys M. Baylies and Mrs. Gertrude Brown, daughters of Mrs. Fowles by a former marriage.

Fowles also directed that if Mrs. Fowles did not avail herself of the power to dispose of this 22½ per cent. of the residue, that the same should go into the trust fund which he created for the life benefit of his two daughters.

Attorney Prendergast, appearing in behalf of Stevenson Scott, executor under Mr. Fowles's will, told the Surrogate that the law in this State did not presume that either husband or wife died first, and that inasmuch as there was no evidence as to who died first the Surrogate would be compelled to decide whether Mr. Fowles's direction in the matter should decide the question.

Attorneys representing Mrs. Smith and Mr. Fowles's two daughters were unable to cite any decisions on the subject and the Surrogate allowed them two weeks in which to submit briefs on the question.

ARRESTED FOR BANK FRAUD.

Cleveland Broker Alleged to Have Stolen $3,000.

After being shadowed three days, Allen Clark, 32 years old, a broker of Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested yesterday at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue on a grand larceny warrant, issued in Cleveland on the complaint of the Cleveland Trust Company, where for months Clark was a depositor in good standing.

Clark, also known as Arthur Jones, went to Cleveland from Alberta, Canada, where he was a broker. He deposited many checks with the Cleveland Trust Company, and the officials did not suspect his integrity until last October when, it is alleged, three checks, totaling $3,000, were found to be spurious.

Clark disappeared and the Pinkerton Agency was asked to find him.

STATISTICAL WAR COMING.

Railroads Compile Figures to Resist Eight-Hour Demand.

A large force of men have been put to work by each of the railroads involved in the demand for a basic day of eight hours, gathering statistics for use if there is an agreement to arbitrate. This work, which would be considered routine in an ordinary dispute, has assumed appalling proportions in the present case, because of the great territory included, and the recent ruling that wage averages be struck for hourly periods. Schedules of the most intricate sort will have to be worked out, so the subject can be handled as a whole for the entire country.

The unions have been doing similar work since last May, when a corps of expert accountants went to Washington to gather data, and whatever else happens in the days to come, a statistical war of unparalleled proportions is certain.

A large percentage among the 400,000 service employes of the railroads, especially among the trainmen, who are voting on the eight-hour demand are not members of any of the four brotherhoods. Many of the local unions do not require a new employe to join the organization until after he has been at work six months, and thousands in the United States had still to take out membership cards when the referendum was started. Many of these were out of employment in the period of depression and found positions recently when freight shipments and general traffic became heavy.

The rules of the referendum, including as they do "all employes," permit these non-organized workers to cast their ballots with the rest, and although they are under no particular obligation to support the brotherhoods, it is believed most of them are in favor of the demands.

Cleveland Democracy Dinner.

The Cleveland Democracy will have its regular dinner tonight at the Hotel Savoy. County Clerk William F. Schneider, President of the organization, will speak. Among the other speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, Justice John F. Cowan, ex-Tax Commissioner Joseph S. Schwab, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, and Representative C. M. Hulbert. William J. Lee, Superintendent of Playgrounds, will preside.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Sat., probably Sun.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat. Sun. probably rain; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. Sun. rain; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair in s., rain in n. Sun. rain; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Miss.—Rain Sat. Sun. colder and probably fair, moderate s. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Tenn.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair; colder in w., rain in e.

Ky.—Rain Sat. and probably Sun.

Ohio and Ind.—Rain or sleet in n., rain in s. Sat. Sun. rain or snow; n. e. winds, probably increasing.

Lower Mich.—Snow or sleet Sat.; Sun., snow; moderate, possibly fresh n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Rain in s.; rain or snow in n. Sat.; warmer Sat.; Sun., probably rain in s.; rain or snow in n., colder by night.

Mo.—Rain Sat., warmer in e. and s.; Sun., probably rain or snow and colder.

Wis.—Snow or sleet, probably changing to rain in s., warmer; Sun., rain or snow, probably followed by colder.

Minn.—Snow or sleet and warmer Sat.; Sun., snow and colder; fresh to strong n. e. winds Sat.

Iowa—Snow or sleet in w.; rain or sleet in e. Sat., warmer; Sun., probably snow and colder.

N. Dak.—Snow and not so cold Sat. Sun. probably fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Snow and not so cold Sat. Sun. probably fair and colder.

Neb.—Snow in w., snow or sleet in e. Sat.; not so cold. Sun. unsettled, probably snow and colder.

Kan.—Snow or sleet and warmer Sat. Sun. probably fair and colder.

La.—Sat. and Sun. unsettled, probably rain in n. Sun.

Ark.—Sat. unsettled, probably rain. Sun. probably rain or snow, colder.

Okla.—Sat. unsettled, probably snow in s. w. Sun. unsettled, colder.

E. Tex.—Sat. unsettled, probably rain. Sun. rain in s., rain or snow in n., colder.

W. Tex.—Sat. rain in s., snow in n.; colder, except in s. e., cold wave in n. Sun. fair, colder.

FUR AUCTION WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

First of Kind in This City Closed Yesterday—$1,100,000 Worth Sold.

NO BIDDING-IN A FEATURE

Belief Expressed That This, in the Future, Will Be the World's Fur Market.

Officials of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, buyers and all others interested in the first fur auction held in this city pronounced the sale, at its conclusion yesterday, an unqualified success. It was hard for those who were directly concerned in the movement to make New York the fur centre of the world to restrain their enthusiasm in describing the results which were achieved. The million mark in sales was eclipsed by $100,000. The attendance throughout the auction was said to be four times as large as that which the St. Louis sale enjoyed. The prices realized were satisfactory in every respect to the shippers, and the buyers had no complaint to make on not getting their money's worth. There was no bidding in, a feature that has characterized other sales of the sort. The officers and Directors of the corporation felt sufficiently encouraged upon the conclusion of the sale to make the promise of more adequate accommodations for buyers at the next sale in March, by either leasing or erecting a building for their special purpose.

Yesterday, the last day of the sale, was featured by the high prices obtained for opossum. The wolf skins sold also brought good prices, as did the skunk that was offered. A number of odds and ends were cleaned up. Joseph Steiner & Bros. donated two silver foxes, which were auctioned off for the benefit of the Jewish Relief Fund. The two skins brought $500.

Charles S. Porter, President of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which has been running the sale, said when the sale ended that it had been a wonderful success.

"It was a foregone conclusion," said Mr. Porter in describing how the idea of having a New York sale started, "that we would have to hold our own sale here. The English firms were beginning this Summer to hold small sales and were constantly branching out. It was only a question of time before they would start fur auctions here, if we didn't. We could have disposed of a much larger quantity of goods at the sale just concluded if we had had them to offer. But it takes time to grade and assort skins, and in the limited amount of time we had it was impossible to do more than we did. Our March sale will see two or three times the amount of goods offered."

O. Godfrey Becker, Vice President of the corporation, echoed the remarks of Mr. Porter, and said that even those who first thought they might be injured by such a sale here were highly elated with the results achieved. He described the attendance as beyond the expectations of any of those who had been active in the movement.

Stephen Brooks Rosenthal, counsel for the corporation, who has been in constant attendance at the sale, said that the success of the sale was to be gauged from the fact that there were more bidders at all times present than at any other affair of the kind anywhere.

"There were no reserves," said Mr. Rosenthal in conclusion, "and no reserves were accepted. This, together with the fact that there was no bidding in, highly impressed every one who was either an active participant in the sale or merely an observer who came to see just how well New York could maintain its claim to the world's leadership as a fur market."

SOUTH FEELS PROSPERITY.

Farmers Never Better Off, Railroad President Declares.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—"Farmers in the Southern States traversed by the Southern Railway Company's lines are better off by at least $200,000,000 than they were at this time last year," said President Harrison of the Southern Railway Company yesterday, commenting on the United States Agricultural Department figures of crop and live stock values.

"The department figures of the values of the crops of cotton, including seed, grains, hay, tobacco, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and apples show a total for those States of $1,188,630,000, as compared with $1,020,179,000 in 1914, an increase of $168,451,000. The value of live stock on farms in those States is reported by the department as $10,228,000 greater than in 1914, bringing the total up to $178,679,000, and if we add to this the increased value of various vegetable and fruit crops for which figures are not yet available the total will easily reach $200,000,000.

"Although on account of the large reduction in cotton acreage, the yield of cotton was substantially less than in 1914, the farm value of the cotton was $46,872,000 greater, and of the seed, $40,952,000 greater, making the total value of the crop $87,824,000 greater than in 1914. The result of the more general diversification of crops, which is the outstanding feature of present-day farming in the South, is seen in an increase of $64,082,000 in the value of grains, an increase of $18,846,000 in the value of hay, an increase of $12,512,000 in the value of Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, and an increase of more than $10,000,000 in the value of live stock on farms.

"Taking into consideraton the increased extent to which Southern farmers have produced supplies used on the farm as well as the large increase in the value of their marketable products, I think it may fairly be said that the average condition of the farmers of the South was never better than it is today."

Driggs-Seabury Co. to Pay Dividend

The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, a concern with important war contracts, yesterday declared a dividend on the common stock at the rate of 5 per cent. quarterly, the payment ordered being 2½ per cent. for the period from Jan. 15 to March 1. On the first and second preferred stocks 3½ and 3 per cent., respectively, were ordered for the period extending from Sept. 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916. The dividends will be paid March 15 to shareholders of record March 1.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Anglo-South American Bank will ship $1,500,000 gold coin to Argentina today.

Hallgarten & Co. and Chandler Brothers & Co. have bought the entire $3,000,000 issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., Inc., of Philadelphia.

Spencer Trask & Co. are distributing a circular describing more than 100 railroad and industrial stocks listed on the Stock Exchange.

A review of financial events in 1915 has been published by Mackubin, Goodrich & Co., bankers, of Baltimore, containing special information about Baltimore's financial position.

Henry M. Peers has been appointed General Manager of the office of H. F. Bachman & Co., succeeding W. T. Carothers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The The Jay Company, resident buyers, will remove from 116 West Thirty-second Street to 315 Fifth Avenue on Feb. 1.

A number of American trade organizations have been invited to participate in a conference and exposition of the wares of retailers, importers, and manufacturers of women's wear that will be held in this city at Madison Square Garden May 24 to June 3. The exposition will take place coincident with the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AMOSKEAG GINGHAMS, also dark percales, suitable for house dresses; spot cash for your surplus stock; any quantity. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

CLOAKS.—Reliable contractor wants 500 coats or suits weekly. N 24 Times.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Spring coats of better grade from $7.50 up. Call, all day, fourth floor, 39-41 West 31st St.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Smart silk dresses; submit samples. Top floor, 164 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Contractors, silk and serge dresses; 500 weekly; can you make that many? Address B 258 Times Downtown.

SILK COATS.—Ready to buy silk coats, taffetas, and poplin; call with samples. 11 West 20th St., 2d floor.

SUITS, dresses, waists, skirts, underwear for ladies; jobs of better grade desired; cash. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at medium-price Spring lines Monday, Jan. 31, 8 to 12 A. M. 27 West 24th St., eighth floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on snappy styles. Call, Saturday P. M. and all next week; use rear elevator; fourth floor, 129 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS wanted for spot cash; medium type. Theodore Wolfert, 37 West 28th St.

WOOL POPLINS, TAFFETAS, PEAU DE CYGNE.—Cash for quantity. Merit, 15 W. 24th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—New, 100 men's overcoats; 200 men's golf coats, knitted fabric. B 26 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR, with 50 machines open to make house dresses, kimonos, and dressing sacques. B 267 Times Downtown.

DRESS FASTENERS by the yard, size 00, white and black, to match all fabrics and colors. International Manufacturers, 461 Broome St.

REMNANTS.—Lot No. 5777, about 100 bales of misprint remnants; Lot No. 5778, about 100 bales misprint rags; for sale. T. Holl, 43 Leonard St., has samples. Firm offers wanted. Chas. W. Becker, Commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SILK SPORT COATS.—Nobby styles; quick delivery. Wm. V. T. Samuel, (Ihm & Emde, Factors,) 36 East 31st St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

COAT, SUIT, DRESS SALESMEN wanted by large jobber; must have established Western, Eastern, and Southern trade; immediate positions capable men; salary. Address Sylvester, K 171 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...	3@3¼	per cent. for the best names
Thursday....	3@3¼	" " "

The quotations are for 6 months' paper.

⁂

The Linen Trade Is Disturbed.

Word that the British War Office had prohibited, until further notice, all dealings in dressed and undressed Russian flax or tow in stock in the United Kingdom or hereafter imported, was received with varied feelings in the linen trade here yesterday. In some quarters it was thought that the provision reported made for dealings through licenses would act as a loophole and enable business to be done with only some delay at worst. On the other hand, in lieu of any supplemental advices from the other side, a temporary ban has been put on selling in some instances.

⁂

Chain Stores Have Been Hit.

The coming of novelty shoes for women, the rapid changes in style and the need of careful buying have together done much to hit some of the chain stores that are operated in and about the city. The buyers for these chains are said to be unused to ordering in limited quantities, and for that reason the variations in style caught them pretty well loaded up with goods that had to be sacrificed. One of the well-known chains, which has a fine reputation for quality, is now selling women's shoes as low as $1.95, while another chain is disposing of similar goods at $1.95 and $2.95. Most of the low-priced shoes in the latter case have colored tops. A third chain has been cutting prices on women's colored top shoes for at least three months.

⁂

About the Colored Cottons.

Aside from the making of prices on additional lines of napped goods for the Fall season, at figures showing advances over last year's that ranged up to 2 cents a yard, there was not a great deal of change in the colored goods end of the local cottons market in the last week. One well-known line of Southern staple ginghams was marked up an extra half cent a yard, and a well-established line of plaids was withdrawn, but beyond this there was not much that was new. Some of the manufacturers of colored cotton goods are now letting designers and other mill men go, it is said, because there is not enough inside work to require their services. With demand and prices better than they have been for years, this is looked on as extremely unusual, but the shortage of colors is given as the reason.

⁂

Burlap Demand Lessens.

While the call for burlaps in the local market is not as heavy as it was, largely because of the extent to which prices have advanced, there is still a pretty good demand reported for heavyweights and an improving demand for the lighter goods. There has been practically no change in the market as it affects supplies, and prices, where they are quoted, do not show a great deal of change from those current a week ago. These were the quotations on forty-inch spot and nearby goods yesterday: 7½-ounce, 7.15c; 8-ounce, 7.25c; 10-ounce, 11.50c, and 10½-ounce, 11.75c. The last-named price is very largely nominal, due to the extreme local scarcity of spot goods of this weight. Jute was quoted at 30 pounds sterling in London yesterday. This is said to be the highest price asked in a year.

⁂

Appeal in a Sauce Case.

Owing to the large quantities of so-called Melba sauce imported into the United States, the Government has concluded not to accept as final a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers reducing the duty on this commodity. The board sustained the importers and held that the sauce was dutiable at 20 per cent. under the tariff provision for "fruits of all kinds preserved or packed in sugar, or having sugar added thereto, or preserved or packed in molasses, spirits, or their own juices." Assistant Attorney General Hanson will go before the Customs Court with the claim that the board should be reversed, and the merchandise held properly dutiable at 25 per cent. as "sauces of all kinds not specially provided for."

⁂

For Appeals in Customs Cases.

Senator Overman of North Carolina has introduced into the Senate, a bill of considerable interest to importers. The bill, if adopted by Congress, would make it possible for merchants to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for writs of certiorari in all cases decided by the Customs Court of Appeals. At the present time such writs for review can only be made in cases involving treaty rights, and then only when such action is requested by the Attorney General. Prior to the establishment of the Customs Court, when importers' appeals, after being disposed of by the Board of General Appraisers, went to the Federal Circuit Court and the United States Court of Appeals, merchants were entitled to apply for writs. At that period the Supreme Court granted reviews in only the most important cases.

⁂

Sales Repudiated.

Several buyers in the piece goods market have complained of the way certain mills are taking advantage of the situation that exists. Sales that are entered into with all good faith by the buyer, they say, are repudiated in order that the goods may be resold at increased prices. The mill agents, who were acquainted with this condition, said in explanation that it was very likely that the complaint arose because the customers had been speculating, and the mills thought it best to cut down their orders. The general sentiment in the market seems to be that some of the clothing manufacturers have overbought, and will soon begin to make revisions. Cancellations received so far, however, do not seem to bear out this opinion. The true situation, according to one mill agent, is that some buyers have not nearly enough for their needs while others are oversupplied.

⁂

Gray Goods Market Steady.

There was not much change in the local gray goods market yesterday. The demand for staple goods was none too heavy, and in most cases the mills were apparently willing to sell for delivery covering the first half of the year at current prices. None of the printcloth business done yesterday was large enough to deserve comment. A fair business was put through on sheetings, such as 4.70s at 5⅛ cents for spot delivery, and 56-60, four-yard goods, at 6 cents for delivery during next month and March. Specialties continued to show the life they did earlier in the week, while fine combed goods showed little sign of a declining demand. Closing prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	....6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	...4⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	....6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s	...4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	....5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	..4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	....4 3/16c	38½-inch, 60-48s	..4⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	...5c	27-inch, 64-60s	....3½c

⁂

Will They Break Further?

There is some speculation in the local gray goods field as to whether printcloth prices will break further now that several constructions have been weakened, presumably as the results of selling activity in a certain quarter of the market. By those who take a bearish view of the situation the drop in spot cotton is cited as an argument for a lower market, in addition to the fact that buying of these goods has for some time been hampered by the inability of the finishers to meet the demands made on them. For a long time the position of cotton has been more or less disregarded in the buying of staple gray goods, but now that buyers have bought pretty freely of printcloths and have a chance to look the cotton situation over, it is contended in some quarters that they will make it more of a factor in future buying than they have of late. Sheetings, on the other hand, are sticking firmly at recent prices, due in a large part to the support of the bagmakers, who are buying the heavy constructions freely to replace burlaps.

⁂

Woolen Jobbers at Luncheon.

The National Woolen and Trimmings Association held a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Astor, at which conditions affecting the trade were discussed and officers elected for the ensuing year. The association, which is ten years old, is composed of representative woolen and trimmings jobbers. Conditions were described as very brisk, with prices constantly mounting up because of the high prices of wool, the increased labor cost, and the dye shortage. Plans were discussed for close co-operation with the Merchant Tailors' Association. One fact brought out was that the jobbers are using more domestic goods today than perhaps ever before. The Directors elected to office were: Sumner Clement of Clement, Soule & Co., T. Chambers Reid of William H. Lent & Co., William Alsberg of William Alsberg & Co., S. R. Lippincott, Jr., of Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philo S. Hager of Downing, Clark & Co., Charles S. Waterhouse of Waterhouse, Resher & Co., William Bianchi of William Bianchi & Co., Diedrich Beckermann of Beckermann & Co., and John L. Bobo of John L. Bobo & Co.

TO STUDY FOREIGN CREDITS.

American Express Co. Installs Bureau to Aid Dealers Here.

The American Express Company has formed a department to collect and tabulate information regarding the credit positions of foreign firms. This information will be made available to manufacturers of the United States who desire to make a market for their goods abroad. The various foreign agencies of the express organization are the basis of the new work, and the service is expected to be extended substantially as regards business and credit conditions in Europe, South America, and the Far East.

President George C. Taylor said yesterday plans for the new bureau had been more than a year in preparation.

"This service is intended to supplement in a specific fashion," said he, "the splendid work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by taking up foreign trade promotion at the point where the limitations of the Government service come into play. For instance, the regulations of the American Consular Service prohibit our Consular officers from furnishing credit information on foreign concerns, collecting accounts, &c. On the other hand, the American Express Company has practically no service limitation in the foreign field, except that it cannot sell goods on commission or any other basis."

8 BANKS SEEK CHARTERS.

Fourteen National Depositories Go Into Voluntary Liquidation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the week ending with the close of business today there were eight applications to the Controller of the Currency for charters for national banks, with total capital of $700,000. Fourteen national banks have been placed in voluntary liquidation, ten of them in Oklahoma. The capitalization of these liquidating banks amounts to $1,400,000. Seven of the liquidated banks with a capital of $675,000 were consolidated with, or absorbed by, other national banks.

One State bank asked to be converted into a national bank. Two State banks were converted into national banks. One original charter was issued. Four banks were permitted to increase their capital stock, and one to reduce. The Wharton National Bank of Wharton, Texas, which had been in the hands of a receiver, was restored to solvency and has resumed business.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOHN BIEREGEL, janitor, 417 West 114th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,311 and no assets.

CHARLES SALMON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Salmon doing business as Salmon & Co., hats, 260 Greene Street, by John E. Bates, $1,210; William J. Dixon & Co., $684, and the Ferry Hat Manufacturing Company, $764.

LOUIS DANIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Danin, shoes, 247 West 125th Street, by Duane Shoe Company, $215; Powell & Campbell, $369, and Louis M. Taylor, $221.

ISIDOR BLOOM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor Bloom, dry goods, 1,435 Second Avenue, by eleven creditors, with claims aggregating $692.

ABRAHAM SEIDERMAN.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Abraham Seiderman, formerly a manufacturer of coats and suits, 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, against whom a petition was filed on May 21, 1914, and his liabilities were $27,513.

C. K. SHERWOOD COMPANY, pickles, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $17,722, nominal assets of $6,985, and actual assets of $1,573.

SAMUEL CLAYMAN, wholesale paper and woodenware, 316 East 118th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,408 and assets of $1,960.

S. FISCHER & SON, tailors' trimmings, 179 Stanton Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,656 and assets of $2,700. Samuel has individual liabilities of $1,550 and assets of $500 in real estate at 15 Fillmore Place, Brooklyn.

MORRIS ROTH, clothing, 2,095 Second Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,244 and assets of $1,896.

MARKHEIM COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hough in the bankruptcy case of Markheim Company, Inc., importers of laces, formerly at 12 West Twenty-first Street, has made an allowance of $5,000, out of which Alfred B. Nathan, attorney for the Trustee, receives $2,000, and Max D. Steuer, counsel, $3,000, out of $25,000 which was collected from fire insurance companies.

MARIUS E. BRINA, grocer at 405 and 411 Lexington Avenue, who did business as the Standard Trading Company, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $3,000.

HARRY A. ISAACS, INC., dealer in men's furnishing goods, 1,516 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Harry Gottfried.

Weekly Failure Report.

BRADSTREET'S reports 404 business failures in the United States during the week, against 421 for the previous week and 552, 453, 361, and 312 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 90, New England 47, Southern 124, Western 79, Northwestern 31, and Far Western 33. Canada had 47, against 37 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Livingston E. Lansing, grocer, in Rensselaer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $27,154 and assets of $7,850.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—Nathan S. Carlisle of St. Charles, Ill., buyer and seller of live stock. Involuntary petition filed in behalf of the First National Bank of Batavia, Ill., with claims aggregating $38,219. Liabilities and assets were not estimated.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 28.—A Braham Parnass, dry goods merchant, 605 Grove Street, voluntary bankruptcy petition; liabilities, $9,755; assets, $19,429.

George W. Skiles of the Skiles Bakery Company, which is in bankruptcy, filed a petition individually; liabilities, $17,402.32; assets, $7,267.20; $4,200 exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

All Theatres Film & Accessory Co., Inc.—R. D. Tristram	$2,019.14
Abramowitz, Louis—D. Davis	145.48
A. Pardi Tile Co.—Robertson Art Tile Co.	1,424.61
Aelter, Charles—Ullman Mfg. Co.	141.85
Arluck, Keva C.—K. Urban	897.44
Auburndale Realty Co.—A. Dumas, Jr., costs	118.10
Same—Same	2,017.54
Bertholf, Henry W.—S. Stein	373.76
Burke, Luke A.—S. Elkind	142.81
Benedek, Paul—E. S. Lanz et al.	105.41
Bronstein, William—J. Lucas	120.65
Bardenga, Vincenzo—E. E. Smith Contracting Co., costs	108.06
Brush, Edw. F.—W. J. Solomon	567.92
Brown, Henrietta L.—F. C. Dininny, costs	110.35
Burke, James J. and Luke A., Jr.—Babcock & Wilcox Co.	2,148.10
Bartlett, Bertha K.—B. R. Buchman	531.16
Same—G. S. Buchman	218.80
C. J. Dryden Co., Inc.—J. & C. A. Wilson Co., Inc.	233.41
Colwell Lead Co.—G. W. Beere	427.87
Clayton, Frederick D.—E. House et al.	10,214.89
Conroy, David J.—M. J. O'Neill	1,251.12
Demarest, Elizabeth A.—D. Rosenstein	4,019.85
Dealing, William—F. Gerken	276.01
Dann, George—Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc.	117.56
Dyckman Photoplay Corp.—J. T. Harris et al.	2,331.49
Engel, Ludwig—Accounts Realization Co.	146.31
Elfin, Selig—I. Brotsky	163.32
Fettig, John—Bogert Flour Co.	163.17
Flar Building Corp. and Carmine Cioffi—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.	1,843.27
Fraade Contracting Co.—J. J. Boyd	213.57
Gallagher, Joseph H.—H. E. Lesan Advt. Agency	217.86
Goldberg, Samuel, Jr.—C. Bagot et al.	393.65
Gotham Film Co., Inc.—Hardman Tire & Rubber Co. of N. Y.	226.41
Goetrad, Abraham and Annie Langer—M. N. Posner	120.74
Holzman, Benzion, and Joseph Shenk—L. H. Michnoff	537.90
Hawes, Gilbert R.—W. F. Norton et al., costs	476.40
Hessels, Goom M.—O'Neill Adams Co.	128.94
Ihle, Henry—Julius Kessler & Co.	255.28
I. Osserman, Inc—C. Goodstein	121.90
Italian National Club of Borough of Manhattan—F. Rozzo et al.	434.24
Janos, Jacob—Stevens & Co., Inc.	147.08
Katz, Isaac—E. J. Rieser, costs	108.48
Kleinman, Luiza—Yorkville Bank	433.81
Kunzmann, Joseph E. R.—F. W. Seward	583.15
Koehler, Alfred—Yorkville Bank	154.94
Kluge, Curt—C. H. Koster	168.21
Ketterer, Percival C., and S. Percival Kobler—C. March	13,100.98
Lippman, David—Bordens Condensed Milk Co.	103.32
McDougald, Winfred L.—N. L. Crocker	3,110.82
McPartland, James F.—E. Crum	194.41
Merzer, Abraham L.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.	455.98
Manhattan Terminal Market Co., Inc—A. Andre	526.91
Martin, Joseph B.—G. A. Fournier, costs	108.18
Massas, Carlos C.—L. Hagenaers	2,600.00
Holan, Thomas—John Burke Importing Co.	293.98
Norton, Max—E. Boncine	119.95
N. Y. Shoe Polishers' Union Supply Corp. and Israel Brinkman—Public Bank of N. Y. City	320.89
N. Y. Shoe Polishers' Union Supply Corp. & Israel Brinkman—Manhattan Golding Bos. Co.	131.85
North Sand Co.—Indian Refining Co.	146.68
Neilson, Theophilus—M. H. Neilson	312.41
114th St. & 7th Av. Construction Co. & Max Weinstein—Germania Life Ins. Co.	33,980.98
Same—Same	34,049.24
Plunkett, Philip M. & Richard J. Derham, Adm.—W. M. Berrian	6,019.41
Odenheimer, Sigmund—C. Curiel	142.16
Pioneer Knitting Mills, Inc.—D. Dubinsky	2,232.04
Plunkett, Philip M. & Richard J. Derham, Adm.—M. Berrian	5,294.81
Patterson, Samuel & Elizabeth—People &c.	300.00
Peck, Albert F.—L. Smith	4,223.00
Roseman Myer—National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	457.68
Rutis, Alphonse A.—S. M. Romain	1,082.99
Ribarsch, Otto—Hood Tire Co.	125.91
Reed, George—Same	132.01
Rosenstein, Sarah—C. Schaefer, Sr. et al.	982.96
Scoglio, Peter—Commercial Cable Co.	113.07
Streep, Michael & Arthur Hill—Poates Electrotype Co., Inc.	419.91
Scharff, William—M. Dobenheimer	287.61
Schwarz, Joseph—M. J. Wolf	162.35
Steiner, Frederick—Saks & Co.	177.22
Settimo, Garafalo—Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.; costs	135.00
Schmidt, Wm. V.—J. Silberfeld	125.41
Saunders, James C.—H. C. Cornwall	310.12
Vogue Costume Co., Inc.—G. S. Buchman et al.	163.89
Vogel, Adolf—W. I. Young et al.	163.10
Universal Vacuum Cleaner Maintenance Co.—Bissell Motor Co.	121.50
Weil, Jonas, Leppok Realty Co., and Harry Cohen—M. Werchung	344.88
Whipple, Frances B.—C. H. W. Werner	5,881.60
West Virginia Flooring and Trim Co., Inc.—H. A. Becker	207.41
Walsh, Wm. F.—Park & Tilford	103.25
Wolpin, Harry, and Morris Gershvin—C. Kochman et al.	778.42
Wolf, Jacob—National Hotel Supply Co.	181.91
Zeller, Bernard—Chelsea Waist Co.	156.30
Zimmer, Mendel—C. Schaefer	231.36

In Bronx County.

Braunstein, Fred M.—S. Wellins	$73.72
Cannavacciuolo, Rosa and Louis—V. C. Cappello	442.07
Guttoveggio, Gasper—H. Greenberg et al.	28.47
Greenberg, Harry—S. Weiser	34.92
Greenspan, Samuel—H. Gelfond et al.	12.72
Kleinmann, Luiza—Yorkville Bank	433.81
Keatinge, Mary—C. Bohland et al.	85.72
Lortz, Philip—Rosebrock Butter and Egg Co.	217.51
Miller, Oscar—A. G. Bechmann	27.72
Nathanson, Leon and Mari—D. S. Greenberg	125.07
N. Y. Central Railroad Co. and N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.—L. Schoberl	602.93
Oxman, Elias—E. Weiner	97.13
Pioneer Knitting Mills, Inc.—D. Dabrusky	2,282.04
Rothenberg, Ettie and John W.—E. L. Richards	249.98
Salzberg, Abraham—L. Fink	31.22
Smith, Asher L.—J. B. Talinage	87.97
Wundrack, Henry—B. Wundrack	105.64
Zeigenhain, Herman A.—E. M. Ziegenhain	302.57

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Austrich Arc Lamp Co., Max Austrich, and Bruno Rothschild—New Netherland Bank of N. Y., July 7, 1915	$749.41
Davis, Abraham—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y., Jan. 17, 1916	114.38
Crimmins, Patrick W., Henry M. Hirsch, and Henry S. Schimmel—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y., Oct. 16, 1915	120.41
Fee, Francis J.—J. McFadden, Dec. 22, 1915	1,144.93
Hochstim, Annie—E. C. Hahn, March 18, 1914	1,002.05
Heitzner, Frank—Perlman Painting and Decorating Co., Aug. 16, 1912	234.72
Lindemann & Co.—J. Harris Fountain Pen Co., Dec. 21, 1915	164.27
McCoy, Frank J.—E. De Noyelles, May 22, 1913	335.76
Scherr, Hyman—I. Weiss, Dec. 16, 1915	100.00
Dunham, Curtis—City of N. Y., Dec. 11, 1908, vacated	207.67
Bershadsky, Myer—H. Lazarus, Jan. 5, 1916, vacated	239.81
Rothschild, Fannie—H. Marx et al., Jan. 13, 1916	3,549.36

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Valuations of Silk Fabric Imports Among Issues Decided.

It was decided yesterday by Judge Waite of the Board of General Appraisers that plaster statuary from Gerard Linssen, Venlo, Germany, was undervalued to the extent of 10 per cent. Appraiser Sague was accordingly sustained in raising entered values. The merchandise consisted of Christmas manger or crib figures used in churches at the holiday season.

A reappraisement by Judge Howell resulted in silk nettings from John Heathcoat & Co. of London being allowed to enter at the entered prices. The Collector was reversed in adopting the higher values returned on the goods by Apraiser Sague. Another importation from the same firm was found by Judge Howell to be entered at below foreign market prices, the local officials being affirmed in their advances.

The China Merchants' Pongee Association of Chefoo shipped woven pongees to a Baltimore firm. The Appraiser, after examining the goods and checking up the entered and market prices, decided that the merchandise was undervalued. He accordingly so reported to the Collector, who took duty on the higher basis. The question of prices was thrashed out yesterday before Judge Howell, and resulted in the General Appraiser holding that the goods were properly entered, the Collector being reversed.

An unsatisfactory record led the board to overrule a claim filed by F. A. Patrick & Co., Duluth, relating to the classification of gloves. The Custom House officers classified the goods as lamkskin gloves, and took duty at $2.25 per dozen pairs, whereas the importers claimed the goods to be Schmaschen gloves, dutiable at only $1.25 per dozen. Such testimony as there was, Judge McClelland held, did not justify a reversal of the Collector's classification.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, were sustained in the contention that fancy dress goods ornamented with beads or spangles were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. under the beaded goods provision. The Government was reversed in its contention that 60 per cent. accrued on the fabrics since they were made in part of netting.

Lippmann, Spier & Hahn were denied relief for lower duties on imported merchandise. The firm failed to properly defend the appeals from the Collector's classification when the issue was called for hearing.

CUSTOMS COURT DECISIONS.

Importers Win in Their Contention for Tea Containers.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals yesterday handed down two decisions in test cases affecting tea coverings imported under the tariff, and in both instances the rulings were favorable to the contentions of the Wright & Graham Company, the importers of the containers.

The Government appeal from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers in which it was held that large tin boxes containing package tea, the weight aggregating less than 5 pounds each, classified as dutiable, were held by the board to be entitled to free entry. The court now affirms the board. In the other case passed upon by the Customs Court, the Wright & Graham Company were the appellants. In this case the importers of certain brands of tea packed directly in packages containing less than 5 pounds claimed that no duty should be collected on the packages.

The board held these packages dutiable at the same rate as if imported empty. The court held that the Collector and the board erred, and reversed the latter tribunal. Edward P. Sharretts, who represented the importers, said the decisions apparently were sweeping in character, although the opinions in the decisions had not been received here from Washington. It was thought in customs and importing circles that the Government will have to accept these decisions as final, and make them the basis for amended Treasury regulations to govern future importations.

WHITTLE MAY GET JOB.

Governor to Name P. S. Commissioners Next Week.

Governor Whitman's visit to the city last night to attend the Old Guard ball led to a report that he intended to confer with local Republican leaders regarding the appointment of two Public Service Commissioners to replace Commissioners Cram and Williams, who will go out of office on Feb. 1. The Governor would not discuss the appointments, but it was said he would make them either on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Governor, it was said, is considering the candidacy of Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx for one of the places. It was rumored that the Governor had agreed to make the appointment if Mayor Mitchel would appoint John J. Knewitz, leader of the Republican County Committee of the Bronx, as Tax Commissioner to succeed George V. Mullan, the Mayor's former law partner, whom the Governor recently appointed to the Supreme Court bench. The Mayor, it was said, is willing to appoint Mr. Knewitz either Tax Commissioner or to some other place.

Alfred E. Vass, Republican County Chairman of Kings, and Deputy City Controller Charles E. Hervey are candidates from Brooklyn. Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke is said to have withdrawn from the race and has swung his influence to Mr. Vass.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler-Thomas Co.; G. W. Fowler, women's coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Imperial.
ALLIANCE, Neb.—A. G. Isaacson, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
ALTUS, Okla.—Baker-Hanna Co.; F. Hanna, dry goods; 395 B'way.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Goble & Co.; R. V. Glenn, dry goods; 2 Walker.
ATCHISON, Kan.—Boston Store; J. Wallenstein, cloaks, millinery; Imperial.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrisson, women's ready-to-wear; 28 E. 26th.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, cloaks, suits, waists; 351 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BEATRICE, N. B.—B. Isaacson, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
BOSTON—D. B. Wolff, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane-Houston Co.; C. E. Magrane, women's coats, suits, waists; Grenoble.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McClusky, costumes, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON, Mass.—New England Merchandise Purchasing Co.; J. Pearlstein and S. Pearlstein, general merchandise; Wallick.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. Harris, hats, furnishing goods; Wellington.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—N. Lefkowitz, millinery, furs; Navarre.
CARTHAGE, Mo.—Keandy-Damon Co.; Mrs. D. M. Damon, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Poulnit, ladies' garments, hosiery, gloves; 242 4th Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; Melvin Furchgott, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, sweaters, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 148 W. 23d; Endicott.
CHARLESTON, Mo.—Beckner-Ragsdale Co.; W. B. Ragsdale, general mdse.; Breslin.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. E. Farrell & Co.; J. E. Farrell, cloaks, suits; Endicott.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Rosenthal Clothing Co.; H. Rosenthal, clothing; St. James.
CHICAGO—Morris Cap Co.; H. Morris, caps, clothing; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Mrs. M. W. Ditchen, corsets, women's, infants' furn. goods; Holland House.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. White, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; W. A. Smith, men's clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—E. M. Klein & Co.; G. Klein, skirts, dresses; Continental.
CLEVELAND—Anderson Millinery Co.; R. J. Anderson, trimmings; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—McQueen & Bonda; J. N. Bonda, skirts; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, linings; 621 B'way.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—A. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Welch-Wiseman Co.; H. W. Wiseman, dry goods; G. E. Wiseman, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; F. D. Long, millinery; 28 E. 26th; Knickerbocker.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. Slaughter, linens, wash goods, blankets, comforts, skirts, muslin underwear; basement, linens, muslins, calicoes, ginghams, sheetings; 71 W. 23d.
DELAWARE, Ohio—A. Kohen, women's ready-to-wear; Strand.
DENISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; S. R. Porps, dry goods; Holland House.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; R. E. Jackson, hosiery, underwear, art needlework, art goods, toilet articles; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—C. E. Brown, millinery; Gerard.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—G. W. Gates & Co.; R. H. Brothers, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
FREMONT, Neb.—D. Block, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; J. D. Simonton, white goods, dress goods, silks; 320 B'way.
GALVESTON, Texas—Garbade, Elband & Co.; H. A. Elband, general dry goods; 1,170 B'way; Bristol.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; G. D. Smith, men's furn. goods; 28 E. 26th.
HASTINGS, Neb.—D. W. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss E. Hinnekamp, coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
HELENA, Mon.—Sands Brothers Dry Goods Co.; L. A. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists; Holland House.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Fidler-Wicks Co.; S. W. Thompson, general mdse.; Breslin.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck D. G. Co.; J. R. Sells, shoes; 2 Walker.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Sons; Miss M. R. Calvin, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
KOKOMO, Ind.—McDermott & Dunn Co.; W. J. Dunn, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
LIMA, Ohio—L. Schnitzer, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; E. C. Miller, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; B. E. Lyons, boys' clothing; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—S. Goldberg & Son; S. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; Union Square.
LOS ANGELES—Arthur Letts; J. V. Wills, dress goods, silks; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; T. V. Millea, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; S. R. Maxwell, house furn. goods; 353 4th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; A. Wolf, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; H. C. Hertzberg, ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., J. H. Bunce Co.; P. H. Hermann, cloaks, suits, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Matsche, children's coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
MINOT, N. D.—E. Ellison & Son; J. M. Ellison, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.
MISSOULA, Mon.—Missoula Mercantile Co.; W. E. Hubert, millinery; 200 5th Av.
MOBILE, Ala.—Reiss Merc. Co.; J. Reiss, G. Reiss, furn. goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gruberg & Downing D. G. Co.; R. Gruberg, clothing; 1,133 B'way; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, floor coverings; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—People's Store Co.; Ed. Levy, furn. goods; Herald Square.
NORTH PLATTE, Neb.—H. I. Block, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—D. F. Peyton, carpets; Aberdeen.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.; Brown-Kendall Co.; H. S. Brown, linens, notions, hosiery; Gregorian.
PEORIA, Ill.—F. H. Pfeiffer Crockery Co.; F. H. Pfeiffer, china, glassware; Murray Hill.
PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, ready-to-wear, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss M. J. Forbes, dresses; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Lavery, ribbons; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Southern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, mfrs. ladies', children's hats; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—M. Cravis & Sons; J. Cravis, mfrs. cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th; York.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—S. Oppenheimer Clothing Co.; J. B. Taylor, mfrs. clothing; Marlborough.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Linder Bros.; A. A. Linder, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Breslin.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—New York Store; A. Korrick, general mdse.; 221 4th Av.; Flanders.
PITTSBURGH.—Royal Garment Co.; J. Stein, infants', children's wear, ladies' muslin underwear; Herald Square.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Edward Weinstein, boys' clothing; 100 5th Av.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Morrissey, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
ROANOKE, Va.—Hix-Palmer Co.; J. W. Conner, furn. goods; St. Denis.
ROANOKE, Va.—Rankin Notion Co.; W. R. Hardin, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; Imperial.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prager Co.; M. C. Cattle, waists, sweaters; 308 5th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Marcus & Raskin; B. Marcus, H. Raskin, skirts, cheap dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 117.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss C. G. Berger, millinery; 28 E. 26th.
SELMA, Ala.—Central Alabama D. G. Co.; M. F. Gusdorf, notions, ladies' garments, furn. goods, gloves; 43 Leonard.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; Miss L. M. Goodwin, millinery; G. H. Becker, shoes; 1,261 B'way.
general merchandise; Netherland.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery, ladies' underwear, furn. goods, gloves; 2 Walker.
ST. PAUL—Bannon Bros. Co.; A. T. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; G. F. Newhard, notions, gloves, dress trimmings, knit goods; 395 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; J. H. Driesen, silks; 1,239 Broadway.
SULPHUR SPRINGS, Okla.—J. Hassen,
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Reynolds-Monro; G. R. Monro, coats, dresses; Miss Hosack, waists, petticoats; 470 4th Av.
WICHITA FALLS, Texas—P. B. M. Co.; P. H. Pennington, general dry goods, &c.; 220 5th Av.; Netherland.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—William Goodman; A. Goodman, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

Banks Show Preference for Municipal Bonds

The report of the comptroller of the currency for the year ended June 30, 1915, shows the largest specific increase in holdings to have been in Municipal Bonds.

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Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140.

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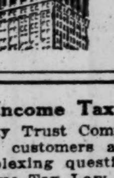

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TO THE HOLDERS OF HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

Six Per Cent. Two Year Gold Coupon Secured Notes, due September 1, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement between Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated September 1st, 1914, securing an issue of $2,000,000 Six Per Cent. Two Year Gold Coupon Secured Notes, the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company intends to and will redeem at a premium of one-half of one per cent. on March 1st, 1916, with accrued interest thereon, all its said Notes to the said aggregate principal face amount of $2,000,000.

On March 1st, 1916, payment as aforesaid will be made of the Notes at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on which date interest on the said Notes will cease. Notes must carry coupons due September 1st, 1916, attached. Coupons due March 1st, 1916, representing the accrued interest to said date may be presented for payment in the usual manner at the Agency of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY,
By HERMAN KRAEMER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERtificate of common stock numbered E-14474, dated November 27th, 1907, for five (5) shares of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, issued in the name of J. Frank Locke, has been lost or mislaid, and application will be made to said company to issue a new certificate for the same on March 1st, 1916.

If the said certificate of stock has been found, please return the same to the undersigned on or before said date and a suitable reward will be paid. J. FRANK LOCKE,
Brookfield, Vermont.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Close Higher, Despite Traders' Bearishness—The Demand for Bonds.

Prices were better on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and remained better until the close of trading, although sentiment among traders became even more bearish than it had been on any day of late. The appointment to the Supreme Court announced from Washington during the afternoon had not a little to do with the increase of bearishness. Wall Street felt concern over the suggestion, heard many times while Mr. Wilson was making up his Cabinet, that Mr. Brandeis would be made Attorney General. It recalled that concern yesterday, and expressed surprise that he had now been named to the Supreme Court.

This news undoubtedly increased bearish sentiment, but it must be taken into account that the Street was already bearishly inclined. This had been true of most traders for a good while, and the greater firmness which prices showed yesterday, itself in no small part the product of an enlarged short position, did not suffice to turn traders' views into more hopeful channels. Trade news has been very satisfactory, and continues to be so, but the Street has come to recognize the fact that the market position is at the moment less under the control of business influences than it is under the control of internal factors and of the liquidation which is going on from abroad.

This liquidation has put a damper upon speculation for the rise in stocks, but somewhat curiously the foreign selling of bonds, which has also been heavy, has not discouraged a very vigorous demand for bonds. What the status of tax-free public issues is could not be better indicated than by the price commanded at the public sale and the still higher prices named in the open market for the new issue of New York State bonds. But strength is not confined to issues of this class alone. Bonds, of course, to a much greater extent than stocks, feel the investment demand which comes from financial institutions, and these, owing to the plethora of money and the prosperous state of the country generally, have had vast sums to invest.

It is noteworthy that the best demand is for the class of securities which to a very large extent are bought outright, while stocks, which to a much greater extent, are bought on margin, have been moving adversely. This does not arise from the absence of speculative demand for stocks so much as it does from the fact that Stock Exchange capital is fully employed in carrying the stocks which have already been bought by speculators. Loans are probably protected by larger margins than they have ever been in any previous period of active speculation, but for that very reason the borrowing period of active brokerage houses has been held in check. Large as the margins are which brokers have required from customers, the banks have required still larger margins from brokers. The situation in that respect is unusually sound, but it is one which puts speculative buying under check.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	.	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	4	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

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Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	+.00 1-16
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.87⅛	5.87¼	5.87¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.86½	5.86⅝	5.86⅝	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	74.25	74.12½	74.12½	—.00⅛
Cables	74.31¼	74.18¾	74.18¾	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅛	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.87¼	5.86⅝
95.28	Berlin	74.12½	74.18¾
20.20	Austria	12.48	12.52
19.20	Greece	19.40	19.45
26.70	Scandinavia	27.45	27.50
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.18	5.17
40.19	Holland	42.75	43.00
5.1826	Italy	6.73	6.72¼
51.45	Russia		29.50
	China—		
..	Hongkong	46.80	46.90
..	Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	...
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	...
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.96	42.06
32.44	Rio	22.12½	22.50
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.63

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $445,488,838; balance, $25,514,624; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $224,187.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.43¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d, up 3-16d; New York, 57⅛c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 44c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 1 centime.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales 536,741
Same day last year.................................... 438,907
Year to date... 14,735,620
Same period last year................................ 4,956,162
Average price and change 50 stocks........... 87.22 + .40
Same day last year.................................... 61.71 —1.12

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	86.23 Jan. 27
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23⅝	23¾	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines..	24½	24½	24	24	— ½
9⅛	9¼	1,100	Alaska Juneau......	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	...
26¾	27	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
78½	79	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	79	79	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅞
68¼	69	300	Am. Agricul. Chem..	68⅜	68⅜	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
97½	98	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf..	98	98	98	98	+1
65½	66	800	Am. Beet Sugar....	65½	66¼	65½	66	+1
102¾	105¼	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r..	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
63¼	63⅜	32,000	Am. Can...........	63¾	64⅜	62⅞	63⅜	— ¼
113	113⅜	200	Am. Can pf.........	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅞
66	67	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry....	66½	67¾	66½	67½	+ ¾
165	166½	1,900	Am. Coal Products..	164½	167⅜	164¼	165	...
53⅝	55	200	Am. Cotton Oil.....	54½	54½	53½	53½	—1¼
53⅝	55	20	Do., odd lot.......	55	55	55	55	...
131	132	10	Am. Express.......	130	130	130	130	...
10	10½	400	Am. H. & Leather...	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
51½	52½	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	52½	52½	52½	52½	+2
27	27¼	1,200	Am. Ice Securities..	27⅛	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
23⅝	23⅞	1,600	Am. Linseed.......	23⅞	24⅜	23½	23½	— ½
42	42½	300	Am. Linseed pf.....	42	42½	42	42½	+1¼
64⅞	65⅛	7,500	Am. Locomotive....	64	66¼	63⅝	65	+2
102½	108	100	Am. Locomotive pf..	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
8½	9¼	100	Am. Malt..........	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
101⅜	101½	8,140	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	102⅛	102⅜	101¼	101½	— ¼
113¾	114⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
92⅞	93⅛	900	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A..	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	+ ⅛
86½	89⅛	300	Am. Smelters pf. B..	87¼	87¼	86¾	87⅛	— ⅛
55	55½	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries...	54½	55¼	54½	55	+ ¾
113	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref......	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
127⅞	127½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel...	127⅜	127⅜	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛
201	203	700	Am. Tobacco.......	202	202	201	201	—2
108¼	109	10	Am. Tobacco pf.....	108	108	108	108	...
50¾	51	4,600	Am. Woolen t. r.....	50½	52¾	50	51	+1½
67½	68½	300	Am. Zinc L. & S.....	68	68	67¾	67¾	+ ½
86⅛	86¼	10,300	Anaconda Cop. Co...	87¼	87⅜	86⅛	86¼	— ¾
62½	64	800	Associated Oil......	64	64	62½	62½	— ½
105½	105¾	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F..	105⅝	106	105⅝	105⅝	+ ¼
100	100¾	1,300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	99⅞	100⅝	99⅞	100⅝	+ ⅞
109⅛	109¼	24,400	Baldwin Loco.......	108½	110⅞	107½	109⅛	+1⅝
89⅝	89⅝	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio....	89¾	89¾	89¼	89⅝	— ½
77¼	77¾	1,000	Baltimore & O. pf...	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼	— ⅝
..	..	2	Bank of Commerce...	173	173	173	173	...
2½	2⅝	200	Batopilas Mining....	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	...
460	470	310	Bethlehem Steel.....	460	470	460	470	+10
87	87½	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	87	87	87	87	+ ½
84	86	200	Burns Brothers......	84	84	84	84	— ½
75¾	76	2,400	Butte & Superior....	76¼	76½	75¾	76	...
30½	30⅞	1,300	California Petrol....	30½	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ½
62	64	700	California Pet. pf...	62	62½	62	62½	+ ½
169¼	169¾	4,000	Canadian Pacific....	169¾	170¾	169	169½	...
53	53⅛	1,000	Central Leather Co...	52¾	53⅛	52¾	53	...
62	62¼	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio...	62¼	62½	62	62	...
12¾	13	300	Chi. Great Western..	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
36¼	36¾	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	36	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
96¼	96¾	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	96½	97¼	96	96¾	+ ⅜
131	132½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	131⅞	132½	131⅞	132½	+1½
130	132	100	Chi. & Northwest....	130	130	130	130	...
16¾	17	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P...	17¼	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¼
23½	24	1,600	Chile Copper.......	23½	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
53	53½	2,600	Chino Copper.......	53½	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	45	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron.....	44¼	45¾	44¼	45¼	+ ¾
49	50	100	Comput. Tab. Rec....	50	50	50	50	+1
139	139½	1,100	Consolidated Gas....	138⅞	139¼	138⅞	139¼	+ ½
79	81	200	Continental Can.....	79	80	79	80	...
22½	22⅝	10,500	Corn Products Ref...	22¾	23¼	22½	22½	— ½
96¾	97½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	97¼	97⅜	97	97	+ ⅜
71¼	71⅜	86,100	Crucible Steel.......	69	73¼	68¼	71⅜	+4⅛
110¼	110⅞	800	Crucible Steel pf....	110	111⅝	110	110⅞	+1⅝
180	183	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	183	183	182	182	+6
77	..	5	Detroit United Ry...	73	73	73	73	...
44½	45	2,300	Distillers' Secur.....	45¼	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ½
26⅝	27	400	Dome Mines........	27	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
62	63	100	Elec. Storage Bat...	62	62	62	62	...
36⅜	36½	15,300	Erie..............	36¾	37⅛	36¼	36½	+ ¼
52	53	900	Erie 1st pf.........	52½	53	52½	52½	...
46¼	47	500	Erie 2d pf..........	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¼
52	54	100	Federal M. & S. pf...	53½	53½	53½	53½	+2⅜
171	172½	650	General Electric.....	172	172½	171	171	+ ½
111¼	113	100	General Motors pf...	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
69¾	70	5,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co..	70½	70½	69¼	70	+ ⅝
92¾	93	3,100	Granby Consol.......	92	94	91¾	93	+1¼
121¼	121½	1,400	Great Northern pf...	121½	121½	121⅛	121¼	+ ¼
44⅝	44⅞	6,100	G. N. certs. ore prop..	44½	45¼	44½	44½	+ ¼
48	48½	610	Greene-Cananea.....	48½	48⅞	48½	48½	+ ½
22¾	22⅞	480	Guggenheim Explor..	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
127½	131	25	Homestake Mining...	129	129	129	129	...
105	106	100	Illinois Central.....	106	106	106	106	...
44⅞	45	5,000	Inspiration Copper...	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	19	100	Interboro Consol.....	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
75	75½	400	Interboro Con. pf....	74¼	75½	74¼	75½	+1½
59	60	200	Int. Agricultural pf..	60	60	59	59	+ ½
111	111½	700	Int. Harvester, N.J..	110½	111¼	110½	111¼	+1½
18½	18⅝	11,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r...	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18½	—1¼
80⅞	81	25,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r..	81¾	82⅝	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅝
208½	211	474	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs..	210	211	210	210⅜	+ ⅜
109½	111	100	Int. Nickel pf. t. r...	111	111	111	111	— ½
10¼	11	100	Int. Paper.........	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
46½	47½	500	Int. Paper pf........	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46½	+ ¼
26⅝	26⅞	1,500	Kansas City South...	26½	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
81⅜	82¼	8,500	Lackawanna Steel....	80	83¼	80	81⅝	+2½
104½	105½	300	Laclede Gas........	104½	105	104½	105	+ ½
76¼	76½	2,100	Lehigh Valley.......	76½	76½	76	76	...
120½	121	13	Liggett & Myers pf..	120½	120½	120½	120½	...
180	185	525	Lorillard (P.) Co....	181	185	181	185	+5
116½	..	2	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf...	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
79½	80¼	100	Mackay Cos.........	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
131¼	131½	100	Manhattan Elev.....	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	+ ⅝
68⅝	68⅞	3,300	Maxwell Motors.....	69	69¾	68½	68½	— ¼
87½	87¾	600	Max. Motors 1st pf..	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	+1½
52½	53½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf...	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
50	55	200	May Dept. Stores....	55⅛	55⅛	55	55	—3
102½	103	88,300	Mexican Petroleum...	102⅝	105⅝	102¼	102⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	1,400	Miami Copper.......	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
6½	8	500	Minn. & St. Louis....	6¼	6½	6	6½	—1½
16⅝	21	100	Minn. & St. L. pf....	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—2⅝
120	122	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	122	122	122	122	+2
15	16	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	15	15	15	15	...
5	5¼	600	Missouri Pacific.....	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ½
5	5¼	400	do., trust rcts......	4½	5⅛	4½	5	+ ⅝
110	113	100	Montana Power pf...	111	111	111	111	...
122	129	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	127	127	127	127	—1
25¾	26	400	Nat. En. & St. Co....	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ¾
92½	95	10	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf...	95	95	95	95	...
68¼	69	1,800	Nat. Lead Co........	69¼	69⅞	68¾	68¾	— ⅞
146	147	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake.....	145⅜	147⅜	145¼	147	+2¼
105⅞	106	5,300	N. Y. Central.......	106¼	106½	105⅝	105¾	— ½
68	68⅛	6,800	N. Y., N. H. & H....	71	71	68	68⅛	—3⅛
116¼	116½	1,600	Norfolk & Western...	116⅜	117	116⅜	116½	+ ½
113⅜	113⅝	3,200	Northern Pacific....	113	113⅞	113	113½	+ ½
8¼	8½	300	Ontario Mining......	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
57⅞	58	1,095	Penn. R. R..........	57⅞	58	57⅞	58	+ ¼
107	107¼	500	People's Gas, Chi....	107¼	107⅜	107	107	— ⅞
32½	33	1,550	Pittsburgh Coal.....	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅜
107	108	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf...	107	107½	107	107½	+1
56	56½	1,900	Pressed Steel Car....	55½	57	55	56½	+1
166	167	200	Pullman Co.........	165½	165½	165½	165½	+ ½
5¾	6	300	Quicksilver........	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
8	8⅜	800	Quicksilver pf......	8¼	8½	8	8	+ ⅛
38⅞	40	200	Railway Steel Sp....	39⅞	39⅞	39	39	...
99	100	200	Railway Steel S. pf..	99	99	99	99	...
24¼	24½	2,800	Ray Con. Copper....	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	...
77¼	77⅜	3,000	Reading...........	77¼	78¼	77⅛	77½	+ ¼
43	45	100	Reading 1st pf......	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	300	Read. 2d pf. s 30 f..	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	...
51	51⅜	2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel...	50⅜	51⅝	50⅜	51⅜	+ ⅝
108	108½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
⅝	⅞	720	Rock Island Co. pf..	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
19	20	100	St. Louis Southw....	19	19	19	19	...
..	45	100	St. L. Southw. pf....	44	44	44	44	—1
16½	17	200	Seaboard Air Line...	17¼	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
37	37½	500	Seab. Air Line pf....	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
182	182½	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co....	181½	182⅞	181½	182⅞	+2⅞
182	182½	100	do., odd lots.......	183	183	183	183	...
58	59	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co...	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	...
100¼	100½	1,700	Southern Pacific....	100⅜	100¾	100¼	100¼	...
20⅞	21⅛	900	Southern Railway....	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
60½	60¾	300	So. Railway pf......	60	60	60	60	— ⅞
149	149¼	8,200	Studebaker Co......	151¼	151½	148⅝	149¼	— ⅞
111	114	100	Studebaker Co. pf...	111	111	111	111	— ½
56¼	57	1,600	Tennessee Copper...	57½	57⅝	56¼	56¼	— ½
201½	202¾	2,400	Texas Co...........	203½	205	201⅝	201⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	500	Texas & Pacific......	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
60½	61	600	Third Avenue.......	61	61	60½	60½	...
87	89	100	Und. Type. odd lots..	89	89	89	89	...
110	113	100	Underw. Typew. pf...	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
6⅞	7	100	Union B. & P. Co....	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	...
134	134¼	4,800	Union Pacific.......	134⅜	134¾	133⅝	134⅛	— ⅝
83¾	84	400	Union Pacific pf....	83⅝	84	83⅝	84	+ ⅝
9⅛	9¼	1,100	Un. Cigar Stores x d..	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	...
138⅛	138¾	500	United Fruit Co.....	138½	139	138½	138⅞	+ ⅝
19	19½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F....	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
49¼	50	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf..	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
43	47	200	U. S. Express.......	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅞
150¼	151	7,800	U. S. Indus. Alco....	152	153⅜	150	150⅞	— ⅝
1⅝	2	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
51	51⅜	6,700	U. S. Rubber.......	52⅜	52½	50¾	51	—1¼
107¼	107½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
83⅝	83½	50,400	U. S. Steel.........	83⅞	84¼	83⅜	83⅜	...
118	118¼	1,630	U. S. Steel pf.......	118	118⅛	117⅞	118	+ ⅛
78⅝	78⅞	1,900	Utah Copper.......	79	79⅛	78⅞	79	...
19½	19¾	800	Utah Securities.....	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅝
47½	47¾	1,500	Va.-Car. Chemical...	47½	47⅞	47¼	47¾	+ ⅜
108	111	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf...	110	110	110	110	—1⅜
..	..	200	Vulcan Detinning....	9½	9½	9	9	...
14⅞	15⅛	2,000	Wabash...........	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	...
45¼	45⅝	800	Wabash pf. A.......	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
28¾	29	1,300	Wabash pf. B.......	29	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Wells Fargo Exp....	130	130	130	130	—3½
26½	27½	3,300	Western Maryland...	26	27⅞	25½	27⅞	+1⅞
89	89¾	700	Western Union Tel..	89¾	89¾	89	89½	+ ½
66⅝	67	10,800	Westingh. E. & M...	66⅛	67⅛	66⅛	66⅝	+ ⅝
3	3¼	200	Wheeling & L. E....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
4	4½	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf....	4	4½	4	4½	+1¼
204	208	650	Willys-Overland....	206½	207	204½	205	...
119¾	120¼	600	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co..	119⅞	120¼	119¾	119¾	— ¼

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

American Securities Decline in Sympathy with New York.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Money supplies were rather more plentiful today, making it difficult to maintain discount rates. The latest American note and the projected import restrictions have not had the expected effect on American exchange, which weakened to 4.76¾ on several buying orders. Paris exchange was firmer and over 28 francs.

There were fair transactions in the war loan, consols, foreign rails, Kaffirs, and oil shares, but the other sections of the Stock Exchange were dull. American securities declined in sympathy with New York.

The Treasury removed the minimum on Bank of England stock and several colonial issues and also reduced buying prices for American securities. An additional list of forty-five bonds which the Treasury is prepared to purchase was issued, but this list may be withdrawn after a week.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.30	77.72	77.89	— .04
25 industrials	97.32	95.59	96.55	+ .88
50 stocks	87.81	86.65	87.22	+ .40

PREVIOUS RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Jan. 27	87.35	86.23	86.82	— .30
Jan. 26	88.86	86.07	87.12	—1.02
Jan. 25	88.53	87.75	88.14	+ .08
Jan. 24	88.80	87.19	88.06	— .85
Jan. 22	89.33	88.75	88.91	— .27
Jan. 21	89.54	88.25	89.18	+ .70
Jan. 20	89.36	87.97	88.48	— .88
Jan. 19	90.28	89.01	89.36	— .41

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

January—	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	3	86.23	27	87.22
1915	64.68	22	60.07	7	62.27
1914	73.30	31	67.50	3	72.97
1913	77.10	9	75.00	17	77.22
1912	73.30	31	57.41	30	60.20

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Millions to Talk About.

There are many in the Street who expect to become blasé discussing huge earnings statements in the next few weeks. The Steel Corporation's results for the year were among the first of steel concerns to appear, and the pleasant sensations derived by the Street from rolling under its tongue the millions therein contained may be repeated several times over. The totals probably will not be so big, but the ratio perhaps greater. The Republic Iron & Steel Company's statement for the last half of 1915 is expected before the middle of next week, and a greater income than in any similar period is looked for. The Bethlehem Steel figures are due soon, and in its case the Street awaits results for the full year such as could not have been dreamed of in a normal period. The Cambria, Crucible, and Midvale Steel figures will appear within a few weeks, and then comes the next quarterly report of the Steel Corporation. Altogether a mental orgy in dollars seems to be pending.

⁂

Sluggish Exchange Market.

The foreign exchange dealer who made money in sterling yesterday was blessed with exceptional luck. The smallest fraction practically covered the day's range in both demand and cable rates. Demand bills clung close to 4.76 3-16 and cables appeared nearly all day to be "pegged" at 4.77. Marks were inclined to sag, although there was not supply enough offered to cause more than a fractional shrinkage. Evidently reports that German banks are forming a combination to restrict the output of exchange has not yet persuaded persons with remittance to make to Berlin that they had better lay in a supply, nor has selling of late been great enough to show that efforts were being put forth from this centre to transfer bank balances from Berlin to New York.

⁂

Almost Unanimous.

Any lawyer who is prominent in the prosecution of cases against big business is likely to find himself unpopular in the financial district, but Louis D. Brandeis has been cordially disliked by most of the trading fraternity for other reasons, beginning with his connection with the United Shoe Machinery litigation and continuing through his activity in freight rate proceedings and in the unearthing of skeletons along the New Haven's right of way. When the tickers yesterday announced his choice to succeed Justice Lamar on the Supreme Court the groan that arose sounded like the echo of a great national disaster. Brokers on the floor of the Exchange professed to believe that a ghastly joke had been perpetrated by the ticker. When they learned that there was no doubt about the nomination they started in to relieve their feelings by selling New Haven, a little job that was so effectively performed that the issue closed the day with a net loss of 3 1-3 points. If there was any one who liked the Brandeis suggestion he did not argue very loudly for his hero.

⁂

Jealousy Among the Banks.

There has always been a little friction between banks and trust companies in this State, by reason of the broad powers allowed the latter. The trust companies have practically all the powers of national banks, save that of issuing currency, and in addition they have the right to enter many kinds of business not open to the Federal institutions. In some States the line of demarcation is sharply drawn, as in Michigan, where trust companies are limited to fiduciary activities. There the banks transact the discount business, and the trust companies do all of the trust work, including a great deal that in other States falls to the lawyers. Strange to say, the trust company interests in Michigan are well pleased with the situation, and regard it as a distinct advantage that they cannot do a general banking business.

⁂

I. M. M.

It was reported yesterday that the full committees representing the two classes of stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company would confer on Monday on a reorganization plan. There has been a sliding of the market ratio between the preferred and common stock lately, the preferred going above 80 and the common below 20. The ratio of 80 to 20 indicated that the reorganization plan called for new stock in the ratio of four shares to the preferred stockholders for every one share to the common. It is understood that the most sanguine of the common stockholders do not expect a settlement on a basis quite so favorable to the common stock. On the other hand, it is said, the reorganization plan will include technical provisions which will make it almost impossible to determine a definite market ratio for the present securities. Traders say they are much in the dark in dealing in the common stock. They profess to know that any plan would be favorable to the preferred stockholders, but admit that they can find no basis for figuring out the equity of the present common stock.

The latest statement of M. and M. is in the hands of the accountants employed by the preferred stockholders, and this statement, it is said, sets forth what tonnage has been lost in the war and what tonnage has been replaced. Until this data is available, it appears it will be fruitless to estimate the equity with any degree of accuracy.

⁂

Captain Dollar on Shipping.

A dispatch from New Orleans quoted Captain Robert Dollar, the Pacific steamship man, as saying that American business men were not going into foreign shipping under the Stars and Stripes because of the lack of a definite American shipping policy. On the question of Government ownership of ships, Captain Dollar is quoted: "The Government proposes to embark in a business which normally it costs 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. more to conduct under American than under foreign flags. Unless the Government can perform the service more cheaply than private enterprises it must incur deficits to be met out of the public treasury. The vessels can not be leased to private companies unless private companies can operate them profitably."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101⅞	102	101⅞	102⅛
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s—June, 1965	107	107¼	107⅛	107½
4½s—Mar., 1963	107	107⅝	107	107⅝
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107¼	107	107⅝
4½s—May, 1957	106⅞	107¼	107	107⅝
4½s—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4¼s—Mar., 1964	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
4¼s—Mar., 1962	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
4¼s—Sept., 1960	102	102¼	102	102¼
4¼s—Mar., 1930-60	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s —May, 1959	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
4s —Nov., 1958	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
4s —May, 1957	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
4s —Nov., 1956	98	98½	98	98½
4s —Nov., 1955	98	98½	98	98½
4s —Nov., 1936	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88½	89	88½	89
3½s—May, 1954	88½	89	88½	89

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 28.................................. $4,432,000
Same day last year.................................. 2,010,000
Year to date.. 107,962,500
Same period last year.............................. 55,495,000
Average price and change 40 bonds........... 87.23 + .05
Same day last year.................................. 83.65 — .10

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.23 Jan. 28	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.96 Jan. 26	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Anglo-Fr 5s, tem b
6,000.......... 95¼
5,500.......... 95⅛
5,000.......... 95
500.......... 95¼
39,000.......... 95⅛
2,000.......... 95
133,000.......... 95⅛
500.......... 95⅜
33,000.......... 95⅛
50,000.......... 95
5,000.......... 95⅛
415,000.......... 95
Chinese Rwy 5s
13,000.......... 69

C & E Ill gen 5s, U S Mtg & Tr c
12,000.......... 82
Chi Gr Westn 4s
1,000.......... 73
3,000.......... 73½
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000.......... 93
12,000.......... 93⅛
4s, 1934
2,000.......... 93
4,000.......... 92⅞
7,000.......... 93
gen 4½s

Kan City So 5s
1,000.......... 93¼
Kan City Term 4s
7,000.......... 88¾
Keo & D M 1st 5s
1,000.......... 58
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
11,000.......... 95
19,000.......... 96
10,000.......... 96¼
9,000.......... 96
5,000.......... 96⅛
25,000.......... 97
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s

Penn R R con 4½s
2,000..........105⅞
3,000..........106
gen 4½s, temp ctfs
4,000..........101⅞
10,000..........102
P, C, C & St L gtd 4s, Ser D
1,000.......... 95½
gtd 4½s, Ser B
2,000..........101⅝
4,000..........101½
4,000..........101⅝
gtd 4½s, Ser I

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..
4s, r, 1925	109¾	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	150
Alb & Sus.	..	280
Am B Sug pf.	93	94½
Am B S & Fdy pf.	184	192
A C & F pf.	117½	119
Am Coal.	20	28
Am Coal P pf.	116	119
Am Cot Oil pf.	98	100
Am M pf.	83¼	84
Am Snuff.	120	148
Do pf.	104¼	110
Am S Ref pf.	117	118
A T & C.	63	66
Am W pf ctfs	96½	97
Am Wr Pa pf.	12	13½
Assets R.	5¼	8
A M 1st pf.	52	95
Atl C L.	112¼	113¼
Bald L pf.	108½	109½
Booth Fish.	..	85
Do pf.	..	79
Beth S pf.	130	139
B Un G.	130½	132
Brown Sh.	49	52
Do pf.	95½	96½
Bush Ter.	96	100
Bruns Ter.	11	11⅞
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	113	117½
But'k Co.	30	32
Can South.	59	60
Case (J I) pf.	86	88½
Cent L pf.	110¼	111
C R R of N J.	280	310
C & S A Tel	135	140
Chi & Alt.	8	12½
Do pf.	12	23½
C & N W pf.	172	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	125
Do pf.	136	141
C, C, C & St L.	43½	45
Do pf.	74	76
Cl & P.	79¼	..
Do spec.	46¼	..
Cluett-P	73	73¾
Do pf.	109½	111¼
Col & So.	26	29
Do 1st pf	50	58
Do 2d pf.	42	50
Cons G, E.	109¾	114½
Cont C pf.	106	108
Crex Carp.	40	49
Crip C C.	22½	32
C-Am Sug pf.	103	105
D & Co pf.	95	97
Del & H.	150½	153
D, L & W.	223	224
D & R G.	12	13
Do pf.	19	20½
D P & L.	39	50
Det Ed.	139	140
Dia Match.	105	108
D, S S & A	4	6
Do pf.	10	15¼
East Kod.	500	..
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	27	32
Gen Ch.	295	300
Do pf.	114½	118
Gen Mot.	465	479
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	111½	113
Hack W.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	160	195
Do pf.	114	119
Inger-R.	195	..
Do pf.	102	..
Int Agric.	21	24
I H, N J, pf.	118	119½
Int H Cor.	73	75
Do pf.	107	110
Iowa Cent.	5	10
Do pf.	10	15
K C, Ft S & M pf.	63	65
Kan C So pf.	61	63
Do 1st pf	110	..
K & D M.	3	4½
Do pf.	30	..
K'gs Co El L & P.	128½	130
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	110	112¼
L E & W.	12	14
Do pf.	34	40
Ligg & M.	252	260
Long Isl'd.	20	23
L-W Bis.	16¼	20
Do 1st pf	90	95
Do 2d pf.	56	60
Louis & N.	125	125½
M'kay Cos pf.	66¼	68
Man Shirt.	55	60
Do pf.	103	109
M Dep Sts pf.	102½	104
Mex P pf.	95	98¾
Mich Cent.	126	130
M, St P & S S M pf	135	137½
Do l-l.	75	80
M, K & T.	5⅞	6
Mon Pow.	73½	75
Mor & Es.	81¼	89
M & B pf.	65	75
N O & St L	129	135
Nat Bis.	120¾	124¼
N C & S.	79	81
Do pf.	109	112½
Nat L pf.	114	115¼
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	24½
Do 2d pf.	7¼	8¾
Nev Con C.	15⅝	15½
N Y, C & St L.	38	41½
Do 1st pf	80	90
Do 2d pf.	61	67
N Y Dock.	8	14
Do pf.	17½	35
N Y, L & West	..	123
N Y, O & West	27	27¾
N Y S R.	60	..
Norf So.	23¾	27
N & W pf.	86¾	87½
North Am.	70½	71
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pac Coast.	45	70
Do 1st pf, ex div.	75	100
Do 2d pf, ex div.	60	80
Pac Mail.	12⅝	12¾
P T & T.	39¼	44
Do pf.	94	97
Do 1st pf	90	94
Phelps-D.	260	..
Phila Co.	42	43
P, C, C & St L.	75	80
Do pf.	90	95
P, Ft W & C.	158	..
Pitts S pf.	96	98
Pr St'l Car pf.	103	104
P S, N J.	115½	117¾
Rock Isl'd.	⅜	½
St L & S Fran.	4½	5⅛
Do 1st pf	8	9
Do 2d pf.	6⅝	7½
Sears-R pf.	125⅝	..
S-S S & I pf.	96	98
So P R S.	145	150
Do pf.	103	107¾
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	93	96
Do pf.	87	88
T P L Tr.	109	..
Tob P pf.	101	102
T, St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs.	5	6
Do pf.	10	14
Do ctfs.	10	12
T C R T.	94	95½
Do pf.	128¼	..
U B & P pf.	29	30¾
U C S pf.	11⅜	11⅞
U Cig M.	61½	63
Do pf.	106	110
Un Dry G.	20¼	..
Do pf.	67	70⅛
U Rys In.	17½	19
Do pf.	33	34
U S Ind A pf.	105	111
U S R & Imp	35	38
U S R & Ref	1½	1⅝
Va I, C & Coke	55	57
Va R & P.	49	50
W Md pf.	40	45
W E & M 1st pf.	75	78
Weym-Bru.	220	..
Do pf.	115	119
W & L E 1st pf.	11	12
Wis Cent.	36¼	37
W'w'th (F W) pf.	123¼	124½

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First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 13, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 6% TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS SERIES "B" OF UPPER HUDSON STONE COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1937:

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund the sum of Eight thousand seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents ($8,076.66) applicable to the redemption of bonds of said issue by the purchase of the same at the lowest price obtainable not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed offers of bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than February 5th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 7th, 1916, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated, New York, January 25th, 1916.
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By GEORGE E. WARREN,
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advance in Prices in Curb Stocks on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 349,037 shares of stocks and $787,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 88,759; oils, 15,328, and mining, 244,950. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Aeolian-Web..	32	32	32	32
350	‡Aetna Explos.	68	68	65	66
6,000	‡Aetna Explos., w. i.	21	21¼	21	21¼
3,000	‡Aetna Explos., rights	6¾	7¼	6	6
200	Ajax Rub.,Inc.	70	70	70	70
100	Am.-Brit. Mfg	31	31	31	31
120	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	12½	12½	12½	12½
40	Am. Int. Corp., 20% paid	20	20½	20	20½
400	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S.	29½	29¾	29	29
700	Balt. Tube Co., com., w. i.	63	64	62	64
364	Balt. Tube Co., pf., w. i.	84	84	84	84
50	Carbon Steel..	60½	60½	60½	60½
175	‡Can. C. & F.	66	66	66	66
175	‡Can.C.& F. pf.	88½	88½	86	86
2,200	Can. N. Gas C.	2	2½	2	2⅛
3,000	‡Car. L.& Pow	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6
675	C'wen Stl.,w.i.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
1,798	‡Chandler Mot	92¾	94	92⅝	93⅛
90	‡Chev. M.Car.	*129	129	*126	126
1,000	Corp.of R.& H.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
25	‡Crocker-Wh'r.	102½	102½	102½	102½
10	‡Cramp Shipb.	76	76	76	76
5,600	‡Cuba C. Sug.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
600	Curtiss Aeropl. v. t. ctfs.	51	51	50	50
2,500	Driggs-Seab'y..	134	150	134	145
1,600	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
807	Emer. Phonog.	12	*12½	12	12
100	Fed. Dyest. & Chem., w. i.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
230	Guanta. Sugar	66	67	66	66½
250	Hask. & B.Car	47½	48	47½	48
350	‡Int. Arms F. Sec. Corp....	19	19½	18	19½
1,300	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	20	20	18⅞	19¼
500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	81	81⅜	81	81⅜
100	‡Inter. Motors.	25	25	25	25
100	‡Int. Mtrs. pf.	42	42	42	42
700	‡Int.Nick., new	52¼	52⅜	52¼	52¼
2,000	Kath. Br. pf..	26¼	27½	25	26
200	‡K. Spr.T.,w.i.	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
400	‡Lake T. Boat.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	‡L. T. B.1st pf.	14	14	14	14
800	‡Lee Tire	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
16,500	Manh. Transit	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
600	Marc. of Am..	4	4⅛	*3⅞	4
200	‡Maxim Mun..	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
15,000	‡Midvale Steel.	66⅞	69½	66⅜	68
1,823	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
6,800	‡Nevins Elec..	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆	½	½
240	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp..	27½	28	27½	27½
55	‡Poole E. & M.	125	125	120	120
1,400	Redtop El., Inc.	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
850	‡Stand. Mtrs..	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
600	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15
32,000	Sub.Bt.v.t.ctfs..	35	36⅝	35	36½
2,500	‡Tex. Co. rts..	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅜
300	‡Tob. Products	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
3,000	Tri.F.,v.t.ctfs..	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
600	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	‡U.S.Lt.& Ht..	3⅞	*4	3⅞	4
5,000	Wabash-Pitt. Term., w. i..	18½	20⅜	18½	19⅜
450	W.-P. Ter. pf.	46	51	46	49
700	White Motors..	50¼	50¼	50	50¼
600	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
100	Illinois P. L...	180	179	180	—8
50	Nat. Transit...	34	33½	34	+½
200	Ohio Oil	200	198½	199	..
5	Prairie O. & G.	420	420	420	..
100	Prairie P. L...	228½	227	228	..
42	St. O. of Cal..	380	375	380	+7
87	St. O. of N. Y.	213½	212	212	—1
20	Vacuum Oil....	223	222	223	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
575	‡Barn. O. & G.	2½	2⅜	2½	..
1,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).....	15⅝	17	16¼	+1¼
500	Empire Petrol.	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
850	‡Int. Petrol....	13	12⅝	12⅞	+¼
44	Midway Ref...	55	55	55	..
945	‡Sap. O. & R..	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
2,860	‡Vent. Con. O.	9½	9	9⅜	+⅛
1,800	‡Victoria Oil...	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,000	†‡Alta-C. Min.	18	19	17¼	19
3,700	†Atlanta	20	21	20	21
12,700	†‡Am. Comm..	11	12	10	10½
2,000	†‡Big C'wood..	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Big L. Dev..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	8	8⅛	7⅞	8
450	‡Calaveras C..	2¹¹⁄₁₆	3	2¹¹⁄₁₆	2¹¹⁄₁₆
1,200	†Caledonia ...	90	92	90	92
400	†Canada Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	†Cashboy	4	4	4	4
1,400	Cerro de P. C.	37¾	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
1,500	†‡Comstock T.	12	12	12	12
3,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⁹⁄₁₆	1¹¹⁄₁₆	1⁹⁄₁₆	1¹¹⁄₁₆
100	Cons. Cop. M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	Cons. Nev.-U..	¹¹⁄₁₆	⅝	⁹⁄₁₆	⅝
16,000	†‡Emma Cop..	42	44	41	44
200	Davis D. Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,800	First Nt. Cop.	7	7⅝	7	7⅛
11,225	Goldfield Con..	98	98	90	92
1,000	†Gold. Merger.	18	18	18	18
860	Howe Sound..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
350	Hecla Mining..	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	3⅞	3⅞
3,600	†‡Int. Mines...	14	17	14	17
400	†‡Iron Blossom	1¹⁄₁₆	1¹⁄₁₆	1¹⁄₁₆	1¹⁄₁₆
2,500	†‡Jim Butler..	95	96	94	94
1,215	Jumbo Exten..	1³⁄₃₂	*1⅛	1⅛	1³⁄₃₂
14,000	Kenn. Copper..	53¼	53½	53	53½
3,700	†‡Kewanas ..	21	21	20	20½
5,000	†Majestic M..	1¹⁄₁₆	1¹⁄₁₆	1¹⁄₁₆	1¹⁄₁₆
2,800	†‡Marsh Min..	37	38	37	38
5,000	†McIntyre	87½	91	87½	91
6,000	†McK.-Dar. ..	45	49	45	49
200	Mines of Am..	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
87,650	†‡Mother Lode	22	23	21	22
300	‡Nat. Z. & L..	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	New. U. Bing.	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Nipis. Mines..	7½	7½	7½	7½
400	†‡Ca. G. (a P.)	65	65	65	65
1,400	†‡O. C. (a P.)	48	48	48	48
900	†‡O. E. (a P.)	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,000	†‡Oro	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7,000	†Peterson Lake	30	30	30	30
26,000	‡Ray H. M...	3¼	3¼	3	3
2,800	†‡Rex. C. M..	29	30	29	29
2,600	†Roch. Mines..	61	61	60	60
6,500	†‡Sand. Kend.	5	5⅛	5	5
6,000	Seven T. Co...	48	49	48	48
8,500	†‡Silver Pick..	4½	4½	4	4
1,000	Stand. S.-L...	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	1¾	1¾
1,000	Stewart	¹⁵⁄₁₆	¹⁵⁄₁₆	¹⁵⁄₁₆	¹⁵⁄₁₆
11,900	†‡Success M...	75	77	75	76
3,100	†Super. M. Co.	39	39	38	39
800	Tonopah Ext..	4¹⁄₁₆	4½	4¹⁄₁₆	4½
200	Tri-Bullion ...	½	½	½	½
500	†Ton. Montana.	30	30	30	30
100	United Verdi..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4,000	†‡U. S. C. M..	8½	9	8½	8½
1,250	†West E. Con.	78	78	75	78
250	Yukon Gold...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$150,000	Balt. & Ohio new 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6,000	C.,M. & St.P	95⅞	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞
865,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, w. i	89	89	88½	88½
2,000	‡Erie rights.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
60,000	N. Y. State 4s, w. i...	104½	104½	104½	104½

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....	65	75	65	75
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	86	80	86
American Brass	260	270	262	269
Atlas Powder	253	263	253	263
Atlas Powder pf......	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.)........	335	353	330	355
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg..	190	210	195	215
Canadian Explosives..	345	375	345	375
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	70	75
Colt's Arms	855	875	855	875
Du Pont Powd., new.	370	380	370	380
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder.....	394	404	394	404
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms...	18	20	18	20
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	33	35	33	35
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	175	185	175	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	460	475	460	475
Winch. Rpg. Arms..	2650	2850	2700	2900

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17¼
Atlantic Refining....	640	650	635	645
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	280	285
Buckeye Pipe Line...	112	115	112	113
Chesebrough Mfg....	730	740	730	740
Colonial Oil..........	160	180	165	180
Continental Oil.......	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line..	45	48	45	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line....	242	247	242	247
Galena Signal Oil....	158	161	157	159
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	138	134	137
Illinois Pipe Line....	180	182	179	181
Indiana Pipe Line....	105	108	105	108
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd...	12¾	13¼	12½	13
National Transit.....	33	35	33	34
N. Y. Transit........	208	212	209	212
Northern Pipe Line..	104	107	104	106
Ohio Oil.............	198	200	198	200
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	63	67	63	67
Prairie Oil & Gas....	420	425	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line....	227	230	227	230
Solar Refining.......	800	810	800	810
Southern Pipe Line..	220	225	220	224
South. Penn. Oil....	360	375	355	360
Southwest. Penn......	120	125	120	121
Standard Oil of Cal..	378	382	375	377
Standard Oil of Ind..	500	505	500	502
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	445	440	445
Standard Oil of Ky..	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of Neb..	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	509	512	505	508
Standard Oil of N. Y.	212	215	213	215
Standard Oil of Ohio.	550	555	545	555
Swan & Finch........	125	130	125	130
Union Tank..........	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil..........	222	225	222	225
Washington Oil......	50	53	50	53

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was firm in tone most of the day, but there was a rather general reaction in the late afternoon, when New Haven attracted attention by developing special softness. Nearly 25,000 shares of Crucible Steel changed hands on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Its advance was a feature of the market. Commission houses handled a large and well-distributed business in odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Allis-Chalmers.	27	27½	26¾	27½
30	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Am. Beet Sug..	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65½
6,140	Amer. Can....	63⅞	64½	63	63½
380	Am. Car & F'y.	66⅝	67½	66⅝	66⅝
50	Am. H. & L..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Am. Linseed...	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
840	Am. Locom....	63⅞	66¼	63⅝	65¼
1,070	Am. Smelting..	102⅜	102⅜	101¼	101⅝
30	Am. Tel. & T..	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
20	Am. Wool. t. r.	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1,210	Anac. Copper..	87¼	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛
40	At., T. & S. F.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2,140	Baldw. Locom.	108	110⅝	107⅝	109⅝
80	Balt. & Ohio..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
40	Butte & Sup...	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
30	Calif. Petrol...	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10	Can. Pacific...	171	171	171	171
150	Cent. Leather.	52¾	53	52¾	53
30	Ches. & Ohio..	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
160	C., M. & St. P.	96	97⅛	96	96⅝
70	Ch., R. I. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
70	Chino Copper..	53½	53½	53¼	53¼
620	Col. Fuel & I.	44½	45⅜	44½	45
40	Consol. Gas...	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞
270	Corn Products.	22⅞	23⅜	22¼	22⅞
24,860	Crucible Steel.	68⅞	73⅜	68⅞	71⅝
1,980	Erie	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	36½
40	Erie 1st pf....	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
70	Goodrich Co...	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
50	Gt. Nor. Ore..	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
80	Inspir. Copper.	45	45½	45	45
10	Interb. Cons...	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
80	Int. Mer. Mar.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
1,050	Int. M. M. pf.	81½	82⅞	81½	82
100	Lack. Steel....	80	83	80	81
50	Lehigh Valley.	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼
80	Max. Mot.....	69	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞
8,210	Mex. Petrol...	102⅞	105⅛	102¼	102⅝
30	Miami Cop....	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
100	Minn. & St. L.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
640	Mo. Pacific....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Nat. En. & S..	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
20	Nat. Lead	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
210	N. Y. Central..	106¼	106⅜	106	106⅜
1,960	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	71½	71½	67⅞	68
20	Pennsylvania..	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
20	Pitts Coal.....	33	33	33	33
10	Pressed S. Car.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
40	Quicksilver pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Ray Copper...	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
700	Reading	77⅞	78	77	77⅞
250	Rep. I. & S...	51½	51⅝	51¼	51¼
40	Sea. A. L. pf...	37½	37½	37½	37½
170	Southern Pac..	100	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
50	Southern Ry...	21½	21½	21½	21½
630	Studebaker....	151½	151½	148⅝	149½
80	Tenn. Copper..	57⅞	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝
50	Union Bag	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,410	Union Pacific..	134⅜	134⅝	134	134½
600	U. S. Rubber..	52½	52⅝	50⅝	51
15,670	U. S. Steel....	83⅞	*84⅜	83⅜	83⅝
60	Utah Copper...	78⅝	79	78⅝	79
70	Va.-Car. Chem	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
20	West. Un. Tel.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
580	West. Elec....	66⅝	67⅛	66⅛	66⅝
73,860					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atlanta	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21½
200	Elkton	.32½	.32½	.32½	.32½
300	Florence	.52	.52	.52	.52
900	Goldf. Con....	.96	.96	.96	.96
1,300	Goldf. Merger.	.18	.18	.18	.18
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
40	Quicksilver ..	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
400	Round Mount.	.47	.47	.47	.47
200	Sierra Nevada.	.43	.43	.43	.43
100	Tono. Belm't.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
600	Tono. Ext. ...	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
300	Union Con....	.66	.66	.66	.66
6,140					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	95	95¼	6.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	102	3.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅛	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅛	101⅝	5.50
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.25
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
French Rep..	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅛	99⅝	6.35
N. Y. City...	6	Sep., 1916	101⅞	102⅛	2.35
N. Y. City...	6	Sep., 1917	103⅞	104	3.15
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅛	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.50
Switz. Govt..	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Switz. Govt..	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.70
Switz Govt..	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	4.20
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.40
Am. T. & T...	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.05
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	3.70
[illegible] V. L.&P.	6	July, 1919	97	98¼	6.50
*Balt. & O...	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.25
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅞	2.25
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	101	4.55
Can. Nor Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅜	5.10
Can. Pac Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅞	103⅜	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	101	4.30
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	102	4.05
E. Pr. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.65
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.95
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.25
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel...	6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.55
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	93	95	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
Mor. & Wr...	5	Dec., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.98
N. E. Nav...	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co....	4½	June 15,'21	101½	101⅞	4.10
P.S.C. of. N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
So. Ry.......	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.40
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100⅝	101	4.55
U.S Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99¼	6.20
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102	2.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅞	101½	4.25
Utah Co......	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.85
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	51
American Power & Light........	67	70
American Power & Light pf......	86½	87½
American Light & Traction.	383	388
American Light & Traction pf....	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power.......	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	75	78
American Public Utilities........	44	47½
American Public Utilities pf......	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric.	8	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.........	56	60
Cities Service	115	120
Cities Service pf.................	76	78
Colorado Power..................	23	26
Colorado Power pf...............	97	102
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	85½	87
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s......	94½	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.........	73	77
Electric Bond & Share pf.........	99	103
Empire District Electric.........	81	86
Gas & Electric Securities.........	120	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf......	88	...
Lincoln Gas & Electric...........	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	17	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & P. pf...	59	64
Northern States Power...........	45	47
Northern States Power pf........	91½	94
Ozark Power & Water............	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric............	62	64
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf., old.......	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf., new......	88	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co.........	20	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf......	69	72
Southern California Edison	91	93
Southern California Edison pf....	103	106
*Standard Gas & Electric.........	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	30¾	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power...	10	11
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.....	45	47
United Light & Rys..............	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf......	73	75
Western Power..................	16½	18½
Western Power pf................	58	59

*Par value, $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.20
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.38	4.25
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.30
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.50
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.25
Chi. & E. Illinois.	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.35	4.25
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½	4.28	4.20
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.28	4.15
Louis. & Nash...	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines...	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.45	4.25
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & San Fr..	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.25
Seaboard Air L..	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young.........	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F....	135	145	135	145
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	210	220	210	220
R. J. Reynolds.......	460	480	465	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	123	120	123

BANKERS MAY SPLIT STATE ASSOCIATION

State Institutions and Trust Companies Feel Their Interests Are Neglected.

NEW ORGANIZATION PLANNED

Movement May Result in State Section for Members Other Than National Banks.

A spirited contest may develop in the ranks of the New York State Bankers' Association as the result of a movement for secession begun by Presidents of State banks and trust companies who feel that their present organization is made ineffectual through the association in it of both State and national banks.

Discussion of the advisability of forming a separate organization for the banks chartered under the laws of New York State began about a year ago, but did not crystallize into action until last Tuesday, when State Superintendent of Banks Richards gave a luncheon to about thirty bank heads in the new bankers' club.

The sentiment for a new association appeared so strongly in the speeches at the luncheon that Supt. Richards was asked to name a committee to take the question up. He appointed Elliott C. McDougal of the Bank of Buffalo, who will be Chairman; Otto T. Bannard, Chairman of the New York Trust Company; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Union Trust Company; James H. Manning of the National Savings Bank of Albany, Arthur W. Loasby, President of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse; Charles A. Miller of the Utica Bank for Savings; John H. Gregory of the Central Bank of Rochester, and George I. Skinner, First Deputy Superintendent of Banking.

This committee had not yet held a meeting, and several members seen yesterday said that no plan of action had been decided upon. The suggestion was made that it might not be necessary to withdraw from the New York State Bankers' Association if a separate section were formed for the members operating under the State laws.

W. J. Henry, Secretary of the New York Bankers' Association, was emphatically of the opinion that not a single member of the present organization could be persuaded to leave it. He said that the tendency had been toward concentration, rather than away from it, and that there were very few members who had any fault to find with the workings of the existing association. At the same time Mr. Henry said that it was quite possible that the movement, which he had known was under way, might result in the formation of a new section to represent the State bankers.

Such a section would give the State bankers an instrument with which to work in favoring or opposing banking legislation as it comes up at Albany. As the New York State Bankers' Association embraces also the institutions responsible to the Federal laws it has taken no part in State legislative discussions. Some legislation, such as the proposed tax on banks, affects both classes of institutions alike, but other matters find the two classes on opposing sides. The Federal Reserve act is blamed by many bankers for making it impossible for State and national banks to work together. The authorization by the new currency law of the right of member banks to serve as executors and trustees, and as registrars of stocks and bonds, where not incompatible with State laws, has made something of a breach in friendly relations between the trust companies and the national banks.

The insurgents who now advocate withdrawal from the New York State Bankers' Association allege that its activities extend little beyond the holding of annual conventions. They say that for this reason the large institutions have taken no interest in its proceedings, which have been allowed to fall into the hands of minor officers. A meeting of the Richards committee is to be held within ten days, when a plan of action will be decided upon.

BUYING RUNS INTO 1917.

Reviews Tell of Unprecedented Business in All Lines.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> Pressure upon productive forces continues a feature, and the disposition in some quarters to extend commitments into 1917 has a significant bearing on the future. Much forward business is in prospect, but with full operations already assured for months to come industrial interests are reluctant to accept contracts for next year. In a few instances, rising prices have a tendency to restrict buying, while some orders are withheld because of the congestion in both producing and distributing channels that make deliveries uncertain.
>
> Payments through the banks, as reflected in Clearing House exchanges, continue very large, the total this week at the principal cities in the United States amounting to $3,958,680,077—an increase of 50.9 per cent. compared with $2,623,815,507 of the same week last year and of 15.9 per cent contrasted with $3,415,778,261 reported for the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

> It is only a little while since American buyers were overprudent, doubted the truth of trade prosperity until their shelves were well-night bare of goods, and then started to place orders and to bid up prices against themselves. At this juncture, however, the problem is one of getting goods, and consequently is such that orders for prompt delivery are in their relative degree as marked as those calling for future shipment, the fear that requirements may not be covered being conspicuous.

DRY GOODS SALES IMPROVE.

Wholesale and Road Distribution in Excess of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for immediate delivery are well ahead and continue strong for later Spring delivery. Many lines for Fall are now being shown, and sales are well ahead of those of a year ago.

"Customers have been in the market in much larger numbers. Great interest is being shown in the fashion show to be held the week of Feb. 7, and indications are that a great number of merchants will be here for that event.

"Collections are normal. The cotton goods market is strong and prices are advancing."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
213	Ahmeek	96½	99	96½	98½
160	Alaska	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
3,357	Alaska rights.	17	20	17	20c.
25	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
83	Allouez	68	68½	68	68½
315	Amn. Zinc ...	67¼	67¾	67¼	67½
170	Ariz. Coml....	8⅞	9	8¾	9
1,235	Butte & Sup..	76⅝	76½	75⅜	75⅜
300	Cal. & Ariz...	69⅛	70	69⅛	69⅝
26	Cal. & Hecla..	555	555	550	552
20	Chino	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅝
244	Copper Range.	63¼	64	63	63⅝
400	Daly West....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
305	East Butte....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
10	Franklin	10	10¼	10	10¼
2,926	Granby	92	93⅞	91⅞	92½
115	Greene Can...	48	48½	48	48½
100	Helvetia	45c.	45	45	45c.
10	Island Creek..	47½	47½	47½	47½
35	Isle Royale....	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Keweenaw ...	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Lake	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5	La Salle	5	5	5	5
30	Mass. Con....	12½	12½	12½	12½
115	Miami	38	38	38	38
200	Michigan	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
90	Mohawk	91	91½	91	91½
25	Nevada Con...	15¼	15¼	15	15
1,025	New Idria....	21⅝	22	20	20½
450	North Butte...	29	29¼	28¾	29
90	Old Dom.....	64	65⅝	64	65⅝
50	Osceola	85½	86	85½	85½
276	Pond Creek....	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜
180	Quincy	89⅞	91	89⅞	90
20	Santa Fe......	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
210	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
175	Shattuck	33	33¼	33	33¼
45	South Utah...	30	30	30	30c.
60	St. Mary's....	63	63⅛	63	63⅛
120	Superior & B..	3¼	3¼	3	3
120	Superior	25	25¼	25	25¼
165	Tamarack	53	53	51½	51½
165	Trinity	10	10	10	10
1,400	Tuolumne	15	15	15	15c.
980	U. S. Smelter.	58¼	58½	58	58
40	U. S. S. pf....	50	50	49⅝	49⅝
6,545	Utah Apex....	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4
350	Utah Con.....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
35	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
85	Winona	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
95	Wolverine	61	61	61	61
200	Wyandotte ...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Boston & Alb..	192½	192½	192½	192½
147	Boston Elev ...	85½	85¾	85½	85¾
90	Boston & Me...	36	36	35	35
6	Fitchburg pf ..	81	81	81	81
25	Maine Central..	101	101	101	101
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	35	35
720	New Haven ...	71	71⅛	68⅛	68½
5	Nor. & W. pf..	160	160	160	160
10	Old Colony	154	154	154	154
22	West End	65½	65½	65½	65½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Am. Agr. Ch.pf.	97	97	97	97
89	Amoskeag	69½	69½	69	69
35	Am. Sugar	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
42	Am. Sugar pf..	117½	117½	117	117
505	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127	127½	127	127½
22	Am.Woolen ctfs.	52½	52½	52½	52½
90	Am.Wool.pf.ctfs.	97	97½	97	97¼
123	A.,G. & W.I.pf.	44½	44⅞	44	44½
50	E. Boston Land.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
27	Edison	242	244	242	244
10	Mass. Gas	85½	85½	85	85
20	Mass. Gas pf..	86⅝	87	86⅝	87
15	McElwain pf ..	101	101	101	101
27	Mergenthaler ..	170	170	170	170
10	New Eng. Tel..	133	133	133	133
25	Nipe Bay	115	115	115	115
5	Pullman	165	165	165	165
10	Reece Button ..	16¼	16¼	16	16
935	Swift	126⅝	126⅝	126½	126½
985	Torrington	40	43	40	42
10	Torrington pf .	30	30	30	30
183	United Fruit ...	138½	138½	138	138½
8,294	Unit. Fruit rts.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅞
1,881	United Shoe ...	55½	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
50	United Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
875	U. S. Steel....	83⅝	84	83⅝	83½
22	U. S. Steel pf..	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1,853	Ventura Oil ...	9⅛	10	9⅛	9½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. T. & T.4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	C.J.&S.Y.4s,'40	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	K.C.,M. & B.4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
5,000	Miss. Riv. P.5s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92	92	92	92
1,000	U.Fruit 4½s,'23	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.75	1¼	La Rose...	.65	.70
B. St. Gas.	.22	.23	Majestic ..	1¹⁄₁₆	1⅛
Bing. Min.	7⅝	8¼	McK.-D. ..	.45	.50
Bohem. M.	2⅝	2½	Mex. Mets.	.48	.49
Begole	.80	1	M. of Am..	3	3½
Boston Ely	.50	.52	New Baltic	3⅝	4
Butte & L.	.39	.40	N. Cornelia	12½	12¾
B. & N. Y.	2½	2⅝	Nev. Doug.	.65	.75
Bost. & M.	.37	.40	O. D. rcts.	.50	.70
Calaveras .	2⅞	3	Ohio Cop..	.20	.25
Champ. C.	.19	.21	Oneco	1	1¼
Chief Con..	1⅛	1¼	Onondaga .	1⅞	2⅛
Con. Ariz..	1⅛	1³⁄₁₆	Riker Heg.	5¼	5½
Cortez	.80	.90	S'west M..	1¼	1½
Con. Cop...	1⅞	2	Stew't M..	.55	.65
Crown Res.	.50	.60	Un. Profit.	1⅜	1⅝
Cal. Corb..	6½	7	U. V. Ext.	6⅞	7
Davis-D. ..	1⅛	1⅜	Utah Mets.	8⅜	8⅞
E. & B. B.	1⅛	1⅜	Tono. Bel..	4¼	4½
First N. C.	7⅛	7¼	Tono. Min.	6⅞	7
G'field C..	1	1⅛	Yukon G..	2½	2⅝
Houghton .	2¾	3	Truro	.10½	.14

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Balt..	158	158	158	158
16	Balt. Trust	153	153	153	153
50	Balt. Tube.....	65	66½	65	66½
75	Balt. Tube pf..	84¼	84½	84¼	84½
4,788	Cosden	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
310	Davidson C....	69½	69½	69	69
50	Elkhorn Fuel...	18½	18½	18½	18½
1	Exch. Bank....	150	150	150	150
25	Fidelity & D...	136	136	136	136
175	Houston Oil....	20	20½	20	20
115	Mfrs. Finance..	40	41	40	41
100	Mfrs. Fin'ce pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
10	Mercantile Tr..	220	220	220	220
70	Mer. & M.Bank	28	28	28	28
55	Penn. W. & P.	73½	74	73½	74
20	Sapulpa	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Un. Ry. & E...	27⅞	27⅞	27	27
250	Wayland Oil....	4½	5	4½	5

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Arundel S. & Gravel 6s....	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Balt. & S. Pt. 4½s	97	97	97	97
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, 1926......	99	99	99	99
300	City of Balt. 4s, 1925	99	99	99	99
3,200	City of Balt. 4s, 1961, S.L.	98¾	98¾	*98¾	98¾
4,900	City of Balt. 4s, 1961.....	98½	98½	98½	98½
29,000	Cosden 6s.....	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4,000	Con. Coal ref. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92¾
1,000	Elkhorn Corp.6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
500	Elk. Fuel 5s...	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
11,000	Fair. & C.T.5s.	100	100¼	100	100¼
2,000	Ga.-Car.Nor.5s.	103	103	103	103
3,000	N. C.,M.& C.5s	52½	52½	52½	52½
20,000	Un. Rys. & E. income	61⅞	62	61⅞	62
2,000	Un.Rys.& E.6s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000	Wilm. & Weldon 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator.	397½	397½	397½	397½
50	Am. Rad'r pf.	136	136	136	136
40	Am. Ship pf..	76	76	76	76
20	Booth Fish. pf	71	71	71	71
90	Chi. Pn. Tool.	74	74	74	74
15	Chi. Ry. No. 1	79½	79½	79½	79½
10	Chi. Ry. No. 2	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
382	Com. Edison...	144½	144½	144½	144½
371	Diam'd Match.	106	106	106	106
20	Hart. S.&M.pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
25	Harv., N. J...	111	111	111	111
130	Lindsay Light	8½	8½	8½	8½
10	Mont. W'd pf.	113	113	113	113
5	Nat. Carbon..	179	179	179	179
60	People's Gas..	107½	107½	107	107
85	Pub. Service..	107¾	108½	107¾	108½
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
210	Sears	182	183	182	183
350	Stewart-Warn.	88⅝	88½	88¼	88½
55	Swift	126¼	126¼	126⅛	126¼
50	Carbide	176½	176½	176½	176½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Armour 4½s...	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜
8,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99½
10,000	Morris 4½s ...	91⅝	91½	91⅝	91½
1,000	Peo.Gas ref.5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Public Service.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
19,000	S. Side L 4½s.	88½	88½	88½	88½
6,000	Swift 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8,000	Chi. C. Conn. Ry. 5s.......	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Loco......	65	65	65	65
5	Am. Milling...	8	8	8	8
2	Am. Rys......	31	31	31	31
10	Am. Rys. pf..	95½	96¼	95¼	96¼
100	Anaconda	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
230	Buf. & Susq...	41½	41½	41½	41½
160	B. & Susq. pf..	61	61	61	61
20	Brill	36	36	35⅝	35⅝
2,318	Cambria Steel.	74¼	74¼	73⅝	74
200	Chi. Gt. West.	13	13	13	13
100	El. Stor. Bat..	63	63	63	63
885	Erie	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
102	Hunt. & B'top.	5½	5½	5½	5½
28	Ins. Co., N. A.	26½	26½	26½	26½
100	Kan. City Sou.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
610	La. Sup. Corp.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
23	Leh. Navigat..	77	77⅛	77	77⅛
34	Leh. Val. R.R.	76¼	76½	76¼	76¼
430	Leh. Val. Tr..	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅝
864	Leh. Val.Tr.pf.	39⅞	40	39⅞	40
7	Northern Cent.	89	89	89	89
318	Penn. R. R....	58	58¼	58	58⅛
10	Penn. Salt Mf.	100	100	100	100
30	Penn. Steel pf.	80	80¼	80	80
35	Phila. Co......	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
259	Phila. Elec....	28	28	27¾	28
355	Phila. R. T.t.c.	18	18¼	18	18¼
26	Phila. Trac...	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
10	Reading	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
100	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
80	So. Ry........	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Tonopah Bel...	4⁷⁄₁₆	4⁷⁄₁₆	4⁷⁄₁₆	4⁷⁄₁₆
267	Tonopah Min..	6¹³⁄₁₆	7	6¹³⁄₁₆	7
100	Union Trac....	43	43	43	43
223	Un. Gas Imp..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝
4,335	U. S. Steel....	84	84¼	83⅛	83⅛
190	W.Cramp & S.	81	82½	81	81

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,900	Am. G. & E.5s	93	93	93	93
7,000	Bal.Loc.1st 5s.	106	106	105⅝	106
2,000	Har. Elev. 6s.	103	103	103	103
12,000	Le. N. C. 4½s.	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
6,000	L. V. G. 4½s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Penn. G. 4½s..	102	102	102	102
5,000	Penn. C. 4½s..	106	106	106	106
1,000	Penn. C. 4s...	99	99	99	99
1,000	Penn. Co. 4½s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Phila. El. 4s..	84	84	84	84
1,000	Phila. El. 5s..	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
100,000	Read. J. C.4s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s.	102	102	102	102
12,000	St. Gas 5s....	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Un. Ry. In. 5s.	73¼	73½	73	73½
9,000	York Ry. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
830	Am. W. Gl. M.	44	45½	44	45½
70	Caney R. Gas..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Crucible Steel..	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
45	Harbison W. pf.	101	101	101	101
110	La Belle I. & S.	51¼	52	51¼	52
40	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
170	Nat. Firep. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
26	Ohio Fuel......	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
260	Ohio Fuel Oil..	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
35	Oklahoma Gas..	72	72	72	72
200	Pittsb. Coal....	33⅛	33⅛	33	33
25	Pitts. Plate Gl.	116	116	116	116
1,530	Pure Oil.......	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼
20	Pitts. Oil & G..	8	8	8	8
500	Pitts. Silver P.	9c	9c	9c	9c
10	Un. Nat. Gas..	145	145	145	145
70	West. Air B....	136	136	136	136
80	Westing. Elec..	66½	67¼	66½	67¼
100	W.P. T. & W.P.	18	18	18	18

COTTON SELLS OFF, THEN TURNS STEADY

Undertone Improves After Brief Liquidation Pressure Has Been Taken Up.

GAIN OF 10 POINTS FOR DAY

Feared That Recovery Is Only Temporary and Due to Local Short Covering.

After a further break of 8 to 10 points at the opening of the market yesterday morning, cotton turned steady on trade buying and covering on shorts. There was persistent pressure of liquidation during the first hour, but when this was absorbed the undertone improved. In the last half hour there was a sharp flurry, which sent the prices up about 20 points from the bottom and furnished a net gain for the day of about 10 to 11 points. On the break around the opening yesterday prices represented a decline of about 100 points from the levels current about the time the Government estimate was issued on Dec. 10. The loss for the last two weeks amounts to about 60 points, or $3 per bale. The recovery is believed to be only temporary and merely a result of local short covering.

Southern spot markets have held fairly well during the decline in contracts, although some of the Eastern belt centres were about ⅛ to ¼ lower. Memphis, as well as Texas points, however, was practically unchanged.

The Texas Department of Agriculture has issued a warning to farmers against increasing their cotton acreage. The circular says in part: "Should the 20 per cent. reduced acreage of 1915 be restored, and that acreage produces a normal crop, and the war should continue, as it most probably will, with more than half the foreign market closed and all impaired, cotton will touch low water mark. The farmer's chance of getting but 5 cents a pound for an increased acreage of cotton next Fall is splendid—his chance of getting 15 cents a pound on a further reduction of 20 per cent. is equally good."

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the in to sight for the week was 252,333 bales, against 527,554 last year. The total for the season is 8,525,000 bales, against 9,906,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 318,000 bales, against 303,000 last year. The total for the season is 7,205,000, against 5,992,000 last year. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Mar..	11.82	12.01	11.78	11.99@12.00	11.88@11.90
May..	12.02	12.23	12.02	12.21@12.23	12.12@12.13
July..	12.17	12.36	12.16	12.34@12.35	12.25@12.27
Oct...	12.17	12.36	12.15	12.34@12.36	12.25@12.27
Dec...	12.30	12.50	12.29	12.48@12.50	12.37@12.38

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline; mid., 11.85c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ½c decline for Wilmington. New Orleans, 11.88c; Galveston, 12.15c; Savannah, 12c; Memphis, 12.25c; Augusta, 11.64c; Houston, 12.15c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Mar..	11.58	11.84	11.58	11.82@11.83	11.70@11.71
May..	11.86	12.09	11.85	12.08@12.09	11.97@11.99
July..	12.08	12.29	12.07	12.28@12.29	12.16@12.17
Oct...	12.06	12.25	12.06	12.24@12.25	12.15@12.17
Dec...	12.19	12.38	12.19	12.38@12.39	12.29@12.30

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 15 points decline, at 7.93d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 29,000 bales, all American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb....	7.79½	7.79½	7.71½	7.71½	7.85
Mar.-Apr...	7.73	7.73	7.65	7.65½	7.79
May-June..	7.66½	7.66½	7.59	7.59	7.72
July-Aug...	7.58	7.58	7.51	7.51¼	7.64
Oct.-Nov...	7.27	7.27	7.21	7.21½	7.31½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: March, 11.88c; May, 12.10c; July, 12.23c; October, 12.24. The market there is due to open today 5 to 5½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,870	18,478	390,132	621,214
New Orleans..	6,455	15,231	461,920	412,546
Mobile	656	645	26,303	56,919
Savannah	3,045	15,103	231,393	373,133
Charleston ...	531	3,670	98,848	157,970
Wilmington...	222	1,421	42,916	52,841
Norfolk	1,963	4,260	128,940	82,393

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	438	2,193	188,337	150,787
Memphis	571	3,742	262,140	245,323
St. Louis.....	342	5,538	17,296	40,057
Houston	3,613	18,319	214,452	220,842

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,500 to 6,500	4,014	21,978
New Orleans...	1,200 to 2,000	1,210	14,190

Exports yesterday were 11,263 bales. Total thus far this season, 2,707,520 bales. Total last season, 3,644,293 bales.

CRUDE OIL UP AGAIN.

Hope That New Price Will Bring Out the Necessary Supply.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—A further advance in crude oil was announced by the principal purchasing agencies here today, ten cents being added to the important grades, as follows:

Pennsylvania crude, $2.35; Cabell, $1.88; Mercer black, Newcastle and Corning, $1.85; Somerset, $1.73. Five cents was added to the prce of Ragland, bringing that grade to 80 cents.

Successive advances over a period of six months or more have failed to bring out all the crude oil needed by the refineries, and authorities said today they hoped that the new price would prove a stimulus to prompt development in the West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio fields.

WITCHITA FALLS, Texas, Jan. 28.—An advance of five cents a barrel was posted last night for Panhandle section crude oil, bringing the price to $1.30 a barrel.

Wool Prices Still Rising.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,440 bales. The demand was strong and prices advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. Greasy crossbreds sold at 2s 1d, scoured crossbreds at 2s 10½d, sliped lambs at 2s 4½d, and West Australian greasy at 1s 10½d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,629,691	$110,700,651
Ord. int. rev. rec....	27,751,480	217,902,706
Income tax	1,217,973	16,254,186
Miscellaneous	4,929,285	26,383,123
Total receipts	$47,528,430	$371,240,667
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts..	6,120,710	54,121,753
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts..	462,753	47,922,560
Expenditures	58,649,141	425,362,420

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con........	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Kentucky Con.....	.02
Best & Belcher...	.04	Mexican	.26
Challenge Con....	.06	Occidental Con....	.75
Confidence	.20	Ophir	.27
Con. Cal. & Va...	.13	Overman	.06
Gould & Curry...	.02	Seg. Belcher	.04
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Sierra Nevada	.39
Jacket Con.......	.07	Union Con.........	.63
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.		D'field B. B......	.03
Belmont	4.30	D'field Daisy	.04
Halifax	.52	Florence	.48
Jim Butler	.92	G'field Consol.....	.93
McNamara	.04	G'field Kewanas..	.19
Midway	.15	G'field Merger....	.17
Montana	.30	Jumbo Exten......	1.25
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.07	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Exten...	4.35	Spearhead	.11
Tonopah Nevada..	6.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.76	Man. Big Four....	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.20	Nevada Packard...	.40
Booth	.40	Rochester Mines..	.60
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain..	.49
Comb. Fraction...	.07		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10¼	10¾	Gold Sov..	4½	6
Elkton	34	34⅝	Isabella ..	21⅝	22
El Paso....	99	105	McKinney.	45¼	46½
Findlay ...	3⅝	5	Portland ..	183	187
Golden C...	216½	220	Vindicator.	244	247
Gold Dol..	3	5	Rav. B. H.	2	3

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of January showed the following changes compared with last year:

Chi., Gt. Western.	$281,801	+ $6,529
Colorado & South'n	294,195	+ 15,053
Louis. & N'h...	1,158,990	+ 187,160
Tol., Peo. & West..	21,007	— 2,091

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the third week of January:

Sixteen roads.....	$8,534,812	+$1,601,397
Seven roads.......	1,612,363	— 225,028
Total (23 roads)..	10,147,175	+ 1,376,369

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$175,632	$131,919	$43,713
Net after taxes	65,473	21,008	44,465
Sur. aft. chgs.	80,356	25,524	54,832
12 mos. gross.	1,532,863	1,446,196	86,667
Net after taxes	292,267	128,294	163,973
Sur. aft. chgs.	382,722	160,366	225,759

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION, 12 weeks ended Dec. 31—

Gross	1,936,412	1,810,618	125,794
Exp. and taxes	1,240,596	1,318,302	*77,306
Net	695,816	492,716	203,100
Interest, &c...	313,094	332,350	*19,256
Surplus	382,722	160,366	222,356

*Decrease.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,181,721	1,102,463	1,415,887
Net after taxes	367,528	299,404	442,394
6 mos. gross..	6,479,350	6,333,382	7,655,440
Net after taxes	1,762,592	1,348,389	1,886,509

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for December—

Mileage	2,374	2,367	2,345
Gross	4,003,601	2,936,242	3,214,136
Net	1,402,625	831,851	901,424
Sur. aft. chgs.	606,879	81,105	334,090
6 mos gross..	23,636,290	19,519,486	18,996,340
Net	8,407,405	5,732,814	6,035,281
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,736,598	1,308,113	2,229,585

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for December—

Mileage	1,427	1,429	1,496
Gross	1,326,384	1,182,153	1,187,366
Net after taxes	419,755	281,015	217,720
Sur. aft. chgs.	200,481	60,916	......
6 mos. gross..	7,584,051	7,385,414	7,582,289
Net after taxes	2,153,037	1,964,590	1,710,290
Sur. aft. chgs.	810,789	669,485	......

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for December—

Gross	6,076,823	5,255,331	5,840,760
Net after tax..	1,482,749	1,176,345	1,384,756
6 mos. gross..	34,316,361	32,623,834	34,657,516
Net after tax..	6,907,234	6,293,474	6,486,284

NORTHERN PACIFIC for December—

Gross	6,708,453	4,679,792	5,878,258
Net	3,427,144	1,711,591	2,197,931
Sur. aft. chgs. and divs....	1,569,703	*96,523	......
6 mos. gross..	39,401,150	35,580,149	40,168,716
Net after tax..	17,534,924	12,579,675	14,218,888
Sur. aft. chgs. and divs....	6,082,015	1,246,335	......

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for December—

Gross	705,024	673,103	653,336
Net after tax..	169,159	103,212	92,165
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,263	*22,637	*20,852
6 mos. gross..	4,792,443	4,939,635	4,892,738
Net after tax.,	1,465,310	1,292,020	1,260,276
Sur. aft. chgs.	741,912	532,459	555,333

*Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for December—

Gross	515,498	844,463	408,350
Net after tax..	171,462	49,049	117,285
Other inc.,deb.	24,787	14,351	11,233
Total income..	146,676	34,697	106,052
6 mos. gross..	2,794,633	2,291,971	2,434,871
Net after tax..	864,459	451,559	744,499
Other inc., deb.	207,859	115,274	*161,098
Total income..	656,600	836,285	905,597

*Credit.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for December—

Gross	1,368,842	1,164,458	1,489,633
Net after tax..	583,341	405,903	684,941
6 mos. gross..	7,052,741	6,052,330	6,753,802
Net after tax..	2,337,463	1,510,865	1,974,433

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON CO. for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Receipts	3,905,101	2,949,665	955,436
Expenses	3,526,819	2,800,307	726,511
Profit in oper.	378,281	149,357	228,924
Int. and taxes, (estimated)...	8,000	8,000	....
Surplus	370,281	141,357	228,924
From July 1:			
Receipts	17,036,955	15,953,693	1,083,262
Expenses	16,278,819	15,344,041	934,278
Profit	758,635	609,651	148,983
Int. and taxes.	48,000	48,000	....
Surplus	710,635	561,651	148,983

READING CO. for the month of December—

Receipts	570,509	565,675	4,833
Expenses	6,853	4,930	1,923
Profit	563,655	560,745	2,910
Int. and taxes, (estimated)...	457,666	463,000	*5,333
Surplus	105,988	97,745	8,243
From July 1—			
Receipts	3,421,546	3,383,390	38,155
Expenses	41,821	40,580	1,241
Profit	3,379,724	3,342,810	36,913
Int. and taxes.	2,746,000	2,778,000	*32,000
Surplus	633,724	564,810	68,913

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY for December—

Receipts	5,057,850	3,745,437	1,312,413
Expenses	3,027,172	2,693,456	333,715
Profit in oper.	2,030,678	1,051,980	978,698
Rent, int., tax, &c. (estim'd)	770,250	769,666	583
Surplus	1,260,428	282,313	978,114
From July 1—			
Receipts	28,146,792	24,225,085	3,921,706
Expenses	17,267,164	16,685,518	581,646
Profit	10,879,627	7,539,566	3,340,060
Rent, int., tax.	4,621,500	4,618,000	3,500
Surplus	6,258,127	2,921,566	3,336,560

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO. preliminary income account for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	8,044,552	....	....
Exp. & tax.....	4,143,064	....	....
Net earnings..	3,901,488	....	....
Other income..	514,179	....	....
Total income..	4,415,666	....	....
Rent. & pr. lien chgs.	3,351,886	....	....
Bal. ap. to Col. G.&E. 1st 5s.	1,063,780	†1,066,246	*2,466
Int. C. G. & E. 1st 5s........	517,009	516,240	769
Other interest.	165,580	158,714	6,866
Sink. fund chg.	76,501	95,004	*18,503
Surplus	304,690	296,287	8,403

*Decrease. †Owing to a change in 1915 in the handling of earnings of susbidiary companies' revenues are not comparable until after rentals and prior lien charges have been made.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. for December—

Gross	131,580	96,944	34,636
Net after tax..	62,183	44,623	17,560
Sur. aft. chgs..	44,361	27,649	16,712
Bal. af. pf. div.	32,177	17,402	14,775
12 mos. gross..	1,098,065	943,321	154,744
Exp. & taxes.	579,582	528,151	51,431
Net earnings..	518,483	415,170	103,313
Other income..	12,987	11,842	1,145
Total income..	531,471	427,012	104,459
Int. charges ..	198,765	192,647	6,118
Sink. fund chg.	19,167	15,000	4,167
Surplus	313,539	219,365	94,174
Pf. divs.......	128,347	116,219	12,128
Balance	185,192	103,145	82,047

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, (partly estimated)—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits....	6,153,796	2,947,898	2,869,442
Fire ins. res..	195,050	90,000	60,000
Balance	5,958,746	2,857,897	2,809,442
Preferred div.	912,498	825,000	825,000
Common div...	2,394,105	651,480	607,666
Surplus	2,652,143	1,381,417	1,376,776
Prev. surplus..	5,252,286	5,005,582	4,747,369
Total surplus..	7,904,429	6,386,999	6,124,145
Charged off...	*1,879,473	591,844	601,512
Com. stock div.	....	542,800	517,050
P. & L. surp..	6,024,956	5,252,285	5,005,583

*Includes $405,197 for reduction of plant and investments, $750,000 for depreciation, and $724,276 for fund for distribution among profit shares.

MONTANA POWER CO. for three months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,375,212	921,256	453,956
Net after tax.	1,046,224	626,986	419,238
Sur. aft. chgs.	710,253	379,344	330,909
12 mos. gross..	4,359,407	3,778,286	581,122
Net after tax.	3,167,505	2,639,239	528,265
Int. charges..	1,189,162	1,063,614	125,548
Preferred divs.	677,026	677,026	......
Depreciation ..	300,000	......	300,000
Surplus	1,001,316	898,599	102,717

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for December—

Gross	412,912	397,314	15,598
Net after tax.	221,301	204,320	17,981
Total income.	239,793	217,676	22,117
Sur. aft. chgs.	163,641	175,035	*11,394
Bal. after dep.	83,641	95,035	*11,394
12 mos. gross..	4,808,606	4,755,632	52,974
Net after tax.	2,589,989	2,424,468	165,521
Total income..	2,714,498	2,522,976	191,522
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,711,317	1,630,966	80,351
Bal. aft. dep..	1,011,317	930,966	80,351

*Decrease.

YORK RAILWAYS CO. for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30—

Gross earnings	828,299	796,645	31,654
Oper. expenses	411,345	408,141	3,204
Depreciation ..	20,657	16,915	3,741
Taxes	46,110	39,755	6,355
Net earnings..	350,185	331,832	18,353
Int. & disc'nts	239,473	223,338	16,135
Surplus	110,711	108,494	2,217

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	41.75	....	41.75	....
Lead	6.10	....	6.05	....
Spelter	19.00	....	19.25	....
Antimony	41.50	42.50	41.50	42.50
Quicksilver ...	$275.00	$300.00	$275.00	$300.00
Aluminium ...	53.00	55.00	*58.00	55.00
Iron No. 2 fdy..	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 25¼@25½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.........	89	15	0	89	15	0
Copper, futures.......	89	7	6	89	7	6
Tin, spot.............	178	5	0	177	10	0
Tin, futures..........	179	0	0	178	5	0
Spelter	91	0	0	91	0	0
Lead	31	12	6	32	5	0

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

MOJAVE TUNGSTEN COMPANY

Upon request we shall be glad to furnish a complete prospectus of the above Company, together with a pamphlet entitled "Tungsten, Its Properties and Uses."

MORGAN & FINLAY

115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272 New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN S. ALLEY, President.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January, 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

The Duplex Engine-Governor Company, Inc.

Notice to Stockholders.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Duplex Engine-Governor Company, Inc., will be held on the 14th day of February, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, at Number 245 West 55th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from $125,000, consisting of 1,250 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $200,000, to consist of 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated, New York, the 27th day of January, 1916.
THEODORE DOUGLAS, President.
MAURICE BRENNAN, Secretary.

THE MATAWOK LAND COMPANY.

New York, January 29, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the MATAWOK LAND COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 45 William Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 9th, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and any other business that may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed for transfers at the close of business Monday, February 7th, 1916, and will reopen on Friday, February 11th, 1916.

EUGENE BARRINGTON, Secretary.

HARLEM STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY, INC.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the company's office, 211 East 100th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, February 11th, 1916 at 2:00 P. M., for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour.

W. C. GILBERT, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN MANGANESE BRONZE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 51 to 57, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, February 1st, 1916, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, January 14th, 1916.
C. MONTEITH GILPIN, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of meeting of **Standard Tank and Seat Co.,** to be held on Monday, February 7th, at 1 P. M., at Room 421, 258 Broadway, New York City, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, also for the purposes of taking up the matter of extension of the charter.

W. G. FEICK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Press Association will be held at their offices, 225 West 39th St., New York City, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

COURTLAND SMITH, President.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

Annual stockholders meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, at 11:00 A. M.

J. P. HALL, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MARKWELL & SPRINGER.—The firm of MARKWELL & SPRINGER, heretofore composed of the undersigned, has been dissolved. N. M. Markwell has taken over the business of the firm and will sign in liquidation.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1916.
NATHAN M. MARKWELL,
FREDERICK E. SPRINGER.

MARKWELL & WERTHEIMER.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name and style of MARKWELL & WERTHEIMER, in succession to the former firm of Markwell & Springer, to deal in commercial paper, with offices at No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Dated New York, Jan. 3d, 1916.
NATHAN M. MARKWELL,
ALFRED J. WERTHEIMER.

DIVIDENDS.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, and Five-eighths of One Per Cent. on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1915, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 7, 1916, the dividend on the stock to be payable to stockholders of record February 5, 1916, and said amounts payable on the Debentures to be paid upon presentation of the Debentures for notation thereon of such payment. Income tax ownership certificates will be required in respect of the Debentures.

CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

Akron, O., January 26, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable One and Three-fourths per cent (1¾%) on April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 21st, 1916, and One and Three-fourths per cent. (1¾%) payable July 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of One per cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 5th, 1916.

W. A. MEANS. Treasurer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, January 27, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that there has been declared a dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Share on the Preferred stock and a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Share on the Common stock of the Company to stockholders of record at three o'clock on the 9th day of February, payable March 1st, 1916, at the office of the Company in the City of New York.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

Pacific Mills.

A dividend of $3.00 per share, together with an extra dividend of $1.00 per share, has been declared, payable February 1st, 1916, at the New England Trust Company, transfer agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, January 24, 1916.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1916.

Preferred Dividend No. 68.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) will be paid February 23d, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of Transfer Books February 2d, 1916. Preferred Transfer Books will re-open February 23d, 1916.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

111 Broadway, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable March 15, 1916. Transfer Books close February 18, and re-open February 23, 1916.

FRED. R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

The J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.,
43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twelfth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record February 18th, 1916.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, for CONTRACT 170, for furnishing and placing copper lining in a portion of the City tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, between Shafts 18 and 19, New York City.

The actual length to be lined is about 1,200 feet of 12-foot tunnel. The copper will be generally 5-64 inch in thickness and the sheets will be joined by brazing and attached to the surface of the existing concrete lining by bolts fastened into the masonry. After completion, the tightness of the brazed joints is to be tested by light water pressure on the back of the copper lining. The work includes the removal of certain riser-valves, covers and pavement to permit access to the tunnel and their replacement.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—GEORGE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Defendant.—Action for a Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 24th, 1916.
HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 27th, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County of the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of BALDWIN & RITSERT CO., Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the orders of this Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, on January 5th, and January 21st, 1916, the personal property of the above-named insolvent, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured feathers, 1 boiler, 2 troughs, steam pipes, 1 safe, 2 desks and other office and dye works furniture and fixtures, implements, utensils and other personal property used by the assignor in its business of manufacturing and dyeing feathers and other articles, will be sold at public auction, on February 1st, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 23-25 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated January 29th, 1916.
LESTER B. FREEDMAN, Assignee.
GEORGE J. GRUENBERG, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAYS SHIP PURCHASE MEANS MORE TAXES

Dollar Tells Foreign Trade Delegates Why He Opposes Government Ownership.

CO-OPERATION IN EXPORTS

Necessary to the Upbuilding of This Country's Foreign Commerce, Says J. E. Davies.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The merchant marine, foreign selling, and means of aiding the smaller manufacturer to engage profitably in export trade were among the principal subjects for consideration today by the delegates to the third National Foreign Trade Convention here.

Lack of a definite national shipping policy, said Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco, prevented business men from building up an American mercantile marine. He advocated the creation by Congress of a shipping board to recommend means for upbuilding an American merchant marine.

"The public does not comprehend," said Captain Dollar, "the threefold function which shipping discharges toward a maritime nation, which is, first, a source of increased national income through the freights collected from world commerce and the greater facilities for shipment and sale of the national products at large; second, maintenance under the flag of communication with distant possessions, and, third, aid to defense and protection of commerce during war, whether the Government is belligerent or neutral.

"Any national shipping policy must be designed to serve all these ends, otherwise the United States will never have a fleet like Great Britain. It is a libel upon the intelligence of our citizens to say that Americans will not engage in foreign shipping. This is refuted by the fact that previous to the war American citizens owned and operated more than 2,000,000 gross tons under foreign register, being obliged to do this by the onerous restrictions of the American navigation laws and economic conditions making the cost of operation higher under the United States than under the foreign flag."

"Somebody Must Pay," Says Dollar.

Captain Dollar gave a resumé of the chaotic navigation laws. Of Government ownership he said:

"The Government Ship bill has not been introduced, and it would be unwise to attempt to discuss official reports that instead of being confined to Government operation the vessels constructed by the Government may be leased to private companies for operation in certain trades not yet designated. This much, however, it is fair to say: The Government proposes to embark in a business which normally it costs 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. more to conduct under the American than under foreign flags. Unless the Government can perform the service more cheaply than private enterprises it must incur deficits to be met out of the public treasury. The vessels cannot be leased to private companies unless private companies can operate them profitably.

"In other words, the only way the Government can induce private companies to operate these ships under the American flag under the conditions prevailing during the war, and which surely will prevail after the war, is to make the leasing price low enough to offset the excess of operating cost over that of our competitors. Somebody must pay, and under the Government ownership principle it will be the taxpayer."

Edward F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, led the discussion in favor of Government ownership of a merchant fleet, advocating leasing of vessels in the auxiliary fleet in times of peace to private concerns for foreign trade.

Vanderlip Hits at Pacifism.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, said that the United States did not need Government aid to succeed in world trade so much as it needed relief from Governmental handicaps.

"We shall have handicaps in the extension of foreign trade," he said, "of a Government so devoted to peace that justice to its citizens in foreign countries weighs but scantily in the balance against the advantages of peace for its people at home," Mr. Vanderlip characterized some of the laws governing shipping and commercial combinations as "foolish legislation, uneconomic and unnecessarily restrictive."

A plea for modification of regulations affecting railroads to permit them to make lower rates on export than on domestic traffic, was made by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway.

"Whether the relation of the American railroads to foreign trade after the war is to be substantially different from what it was before and during the war," said Mr. Harrison, "depends upon substantial progress in developing American policy with respect to export trade generally. If the regulating authority shall take a broad view of the relation of the American railroads to foreign trade which has been demonstrated successfully in other lands, I venture to say the railroads will do their utmost to co-operate to take full advantage of our immediate national opportunities."

Epochal Opportunities for Trade.

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said that epochal opportunities confronted the American business in foreign trade, and the necessary thing to assure the American manufacturers success in the foreign venture was co-operation.

"The danger which is most imminent to the development of our foreign trade at this moment," he said, "does not lie within any limitation of law. It comes from business itself and the imminence of unprecedented domestic prosperity. The conquest of the foreign market is a slow, laborious, and painstaking project. The convenience of the home market, its greater demand, and the large profits of great domestic prosperity may seriously impede the development of the foreign field. The remedy for that condition lies solely with the good judgment, the farsightedness, and the longheadedness of American business, which will place the wisdom of building upon a strong, secure foundation before large profits and temporary prosperity.

"The European war has accentuated the trade of the Americas. In contrast to the self-sufficient nationalizism of the East and West that seeks to impose its will by force, we have here an internationalism, economically self-sufficient, protected by two oceans, and consisting of nations who still hold that justice and rules of fair dealing enforced by law of their own making shall serve to sustain and proclaim a Christian civilization. Herein may lie the destiny of the Americas in the development of civilization."

"Co-operative foreign effort would keep our factories running at 100 per cent. of capacity," said M. A. Oudin, manager of the foreign department of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

"Since export co-operation would lower the cost of distribution, and by the added output, the cost of production as well," Mr. Oudin argued, "the home consumer in consequence would benefit to the extent that the manufacturers were able to reduce their unit cost." He continued:

"The actual situation confronting American exporters is that there exists in our statute books Federal laws which prohibit co-operation, although intended solely for the prosecution of the export trade of this country. This prohibition [illegible] notwithstanding that the export co-operation may not be accompanied by unfair practices, may not take in a preponderant part of a given industry, and may not be against the public interest.

"The written law, which in its foreign aspect has not yet been judicially passed upon, is not qualified by any exceptions unless co-operation by noncompeting interests may be regarded as an exception. In other words, the existing anti-trust laws, enacted primarily for the benefit of the domestic consumer, by prohibiting monopoly and restraint of trade, and by increasing competition between manufacturers and producers at home, are equally applied to the regulation of our foreign commerce.

"The net results are an impaired efficiency of our exporting methods and the creation of destructive competition among American manufacturers in their foreign trade."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Forty-two corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capital stocks were $1,088,750. They include:

The [illegible] Burial Vault Co., Inc., burial vaults, $250,000; J. F. Lee, F. V. Winters, S. O. Sasloh, 533 West 47th St.

The Motorists' Magazine, Inc., publishing magazine, selling, stationery, $100,000; G. W. Sutton, Jr., H. W. Merwin, R. J. McMaster, 147 West 55th St.

S. J. Hall & Sons, Inc., Millbrook, commission, selling agents, personal property, $100,000; C. F., S. R., and S. J. Hall, 450 Fourth Av.

The Sharp Rotary Ash Receiver Co., Inc., Binghamton, devices, machinery, disposition of waste supplies, $100,000; A. D. Klages, J. R. Smith, W. M. Sharp, Binghamton.

John G. Heinhold, Inc., Buffalo, grain, flour, other products, $50,000; L. E. Coffey, A. E. Fischer, W. J. Heinhold, 82 Plymouth Av., Buffalo.

Harvard Pioneer Motor Car Corp'n, Troy, autos, cars, boats, appliances, $50,000; G. N. Nay, J. B. and N. R. Holmes, Troy.

William H. Nevins, Inc., Yonkers, painting, decorating, glazing, $35,000; W. Mackay, C. A. Van Tassel, H. A. Andrews, Yonkers.

Cocoa Products Corp'n, Buffalo, candy, syrups, confections, milk, dairy products, $60,000; J. Maguire, G. F. Plimpton, E. Streeter, 1,125 Delaware Av., Buffalo.

Cherouny Press, Inc., paper, wood pulp, fibre, stationers, printers, $25,000; W. E. Seaman, P. Freiber, A. E. Cherouny, 1,540 48th St., Brooklyn.

John Tannor & Co., Inc., cotton brokerage, commission, carry on business with $26,250; G. N. Deacon, P. F. Nestel, J. Tannor, 60 Beaver St.

Winsors Permanent Art Canvas Co., Inc., prepared and decorative canvases, $50,000; S. Livshatz, J. and M. Kleiner, 78 Second Av.

Fred M. Schildwachter, Inc., Bronx, ice, refrigerating, $10,000; F. M., F. H. and C. M. Schildwachter, 1,883 Prospect Av.

F. and F. Mfg. Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Friedenson, P. and S. Fried, 268 Keap St., Brooklyn.

Lyndon Sand and Gravel Co., Inc., Syracuse, sand, gravel, cement, building materials, $15,000; A. J. Vroman, Jr., W. E. Chetwin, F. L. Worth, 430 Center St., Solvay.

Cohen Bros., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $20,000; N., L. and S. Cohen, 777 Crotona Park, North, Bronx.

The Pioneer Furniture Co., Inc., home and office furniture, filing cabinets, $25,000; H. E. Frankel, H. S. Hechheimer, R. Sommerville, 220 West 42d St.

Empire State Trucking Corp., Binghamton, trucking, taxicab, contracting, autos, motortrucks, vehicles, $10,000; C. A. Foote, R. B. Millard, R. K. Johnson, Binghamton.

B. A. Cushman Co., Inc., Brooklyn, bakery, confectioner, carry on business with $10,000; F. Forrar, E. E. Mapes, B. A. Cushman, 55 Caryl Av., Yonkers.

Quaker Lumber Co., Inc., East Hamburg, timber, lumber, contracting, building, coal, wood, agricultural implements, $15,000; J. J. Sly, N. C. Spencer, C. Canchell, Orchard Park.

The Alfred-Hornell Auto Transit Co., Inc., Alfred, transportation, bus line, $6,000; L. S. Beyae, W. M. Sheldon, F. W. Stevens, Alfred.

N. and F. Contracting Co., Inc., Bronx, trucking, contracting, stevedore, $5,000; A. and C. H. Fursman, E. M. Norton, 490 East 141st St.

The Modern Feather and Flower Co., Inc., artificial feathers and flowers, novelties, $5,000; Z. Lotenberg, D. and A. Brass, 1,651 42d St.

M.-D. Holding Co., Inc., realty, construction, agents, brokers, merchandise, $5,000; G. Kurke, H. Levis, H. H. Straus, 1,018 East 163d St.

B. Wiesen & Co., Inc., enamel, tin, aluminium ware, printing, $5,000; H. Schwartz, S. and B. Wiesen, 287 Henry St.

25 West 136th Street Corpn., realty, brokerage, $10,000; P. Bernstein, L. K. Martus, I. Levy, 907 Southern Boulevard.

John E. Seeley Co., Inc., advertising, devices, novelties, $10,000; J. E. Seeley, H. S. Weed, W. A. Herrmann, 1,224 Union Av., Bronx.

Capital Increases—Penn Marine and Ordnance Castings Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $1,000,000. Goldberg-Davidson Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $40,000; Palo Co., New York, $5,000 to $20,000; L. J. Callanan, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; Market Basket Stamp Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $100,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Charters filed:

Ryder & Graves Electrical Co., Plainfield, mechanical and electrical engineering, $25,000. Charles L. Ryder, Jr., George F. Graves, Plainfield; Frank Jennings, Jamesburg.

F. A. Dunham, Clarin Co., Plainfield, civil engineering, $10,000. F. A. Dunham, David Clarin, Flora C. Dunham, Plainfield.

Raff & Son, Inc., Paterson, to deal in woolen, cotton, and silks, $50,000. Russell Raff, Nathan Raff, Ralph Scott, Paterson.

Henshall Brothers' Silk Finishing Co., Paterson, to deal in silks and other fabrics, $50,000. James Henshall, George Henshall, Emet Probst, Paterson.

C. Klipstein & Sons Co., Chrome, chemicals, $10,000. Ernest C. Klipstein, Ernest H. Klipstein, G. Klipstein, East Orange.

REPORT $11,100,387 EARNED.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1915 Profits $2,018,866 More Than in 1914.

The annual statement of Sears, Roebuck & Co. showed gross business in 1915 of $112,665,727, against $96,223,920 the year before. After all expenses had been met, and depreciation and reserve funds strengthened, a profit of $11,100,387 was left, compared with $9,081,521 in 1914.

During the year a 50 per cent. stock dividend was declared, calling for the issue of $20,000,000 new common shares. Dividends on the preferred and common stock required $4,408,948, so that $6,691,439 of the net income was carried to the surplus account. The total surplus Dec. 31, 1915, was $10,141,428.

SUBSTITUTE LICENSES

Issued to Applicants for Places in the Public Schools.

Substitute licenses to teach in high schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

BIOLOGY—Helen P. Langner, Henrietta Lisk, Theodore Muller, Edith G. O'Brien, Sophie A. Taistra, Mildred Woodhull.

CHEMISTRY—George F. Freifeld.

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES—Thomas L. Caskey.

ENGLISH—Alva H. Becker, Mabel H. Girard, Mrs. Louise P. Jewell, Myra J. Perry, Katharine Williams.

FREEHAND DRAWING—Edwin F. Beemer, Florence G. Struller.

GERMAN—Justine Deimel, Leah Naguid, Hilde Reppert.

HISTORY—Edith J. Fleming, Agnes L. Giet, Grace F. Ward.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT—Helen Sayer.

MATHEMATICS—Michael Danahey, Elsa G. Becker, Florence M. Kettle, Isabel Peddie, Gladys Seldner, Edith E. Stirn.

SPANISH—Emilio Agramonte, Jr., Ernesto Canedo-Gutierrez, Letteria Villari.

WOODTURNING AND PATTERN-MAKING—Claude C. Overholt.

A license as substitute teacher of English in a training school for teachers has been granted to Mrs. Sarah G. Rosedale.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

MEN.

S. Brandstadter,
David Brown,
Frank Cohen,
Jacob Cohen,
W. J. Cunningham, Jr.,
M. J. Dinnerstein,
A. Distefano,
Leo Frankel,
Hyman Freiberg,
I. Hendelman,
J. Hohenstein,
Michael Icahn,
Samuel Kramer,
J. A. McCarthy,
G. E. Marlatt,
T. F. Murphy,
R. L. Noonan,
A. O'Connell,
Paul L. Pearl,
Joseph Pearlman,
Barrett Pincus,
G. S. Rappaport,
Samuel Rogoff,
J. M. Rosenthal,
William J. Ryan,
Ira A. Sasserath,
S. Schatzberg,
Irving Siegel,
Martin Siegel,
Samuel Stockel,
Frank Volk,
J. F. Wilson,
Robert E. Woods,
Cyril B. Egan,

WOMEN.

M. E. Anderson,
Florence Anthes,
Margaret Babcock,
Ellen C. Battam,
Irene Brown,
Ruth M. Bunk,
Anne M. Callan,
M. B. Child,
Anna E. Citron,
K. W. Clendinning,
Mrs. Agnes Cody,
Mrs. H. A. Cottrell,
Alice R. Cranch,
Mrs. L. E. Crary,
Mrs Grace Cross,
Ethel P. Crowell,
Florence M. Crowell,
Dorothy Dean,
Helen Donahue,
Marie C. Doody,
Mrs. L. Douglass,
Mrs. L. M. Doughty,
Irene V. Duffy,
Mrs. G. A. Edwards,
Mrs L. R. Fagan,
Mrs. C. C. Finn,
Mary A. Foster,
Mrs. D. T. Frank,
Helen A. Gallagher,
Pauline Goldfarb,
Clara A. Graefe,
Mrs. N. R. Greet,
A. N. Grenelle,
Anna F. M. Hand,
Mrs. A. E. Heeve,
A. Heselschwerdt,
Mrs. E. G. Holden,
Ruth N. Horowitz,
Mrs. R. Horwitz,
Mrs. C. Jacobson,
J. V. Jones,
Mrs. E. P. Johnson,
Rose Kantor,
H. Kasindorf,
Anna R. Keane,
Agnes G. Kelly,
Dorothy V. Kennedy,
Clara L. Ketcham,
Mrs. C. P. Kirk,
Henrietta Lally,
Mrs. H. D. Lewis,
Jane E. Lewis,
H. Lichtenstein,
Agnes L. McCann,
Mrs. C. A. McCusker,
Margaret M. McKee,
Mary McInerney,
M. McKelligett,
M. McLaughlin,
Mrs. H. E. H. McLaury,
M. G. McMurray,
R. McRoberts,
Marie L. Macaluso,
Mrs. H. P. Macfarlane,
Anna Marcus,
Mrs. J. F. Martin,
Mary F. Mastin,
Mrs. Jean Mason,
Alice R. Meehan,
G. Meiswinkle,
Mrs. M. M. Messing,
Irma D. Meyer,
Johanna R. Miceli,
Emily Michtom,
Mildred L. Moses,
Mary Mullan,
Marion J. Murphy,
Mary G. Murphy,
Mrs. M. T. Murphy,
Adele D. Murray,
Marie L. O'Connell,
Mrs. K. H. O'Connor,
Florence V. Olenin,
Mrs. L. P. Orr,
Mrs. H. V. Parks,
Alice E. Paulsen,
Mrs. L. E. A. Perretta,
Mrs H. M. Petit,
Mrs. A. E. Randolph,
Mrs. H. C. Ready,
Mrs. R. K. Rosen,
Mrs. E. H Scholl,
Mrs F. E. Settle,
Caroline M. Sieber,
Mrs. E. C. Sittenfield,
Anna B. Smid,
Mrs. I. B. Spitz,
Mrs. A. M. Suydam,
Edith A. Swift,
Marion K. Thompson,
Jennie E. Traitel,
E. P. Wasserman,
Blanche E. Weeks,
Elizabeth Whelan,
E. C. Whitehurst,
Mrs. Olive E. Wick,
Mrs. L. McF. Williamson,
C. A. B. Wilson,
Mrs. A. S. Wilson,
Helen S. Worstell.

A license as substitute teacher of woodworking in the vocational classes of the elementary schools has been granted to Francis M. Lavelle.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Extensive reselling by exporters of both cash and futures in the wheat market caused a feeling of uneasiness among bulls, and during the day the market moved in a feverish manner and closed at about the lowest with net losses of ⅞ to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.46¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.54⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.55½, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.43⅞	1.45	1.55⅝
July	..	..	1.36⅞	1.38	1.39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.37¾	1.35¾	1.35¾	1.36⅞	1.48⅝
July	1.28⅝	1.26½	1.26¾	1.27⅝	1.32⅜

CORN.

The corn market developed increased activity, and prices advanced to new high records for the season. There was a setback of about ½c from the top, but closing quotations were ⅞c to 1c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	.81	79¾	80½	79½	80⅜
July	.81	79⅞	80½	79⅝	82

OATS.

The oats market was firmer early in sympathy with corn, but prices lost the advance and closed net unchanged to ⅛c lower. There were evidences of more or less export inquiry, but no sales came to light. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 57@57½c; No. 4 white, 56@56½c; fancy clipped white, 59@61c; ordinary clipped white, 57@58½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	54⅛	53½	53½	53⅛	59⅛
July	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝	49½	57⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products opened steady owing to an advance of 10 to 15 points in the hog market and on smaller receipts of live hogs. Commission houses were fair buyers early, but during the day there was considerable selling pressure from one source or another, and as there was an absence of support prices for the entire list eased off and closed at the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Saturday, 13,000. Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 8,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	....	....	10.25	10.32	11.17
May	10.67	10.52	10.55	10.62	11.37
Ribs—					
January	....	....	10.77	10.80	10.42
May	11.20	11.10	11.10	11.15	10.62
Pork—					
January	20.60	20.40	20.40	20.40	19.15
May	20.80	20.60	20.60	20.67	19.52

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer early in the day, owing to scattered buying on the strength in crude and on reports of a strong commercial position and small offerings. Longs showed a disposition to take profits, however, and during the late afternoon the market experienced a reaction and closed at the lowest, with net losses of 2 to 6 points. Sales of crude were reported at 61c, equal to 8.13c per pound. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.10@ ..	9.15
January	..	..	..@ ..	9.15
February	..	..	9.18@9.24	9.17
March	9.26	9.20	9.20@9.21	9.26
April	..	..	9.14@9.18	9.17
May	9.23	9.17	9.17@9.18	9.19
June	9.21	9.19	9.18@9.19	9.19
July	9.29	9.24	9.24@9.25	9.26
August	9.33	9.28	9.27@9.28	9.29

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, total sales for the day amounting to only 10,000 bags, but the undertone was firm, and closing quotations were at about the top, with net gains of 5@8 points. The local spot market was quiet but firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	..@ ..	7.08
February	..	..	7.23@7.25	7.15
March	7.29	7.28	7.30@7.32	7.23
April	..	..	7.32@7.34	7.25
May	7.36	7.32	7.35@7.37	7.28
June	..	..	7.38@7.40	7.33
July	7.44	7.40	7.43@7.45	7.38
August	..	..	7.48@7.50	7.43
September	7.51	7.50	7.53@7.55	7.48
October	..	..	7.57@7.59	7.52
November	..	..	7.62@7.64	7.56
December	7.68	7.65	7.67@7.68	7.60

SUGAR.

After opening firm, on reports of heavy business done in Cuban and Porto Rican raws by local refiners, values further increased on good buying by Cuban and trade interests, and in the early afternoon prices were 3 to 8 points net higher after opening 1 to 6 points higher on the call. Trading at that hour, however, was not heavy, though a steady undertone was maintained throughout the middle session. Late in the afternoon continued buying by the trade and reports that refiners had cleaned up all offerings of February Cubas sent prices higher, and the market closed firm, 7 to 9 points net higher, with sales for the day 4,300 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	3.83	3.83	....	3.79
February	3.76	3.73	3.78@3.80	3.69
March	3.75	3.73	3.76@3.77	3.69
April	3.83	3.81	3.82@3.83	3.74
May	3.88	3.86	3.88@3.90	3.81
June	..	..	3.93@3.94	3.85
July	3.98	3.96	3.98@3.99	3.90
August	..	..	4.01@4.02	3.93
September	4.04	4.02	4.04@4.05	3.97
October	..	..	4.05@4.07	3.97
November	..	..	4.06@4.08	3.97
December	4.04	4.04	4.06@4.08	3.97

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,205 packages. The market recovered a little on the very highest grades of fresh creamery, due to a trifle more buying interest. Current sales at 31@31½c for extra fresh creamery and 32@32½c for the higher-scoring lots. About 100 tubs sold on 'Change in that range. An abundance of all other qualities of creamery and unsatisfactory trading, with values very irregular. Ladles and packing stock off about ½c. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 31@31¼c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds, 22½@23½c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 21@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,173 cases, including 2,000 cases in transit for export. The market developed further strength under an increase of speculative buying and a tightening of shippers' limits. Some sales were made at rather better prices than reported for Thursday morning's trade, and yesterday bids have been further advanced on desirable qualities. The market closed with a feverish and irregular tone, and with the bulk of the trading in fair to average prime qualities in range of 25@28½c, though some buyers would pay more for finer goods, of which the supply is small. Storage eggs are firmer, with a fair movement, and while the full range of values is without material change, average of sales of good to fine qualities is a shade better. Nearby white eggs cleaning up better and prices ruling in sellers' favor, although only exceptionally prime qualities reach top quotations. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 31c; extra firsts, 29½@30c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23@24c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@17c; lower grade checks, 13@15c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 20c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 16@18c; thirds or poorer, 13@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 31@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 31@36c; small whites, 31@33c; hennery browns, 32@34c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@31.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Tenement Property in Good Demand by Small Investors—Two Big Loans in Times Square Section at 4½ Per Cent.—Many Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Samuel Wacht has purchased two plots on the north side of 150th Street, one beginning 100 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 100, and the other 100 by 100, being 200 feet east of Broadway, from S. Liebman Sons. Richard S. Elliott and E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the deal. The buyer will hold the property for resale to builders.

Times Square Loan at 4 1-4 Per Cent.

An unusual feature in the mortgage market yesterday was the placing, through Leon S. Altmayer, of a first mortgage loan for $174,000, at 4¼ per cent. on the two buildings at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, 80 by 100, being 729 to 735 Sixth Avenue and 104 and 108 West Forty-second Street. The loan was secured for the owners, the Benjamin I. Hart estate. The property is assessed at $810,000, of which $740,000 is land value.

The same broker recently placed a mortgage of $140,000 at 4½ per cent. on the fifteen buildings at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and 118th Street.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Alexander Selkin, in conjunction with W. C. Dilger, sold for Steinmetz Construction Company 904 Tiffany Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 50 by 110, running through to Fox Street, to Conrad P. Gelbenhouse. In exchange Mr. Gelbenhouse gave 424-426 East Twenty-third Street, near First Avenue, two brick business buildings on plot 50 by 100.

Tenements in Trade.

The Bell Investing Company has taken title to the two six-story tenements, with stores, at 520 and 522 West Fiftieth Street, 50 by 100.5, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The property was purchased from Mrs. Matilda Fitzsimons. Bonomolo & Zaccaro were the brokers. The buyers gave in part payment a house and four lots at Sheepshead Bay.

Harlem Flat Investment.

The five-story double flat at 235 West 142d Street, on a plot 25 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, has been resold by Daniel H. Jackson to a client of C. J. Norman for investment.

Bronx Sales.

The six-story apartment house at 627 Wales Avenue, 60 by 100, has been sold by Samuel Cowan for the Polatschek-Spencer Realty Company, and also for the Prospect Holding Company, the plot 75 by 100, on the east side of Whittier Street, 200 feet south of Seneca Avenue.

The three-story residence at 20 Mount Hope Place, 25 by 125, has been purchased for occupancy by Theodore Kaufman from Estelle R. Conover.

Samuel Fine has sold for the Roseff Realty Corporation to Mr. Gross 1,307-1,309 Washington Avenue, a six-story apartment house on a lot 48 by 139; also a rear two-story brick house.

B. A. Cushman & Co. Buy Brooklyn Building.

B. A. Cushman & Co., Manhattan bakers, have purchased from Greenman-Maguire, Inc., the new building at 772 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, together with a plot in the rear of same with a frontage on Sterling Place of forty-five feet.

Plans are nearing completion for the erection upon the Sterling Place plot of an up-to-date baking establishment, which will be connected with the Nostrand Avenue store.

Brooklyn.

A plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Rogers Avenue, eighty-seven feet south of Union Street, has been purchased by the Malbone Rogers Company from the Realty Associates. The buyers will erect a row of three-story flats with stores on the plot. They have improved the west side of Rogers Avenue, between President and Union Streets with similar buildings.

The two-story brick house at 549 Seventy-seventh Street, 18.59 by 100, has been sold by the Samuel Galitzka Company for the K. & G. Holding Company, to a client for occupancy.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-story and store brick business building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, sixty-six feet south of Beverley Road, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Walter R. Lusher, to a client for investment.

In the Bushwick section of Brooklyn Friday & Lehman have sold 462 and 464 Hancock Street, near Lewis Avenue, two three-story, six-family apartment houses, on a plot 55 by 100, for Joseph De Ronde, to a client for investment. Also 879-881 Hancock Street, near Howard Avenue, a two-story, two-family frame dwelling with a stable, on plot 45 by 100, for a client, to Henry C. Karutz.

Long Island.

Mildred M. Osterhout has sold the two-family brick dwelling and garage at 244 Railroad Avenue, corner Fulton Street, in the Cypress Hills section, to William H. Wunner, who gave in part payment a bungalow, with one acre of land, at Mountain View, N. J.

Hartsdale Purchase.

J. D. Allen has purchased at Hartsdale, N. Y., in the Greenacres section, the plot formerly owned by Professor William F. Walsh. He will erect a home for his occupancy in the near future. The property was sold by the Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President.

360-Acre Brewster Farm Sold.

Clinton Singer has purchased the farm of 360 acres at Brewster, N. Y., formerly owned by Henry Ives Cobb. It was sold by Daniel B. Freedman, who bought the property over a year ago. It has been held at $300 an acre. There are twenty buildings on the property, including a manor house with twenty-two rooms and four baths, and a sixteen-room manager's house. A brook from Peach Lake to Big Branch Reservoir runs through the land and forms a large pond and waterfall, furnishing power for the mill.

Club Buys Jersey Farm.

The Rockaway River Country Club has purchased the farm formerly occupied by the Children's Aid Society at Denville, Morris County, N. J., to extend its golf course.

Buys 100-Acre Tivoli Farm.

The Fair Acre Farm at Tivoli-on-Hudson, consisting of 100 acres, has been sold by Richard S. Elliott for W. Forbes Morgan.

Lower Wall Street Building Leased.

The four-story building at 110 Wall Street has been leased by Leonard J. Carpenter and Horace S. Ely & Co. to the Czarnikow, Rionda Company, a new Cuban sugar corporation, now at 112 and 114 Wall Street. The Carpenter firm just sold the buildings at 95 and 97 to J. Aron & Co., the tenants, and also several weeks ago the building at 68 Wall Street.

Recent Buyers.

Francis Smyth is the buyer of the four-story dwelling at 121 East Seventy-first Street, sold recently by Agnes H. Connolly, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Frederick Winant.

Mrs. Kate Powers is the buyer of the apartment at 624 West 207th Street, sold recently by Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

Seventh Avenue Tenements Bring $150,000 at Auction.

Three four-story tenements at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street were sold in foreclosure yesterday on an action by the Oceanic Investing Company against the Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Company. Robert C. Baker, a party in interest, took the houses over on a bid of $150,000. the incumbrances amounted to $165,000. Henry Brady was the auctioneer.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store and basement at 130 Bleecker Street to the Noble Trucking Company.

Albert W. J. Petrie, Inc., have leased the business building, at 134 Tenth Avenue, to the Economy Wiping Materials Company.

Bleiman & Co. have leased the store at 722 Broadway for the Keller estate to L. & D. Marcus, and the store at 5 and 7 West Fourth Street for the D. L. Newberg estate to Markel Bros.

Charles B. Walker has leased for P. Murphy the store at 86 Walker Street to the Gallagher Trucking Company.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased for F. Livingston Pell to Peter Scaminaci the store and basement at 149 West Fourth Street.

Realty Notes.

Klaw & Erlanger have arranged to replace the mortgage on the New York Theatre property, comprising the block front on the east side of Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street. The new loan is for $1,100,000 at 4½ per cent.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 3,291 to 3,295, s w corner of 133d St, 74.11x125x irregular, six-story Bellmore apartment; adjourned to Feb. 2.

7th Av, n e corner of 27th St, 77.9x77.11x irregular, three four-story buildings; Oceanic Investing Co. against 28th Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $163,259.05; taxes, &c., $1,746.68; to Robert C. Baker, for a party in interest, for $150,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

163d St, 459 West, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, six-story flat; Abram Morris and another against Ferdinand Cahn et al.; Action 1; Strasbourger, E. & S., attorneys; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $6,531.27; taxes, &c., $388.20; prior mtg, $18,500; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

163d St, 461 West, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,530.95; prior mtg, $20,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Stanton St, 338 and 340, n w corner of Mangin St, 40x70, seven-story factory; Ogden Brower et al, trustees, against L. Zodikow et al.; W. R. Hill, attorney; Timothy Daly, referee; due, $32,171.48; taxes, &c., $2,541.38; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, 9, n s, 166.6 ft s of Morris Av, 33.3x75, five-story flat; withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 525 ft s of 156th St, 27.8x115, four-story tenement; adjourned to Feb. 4.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

67th St, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, for a six-story garage, 52.6x96; Paterno Construction Co., 2,255 Broadway, owner; J. C. Watson, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost....$60,000

165th St, n s, from Intervale Av, to Rogers Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 133x54.6x66x85.5; Absar Realty Co., Abraham Welsman, 919 Fox St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 163d St, architect; cost....$15,000

Northern Av, e s, 177th to 178th St, for three five-story apartments, —x102.8; Haven Construction Co., 215 Audubon Av., owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect $230,000

161st St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a four-story garage, 50x99.11; J. Bradley, 316 West 105th St, owner; E. H. James and A. W. Cordes, 124 West 45th St., architect $30,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Elizabeth St, 41 to 47, and Mott St, 94 to 98; to a six and seven story factory; estate of J. W. Hamburger, 307 West 79th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross., 347 5th Av., architects; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 481, w s, 239 ft n of Grand St, 26.4x200.1 to e s of Mercer St x26.3x200.7; Julius B. Fox, Jersey City, N. J., to William Bruce-Brown, 13 East 70th St, mtg $75,000, all liens, Jan. 27; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 48 Wall St....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,726 to 1,730, s w corner of 108th St, 60.11x75; Arthur M. Wiener to Maria S. Gibbs, 46 East 78th St, c. a. g., Jan. 26; attorneys, Winthrop & Stimson, 32 Liberty St....$75

PLEASANT AV, w s, 86 ft n of 116th St, 40.1x94; Isaac Bernstein to Anna B. Cohen, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace, ⅝ part, all liens, May 5, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Bernstein, 131 East 23d St....$100

WEST END AV, w s, 87.4 ft s of 72d St, runs w 100 x n 28.10 x e 7 x 93 to av x s 25.3 to beginning; also all right, title, and interest to tax liens, as follows: West End Av, w s, 62.1 ft s of 72d St, runs w 100 x n 0.2 x e 101 to av x s 0.4¼ to beginning; Anita Howell to Edw. M. James, 97 Hamilton Place, mtg $30,000, all liens, Jan. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

2D AV, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 24.1x77; Clarence R. & C. Co. to Alfred W. Levi, 60 West 129th St, 1-3 part, all title, all liens, Jan. 25....$100

6TH AV, e s, 22.9 ft s of 8th St, 22.9x80; Orland Holding Co. to Louise Finlayson, 42 West 84th St, mtg $25,000, Dec. 10, 1915..$1

28TH ST, 329 East, n s, 141.8 ft w of 1st Av, 41.8x98.9; Edward M. James to 37 and 39 East 28th St Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $160,000, Jan. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

46TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Charles W. Lyon et al. to Ella F. Lyon, Mamaroneck, N. Y., a. t., b. and s., all liens, Dec. 28; attorney, Burton C. Meighan, 120 Broadway....$100

60TH ST, 243 and 245 West, n s, 175.1 ft e of West End Av, 49.10x100.5; Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, to Richard Carvel, 605 West 137th St, all liens, Jan. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,000

89TH ST, 161 East, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Ottilie E. Nagel et al to Frederick Emigholz, 167 East 89th St, mtg $25,000, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

98TH ST, 7 West, n s, 150 ft w of C. P. West, 25x100.11; Max Wienhold to Clarence Winter, 143 Forrest Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 24; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Clarence Winter to Max Wienhold and Anna, his wife, 143 Forrest Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 24; attorney, same, $100

102D ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Louis Sidorsky et al to Gertrude E. Shannon, 145 West 58th St, mtg $35,000, Jan. 27; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane....$1

109TH ST, 317 East, n s, 201 ft e of 2d Av, 24x100.11; Jonas Weil et al. to Nassau Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$1

125TH ST, 551 West, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Emma A. Mayhew to Pam Realty Co., 819 Ritter Place, Dec. 6, 1915; attorney, E. J. Welch, 76 William St....$1

128TH ST, 133 West, n s, 287 ft e of 7th Av, 29x99.11; Max Brill to Joseph Klein, 133 West 128th St, mtg $13,750, Jan. 11....$100

140TH ST, 267 West, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Nathan Reissman, Wilmington, Del., to Hazel Ritter, 306 West 100th St, mtg $24,600, all liens, Dec. 3....$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,761, w s, 20x93.5x20x93; Frank I. Mitzel to Tillie Fensterer, 2,318 Loring Place, Jan. 11; attorney, Tillie Fensterer, 2,318 Loring Place....$1

CARPENTER AV, e s, 150 ft n of 234th St, 25x106.6; T. Emory Clocke, referee, to Christian Koch, 417 Willis Av, Jan. 24, mtg $4,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$600 over mortgage

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 134 ft n of North St, 17x115; Richard Rudolph to Charles Selvernagel and another, 1,621 Avenue A, Jan. 28, mtg $4,200; attorney, C. E. Rudolph, Jr., 2,356 Davidson Av....$100

FOX ST, e s, 101 ft s of Barretto St, 49x105; B. V. Construction Co. to Tiffany Holding Co., Inc., 314 East 23d St, Jan. 27, mtg $39,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

HUGHES AV, 2,274 to 2,278, e s, 50.2x50; Henry C. Botty, referee, to Grace V. Marvin, 12 West 130th St, Jan. 20; attorney, Grace V. Marvin, 12 West 130th St...$8,000

MAIN AV, w s, Lot 21, same map; William B. Ewing to Hugo Sippel, 1,534 Concourse, Jan. 26; attorney, same....$100

MAIN AV, w s, Lot 22, map of 110 lots, action Woolf vs. Woolf, 25x65.11x25.5x61.1; William B. Ewing to August Ellinghaus, 261 East 142d St, Jan. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PLOT begins 98 ft n of 169th St and 129 ft w of Washington Av, runs n 48 x w 10.11 x s 48 x e 10.11 to beginning; Hyman Rosenthal to Roseff Realty Corporation, 17 West 110th St, Jan. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,214, e s, 45x102.6 to Macomb's Dam Road x45x102.3; Margaret W. Sheridan to Mary Montague, 2,214 University Av, Jan. 25, mtg $8,000; attorney, Mary Montague, 2,214 University Av...$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALL RIGHT, title, and interest to property described in deed of trust made Nov. 9, 1867, between Oliver De F. Grant to Cortlandt Palmer, Sr., et al., being same as held in trust for Mary A. P. Draper, deceased; Robert A. Palmer to Ephraim Williams, trustee, 146 East 39th St, June 10, 1915, due as per bond; address, 149 Broadway..$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Dec. 3, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, same.$25,000

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 176th St, 93.7x100.3; Erie Basin Improvement Co. to Charles Klingelhoffer, 319 West 15th St, Dec. 29, 1915, due Feb. 8, 1918; attorneys, Hatch & C., 100 Broadway....$15,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 25th St, 20.2x79.10; Anna Lacord to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 27, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; prior mtg $29,000; also 24th St, 25 West, n s, 425 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $47,500; same to Rufus G. Angell, at Forest Hills, Borough of Queens, Jan. 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$16,000

MOTT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x94; Esther Cohen to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $15,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 231 and 233, w s, 59.3x—; Frederick Hulberg to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, Jan. 28, due May 1, 1917; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway....$7,000

WASHINGTON ST, 32, w s, 75 ft e of Morris St, 25x irregular to e s of West St, 18 to 20, 78.7x179, prior mtg $75,000; Whitehall Realty Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 24, due Dec. 17, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway...$25,000

38TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; Annie H. Westervelt to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, Jan. 28, due Feb. 1, 1919; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St....$3,000

49TH ST, n s, 218.5 ft w of 3d Av, 56.7x100.5; 145 East 49th Street Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Jan. 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$160,000

60TH ST, n s, 175.1 ft e of West End Av, 49.10x100.5; Richard Carvel to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Jan. 28, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$10,000

102D ST, 206 West, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 20.1x100.11; James Bradley to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 27, due, &c., as per bond....$28,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 2,074, e s, 25x103.7; Ernest Tillman to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

BOSTON ROAD, 581 East, n e corner of 164th St, 27.4x108.9; Elizabeth Anderson to Lucy J. O'Connell, 2,493 Valentine Av, Jan. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. Rogers, 2,451 Broadway....$7,500

CARPENTER AV, e s, 150 ft n of 234th St, 25x105.6; Christian Koch to Justus W. Facklener, 458 East 144th St, Jan. 28, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 101 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x124.8; H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., to Julius H. Zieser, 666 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row..$2,000

PILGRIM AV, 1,952, e s, 75 ft n of Mildred; Leon Hublitz to North New York Savings and Loan Association, Jan. 17, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Hildreth, 3d Av and 148th St....$500

PROSPECT AV, w s, 155 ft n of 150th St, 20x100; Katharina Roedder to Kath. Rainsford, Rye, N. Y., Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $7,500

SOUTH ½ of Lot 167, map of Mt. Eden; also Lot 22, map of 110 lots, action Woolf vs. Woolf; August Ellinghaus to Hugo Sippel, 1,534 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, prior mtg $1,500, Jan. 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Hugo Sippel, 1,534 Grand Boulevard and Concourse....$1,400

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x139.11; Roseff Realty Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Jan. 28, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$38,000

VYSE AV, w s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Morris Sederman to James Silverstein, 218 Broome St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.. $6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 8, basement and store; Harris Sackin to Louis Kaplan, 8 Allen St, 3 years from May 1, 1914....$660

7TH AV, 2,225-2,227, theatre; Loretta Corporation to Elite Amusement Corporation, 18 East 41st St, 6 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, H. C. Griffiths, 18 East 41st St. $20,500

65TH St, 25 East, all; Charlotte Weatherly to Frederick T. Barry, 58 Central Park West, 11 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, T. C. Press, 233 Broadway....$6,400

Bronx.

LOT 142 to 145, revised map of Seneca Park, all; Walter W. Taylor to John Boeniger, 379 East 162d St, from completion of building to April 30, 1919; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St....$1,400

165TH ST, 845 East, store &c.; Christian Brune to Gustave Blank, 1,030 Stebbins Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, E. H. Dolge, 1,033 Prospect Av....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 361 West; William H. Downs against Annie J. Vincent, owner; William Allen, agent, contractor....$34

143D ST, 610 to 616 West, and Colyer Row, 3 to 8; Jacob Fehlinger against Mary Martin and Jacob A. Mittnacht, Jr., owners; Jacob A. Mittnacht, contractor, (renewal), $130

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D ST, 274 to 280 East; Edward E. Buhler Co. against Israel Orphan Asylum et al., Jan. 26, 1915....$224

82D ST, 14 and 18 East; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 17, 1916, by bond....$200

4TH AV, 220; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Forbes J. Hennessy et al., Jan. 17, 1916, by bond....$135

56TH ST, 130 West; Krantz Mfg. Co., Inc., against William S. Mason et al., Nov. 1, 1915....$305

Bronx.

176TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av, 40.2x101.5; James De Bennedetto against 176th Street Building Co., Inc., et al., Dec. 21, 1915....$1,100

176TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av., 40.2x101.5; Kreymborg Architectural Co. against 176th Street Building Co., Inc., et al., Dec. 23, 1915....$250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

49TH ST, n s, 218.5 ft w of 3d Av, 56.7x100.5; City Mortgage Co. loans 145 East 49th Street Corporation, to erect a one-story apartment, 11 payments....$125,000

Bronx.

192D ST, n s, whole block front between e s of Creston Av and w s of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 125x224; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. loans 173d Street Improvement Co., Inc., and Aaron Miller, to erect five-story apartments....$250,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HENRY ST, 214; Cecilia D. Porenzo against Meyer Jarmulowsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

LENOX AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 131st St, 25x85; N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co. against Henry Williamson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

SPRING ST, 93; Bowery Savings Bank against Silvestro Sozie et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

2D AV, n w corner 14th St, 50x79.3; Excelsior Savings Bank of City of N. Y. against Louis Manheim et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Gulick.

8TH AV, s w corner 43d St, 100.5x100; Mary R. Goelet et al against Stephen J. McPartland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

11TH AV, n e corner 29th St, 49.4x59.6; Katherine F. Lindemann against Joseph Schuessler, notice of attachment; attorneys, Ferguson & Ferguson.

27TH ST, n s, 235 East; August Ruff against Samuel Rosendorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Ruff.

57TH ST, 249 East; Babies Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion against Lillian E. Bates et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. S. Heller.

114TH ST, 69 East; Cornelia W. Hall et al. against Sarah Meyerhoffer et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Remsen & Parsons.

Bronx.

BARRETTO ST, 922; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stern.

ELLISON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Marrin St, 50x100; Mary A. Keefe against Christian Wilhelm, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. B. McHugh.

JACKSON AV, 1,008-1,010, and 720 East 165th St; Daisey E. Booss against Mary J. Cuddy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 401.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Henry S. Herrmann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 321.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Frank H. Patteson et al., as trustees, against Jennie Herman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 883; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stern.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 907; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stern.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 911; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stern.

BARRETTO ST, 923; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stern.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 891; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stern.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 887; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stern.

134TH ST, s s, 303 ft w of Willow Av, 26x106.9; City Real Estate Co. against Edith Guy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½
Mortgage Money
Manhattan Only
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Mortgage Money
In large and medium amounts on centrally located properties.
At 4½%
Prompt Answers—Low Charges
Chas. F. Noyes Co.,
92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

2nd MORTGAGES CASHED
Any amount; prompt decision.
Louis H. Lowenstein,
At 103d St. 2705 BROADWAY

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

16 East 93rd St.,
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE
Low Price—Sale or Rent
POSSESSION—EASY TERMS.
WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 FIFTH AVE. (Near 56th St.)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Craftsman Homes
With Hollow Tile Garage

ONLY $5,800
Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.
High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach Subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.
Send for Booklet "B," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.
Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

What Shall I Do?
I want a Home with little money down—5-cent fare. 22 minutes—Brooklyn—Subway.
ANSWER:—
Send for our new 20-year plan.
ALCO CO., 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

BUY NOW—WHY?
Building material has advanced 20% and is still advancing—HENCE HIGHER PRICES. BUNGALOWS AT FORMER PRICES.
6, 7 and 8 rooms. Prices $4,500 to $5,750. All latest improvements. Auto driveway, near school and park. Call any afternoon. 1765 58th St. Sea Beach Subway, 18th Av. Station.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Assortment of Pretty Homes
Now ready for inspection, $3,300—$3,900—$4,500—$5,000—$6,250 and up. Every modern equipment. Beautiful Richmond Hill, 16 minutes from Penn. station. 5c. fare to Park Row. Wm. Robinson, 2408 Jamaica Ave., near Herald, Richmond Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$3400 to $4300 QUALITY BUNGALOWS FIT FOR A QUEEN $3400 to $4300
Overlooking Great South Bay
Fourteen sold and occupied. Six Beauties now ready, all different models; a Craftsman, a Spanish Mission, a California, a Southern, an American Stucco, a Model Cottage. Six and seven rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delf shelves, china closet, beamed ceilings, rich decorations. Fifty minutes out, station 5 minutes. Home-seeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at Real Bargain Prices. Easiest terms.
A. B. McCORD, Owner & Builder,
Phone 118 Wantagh. Bellmore, L. I.

SECURE A COUNTRY HOME NOW
$300 CASH—BALANCE AS RENT.
Freeport, Long Island, two houses, 6 & 8 R. & B. All impts.; hot water heat. Large plot. Between railroad station and Bay. Finest section. A. A. SEALY, Freeport Club or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

$200 CASH BUYS
fine poultry farm, consisting of 6-room house, barn, chicken houses, etc.; nearby; 2 acres of fine land; short distance to station; balance small monthly payments; title guaranteed. B BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUMMER HOME
Property adjoining Shadow Lawn, President Wilson's Summer home. House containing 18 rooms, 3 baths; stable and garage; 4½ acres. Inquire H. ROSENSOHN, 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row
and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed
160 NEW APARTMENTS
Highest Class Apartments Overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
Rembrandt Apts.
Haven Ave., 179th to 180th St.,
two blocks west of Broadway.
Charming Apartments of
3 Rooms, $28 to $30
4 Rooms, $32 to $35
5 Rooms, $38 to $42
CONTAINS MANY UNUSUAL ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
'PHONE AUDUBON—9141.

Just Completed 69 Apts. in 2 High-class Bldgs.
Broadway, Corner 207th St.
Few minutes from 207th B'way Sub. Sta.
Apartments are arranged in
3 ROOMS, $25 TO $28
4 ROOMS, $30 TO $32
4 ROOMS, $36 TO $40
5 ROOMS, $38 TO $40
6 ROOMS, $42 TO $45
Rooms are unusually large, light and airy; parquet flooring throughout; electricity, telephones, etc.; kitchens and bath rooms have tiled floors.
SPACIOUS CLOSET ROOM.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone, Audubon—461.

GREAT CONCESSIONS.
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express station; only one grand corner 8 rooms left; reduced to $80; see this offer.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

BRONX.

25 Minutes from Grand Central to
HUBBARD APARTMENTS
Mosholu Parkway North & Hull Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Garden, N. Y. Central Station; 6 minutes to 198th St. L Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS. $21-$37.

Mosholu Arms Apts
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, 199TH ST., BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AVE.
3 mins. to Botanical Garden, N. Y. Central Station; 3 mins. to 198th St. L Station.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, $25-$28-$35-$45.

Park View Apartments,
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00
The Gaines-Roberts Co., on Premises.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On January 25, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 BARRELS OF CATSUP, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER to change name:

Notice is hereby given that the LEE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Lee Tire Sales Company, Inc."

Dated New York City, January 12, 1916.

LEE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.,
By ALBERT A. GARTHWAITE,
President.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Wednesday, February 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, through Charles Shongood, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, merchandise and other property described as follows:

A stock of a ladies' trimmed hat house, consisting of silks, velvets, laces, flowers, fancy feathers, braids, maline, hemp braids, bodies, machinery, and fixtures.

The terms of sale will be announced at the sale.

Dated New York, January —, 1916.

Yours, etc.,
SAMUEL H. LUMMIS,
As Administrator with the Will annexed of the goods, chattels and credits of Hyman Goldfarb, Deceased.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys,
74 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURPHY WAIST HOUSE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Jan. 29th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 W. 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Voile and Net Waists, Piece Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Plant of 75 Sewing Machines, Special Machine, Tables, Motors, Office Fixtures, Show Room Fixtures, Typewriter, Safe, etc.

JACOB J. BLUMBERG, Assignee.
MAX BERG, Attorney for Assignee, 949 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIS & JAECKLE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Feb. 4th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3,862 10th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Groceries, Fish, Meats, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Fixtures, etc., also One Horse, Wagon, and Automobile.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL,
Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,801.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT T. KENT, Bankrupt.

Robert T. Kent was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 27th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, January 28th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,787.—In Bankruptcy.—MAYER ANGSTREICH, Bankrupt.

Mayer Angstreich was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 25th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 11th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, January 28th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,776.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY D. O'SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry D. O'Sullivan are hereby given notice that on January 21st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 10, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The disturbance that was over Georgian Bay Thursday night has passed off the East Canadian Coast, and was followed by a decided rise in pressure. The Pacific storm of Thursday is now central over Northern New Mexico, and, with the general high pressure to the northward, is causing general rains from the Rocky Mountain region eastward through the Gulf States and the Great Central Valleys.

There were also local rains and snows from the Lake region eastward and quite general rains and snows west of the Rockies, where pressure is still quite low except over California.

The eastward movement of the southwest disturbance will cause a continuance of the present unsettled weather over the eastern half of the country during the next two days with rains and snows over the north and rains over the southern districts, while generally fair weather will prevail on Saturday along the Atlantic coast.

Temperature changes will not be decided except in the middle Atlantic States, where it will be colder Saturday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Nantucket.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest and north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate mostly south, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday snow.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness and colder Saturday; snow north, snow or rain south at night or Sunday.

New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday snow.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by snow west. Sunday snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow north and west, rain southeast portion Saturday or Saturday night, colder south portion. Sunday snow or rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	34	56	4 P. M.	37	58
6 A. M.	34	53	6 P. M.	35	47
9 A. M.	32	55	9 P. M.	30	39
12 M.	35	64	11 P. M.	28	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 10:30 P. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:55	1,551 So. B'vard; Joseph Seigel	Slight
1:10	176 Clinton St.; Isador Shutz	Slight
3:40	238 E. 97 St.; not given	Slight
5:10	137 W. 138 St.; Alma Ford	Slight
7:05	1 W. 116 St.; John Holsten	Slight
9:55	13 Sutton Pl.; Harry Henlin	Slight
10:00	1,061 Simpson St.; not given	Slight
10:45	69 Av. A.; Deutsch Bros.	Slight
P. M.		
12:54	562 W. 42 St.; (Hotel) owner not given	None
1:20	1,355 Teller Av.; (lot) not given	None
1:20	527 Canal St.; Harris & Baumberg	$100
1:50	So. Bo'vard, near 149 St.; not given	Slight
2:40	234 E. 82 St.; Anthony Pfister	Slight
3:00	Foot of Tiffany St.; (launch) George Eichles	$25
4:05	1,480 Wash'n Av.; Jacob Bloom	$500
4:52	Nelson Av. & 174 St.; not given	None
5:35	8 W. 112 St.; Tessie Waltzer	Slight
6:21	176 St., near Sedgwick Av.; not given	None
6:40	119 Suffolk St.; Harry Cohen	Slight
7:25	281 Monroe St.; Catherine Geltern	Slight
7:30	2,122 8 Av.; not given	None
7:55	89 Ft. Charles Pl.; George Goodwin	Slight
8:25	249 E. 32 St.; City & Sub Realty Co.	$300
8:30	209 Forsyth St.; Sibol Wiznitzer	Slight
10:35	994 Columbus Av.; Smith & Donohue	Slight
10:50	120 W. 60 St.; Paulist Press Pub. Co.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Designated Acting Detective Sergts, first grade, Jan. 28: D. Moriarity, C. A. Picco, J. J. Ryan, T. J. Carroll, T. S. Hughes, J. J. Finan, H. L. Quick, C. H. Eason, C. C. Hemindinger, J. A. Daly.

Designation as Acting Detective Sergts., first grade, revoked and designated as Acting Detective Sergts., second grade, Jan. 28: E. J. Markey, E. C. Burgess, E. C. McGrath, N. W. Ruddy, M. Myers, F. E. Hawkins, M. J. Ward, T. E. Rand.

Patrolman designated as Acting Sergt., 4 P. M. Jan. 29: M. F. Horrigan, 4 I. D.

Appointments—Jan. 27, as probat. patrol., assigned to training school: F. E. Reehil, A. Keppler, P. J. McNulty, N. Blumberg, J. J. Gordon, C. C. Forster, E. J. Boylan, E. F. Byrne, P. J. O'Brien, M. Kelly, B. H. Moorhouse, R. J. Rappaport, R. K. Herrmann, E. Turro, B. Wohlfart, Jr.; G. J. Noel, T. Raphael, W. Delahunty, F. J. Haley, J. C. O'Rourke, D. H. Dick, J. A. Swan, E. J. McManus, R. Swift, J. L. Sayer, G. Kinkel, W. F. Maley, J. H. Stelljes, C. P. Trost, J. Best, M. J. Moore, W. J. Greeley, J. A. Holland, C. E. Carlson, V. J. Wodrazka, H. H. Monsees, G. A. Basel, J. A. Cronin, H. J. McArdle, T. J. Mahedy, J. P. Lutkins, J. A. Corey, J. G. P. Motley, E. L. Korbel, Jr.; J. L. Kearney, G. B. Grieco, H. Seinsoth, H. A. Martin, J. Fastow, J. A. Schulz, W. G. H. Moder, G. Oeffner, J. Sullivan, I. Sumergrade, J. P. Morlang, Jr.; G. A. Heidt, W. G. L. Haake, M. J. Mitchell, C. L. J. Chomas, F. H. Meyer, B. H. Lisk.

Assignment, 4 P. M., Jan. 29: Patrol. J. Verity, 42, as station house Att.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. T. F. Malone, 10; F. F. Mallon, 42, and G. W. Simerlein, Bridge P. to 3d Insp. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 1; C. W. Rohrlack, 154, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Insp., 30 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 31; E. G. Buchman, 164, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Insp., 30 days, 9 A. M., Jan. 27.

To 3d Insp. D., from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 30: D. Haggerty, 4; J. Black, 35; M. Morgan, 275; J. Fees, 33; H. Meyers, 62. Discontinued—Patrol. T. Bond, 42, as station house Att., from 4 P. M., Jan. 29.

Leaves of Absence, Without Pay—Patrol. J. Mitchell, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 30; J. P. Berendt, 22, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 30; M. F. McLaughlin, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 2; D. Cagney, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 28; J. J. Farrell, Jr., 48, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 30.

Sick Leaves—Patrol. F. W. Harmse, 63, 30 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 30; P. A. O'Connor, 144, 90 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 30.

Full Pay While on Sick Report—Patrol. F. T. Gleason, 10, 6 P. M., Jan. 2, to Noon, Jan. 6; J. Weinberg, 21, 7:40 A. M., Nov. 17, to 12 P. M., Dec. 30, 1915; E. A. Molloy, 63, 6:10 P. M., Jan. 19, to noon, Jan. 21; J. J. Levy, 66, 11:45 A. M., Jan. 21, to noon, Jan. 25.

Fire Department.

Retired, 8 A. M., Feb. 1: Eng. of Str. C. P. Cavanagh, Eng. 16, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $800; Fire. 1st Gr. P. J. Cleary, Eng. 62, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700; Fire. 2d Gr. T. J. Bolger, Eng. 20, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $400; Capt. J. T. Murphy, Eng. 27, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $1,250; Eng. of Str. G. H. Frederick, Eng. 246, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $800; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Walsh, Eng. 248, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700; Fire. 1st Gr. G. K. Burns, H. & L. 2, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700; Fire. 1st Gr. J. A. Duncan, H. & L. 113, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700; Fire. 1st Gr. A. Kruger, Eng. 250, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700.

The following will be directed to report in compliance with Paragraph I., Special Order No. 19, dated Jan. 27, 1916: Fire. 1st Gr. J. Reilly, Eng. 228.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. A. J. Connell, Eng. 262, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 29; Fire. 1st Gr. G. E. Walsh, Eng. 264, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 29; Fire. 1st Gr. A. J. Kelly, H. & L. 147, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 30; Capt. C. Unbekant, Eng. 152, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 31.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An examination for license as teacher in training will be held on Jan. 31, at the Education Board Building. There will be written tests in accounting and business practice, biology, chemistry, economics, elocution, English, French, German, Latin, history, mathematics, and physics.

The members of the Clark School for Concentration, 259 West Seventy-fifth Street, will hold their annual dinner this evening at the Maison Arthur. Among the Faculty who will attend are Thomas F. Clark and Messrs. Pepis, Surgeon, Robertson, Sheldon, and Hulbert. Three prizes will be awarded by Mr. Clark to students who have received high honors in the last regents' examination.

The Rev. Dr. Francis L. H. Pott, President of St. John's College, Shanghai, China, made an address on Jan. 26 to the pupils of the Jamaica High School.

The new Principals' Association will hold its annual dinner at the Aldine Club this evening. Deputy Commissioner of Education Finegan, President Churchill of the Board of Education, Senator Wagner, Borough Presidents Marks and Connolly, and Assemblyman Brennan will be among the special guests.

P. S. 8, Queens, will be made an independent school and will be known as P. S. 101.

The local School Board of District 44 has petitioned the Education Department to restore commercial classes to five evening schools.

P. S. 33 and 36, Queens, now annexes of P. S. 35, will be made independent schools.

The Board of Superintendents has been authorized to extend to June 1, 1916, the leaves of absence on half pay heretofore granted to members of the teaching and supervising staff, who could not be retired because of the condition of the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Criminal calendar.

Case on—U S<Rosen & [illegible]
Same<Zrack.
At 10:30 A. M.
U S<Koch.
Same<Peck.
Same—Atl Macaroni Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Building. Equity calendar.
Vose<Rapp.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

A. Schlesinger, respt., v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co., impld., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Magdalena Herrmann, dec.; Adam Stein, as exr., and Emma Stein, as extrix., applts.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. Sico, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

J. L. Frankel, respt., v. A. D. Feldstein et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Papier, respt., v. the Poewenthal Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. R. Miller, applt., v. Shubert Theatrical Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

H. B. Finley, respt., v. Atlantic Transport Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Shearn, J., with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Order filed.

Wahle-Phillips Co., applt., v. M. A. Fitzgerald, impld., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on Caldwell v. Glazier, (138 Ap. Div., 826,) with leave to the appellant to appeal from this order to the Court of Appeals. Order filed.

R. Harris, as admx., applt., v. Steel & Masonry Contracting Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

T. W. Stemmler, applt., v. E. C. Alsdorf et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re E. Volze, dec.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Russo, respt., v. R. Hoe & Co., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $15,000, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting and voting for reversal and new trial.) No opinion. Settle order on notice.

O. Kemmere, applt., v. Union Railway Co. of New York City, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Trustees of Columbia University in the City of N. Y., respt., v. J. Rathbone, impld., applt.—Orders affirmed. Judgment modified as directed in opinion per curiam, and as modified affirmed, without costs. (Clarke, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting and voting to affirm on opinion of Shearn, J.) Settle order on notice.

E. Ford, respt., v. J. Wanamaker, app't.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting on former dissenting opinion, 165 App. Div., 287.) Order filed.

E. W. Mitchell, applt., v. P. Boyer et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs on former opinion, 160 App. Div. 565. (Laughlin, J., dissenting on former dissenting opinion.) Order filed.

R. Albers, applt., v. E. B. Kurshoedt, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. A. Belden, indy., &c., respt., v. S. E. Fitchett, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Persky, applt., v. F. L. C. Keating, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

American Fidelity Co. of Montpelier, Vt., respt., v. W. E. D. Stokes, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

McAllister Steamboat Co., applt., v. L. Purdy et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re A. Wallace, an incompetent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on opinion of Shearn, J. Order filed.

H. Lewis, applt., v. J. Healy, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

B. R. Kittridge, respt., v. W. C. Langley, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

C. D. Miller, applt., v. D. Laughlin, impld., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Mayers, applt., v. S. Bloomingdale et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

W. R. Montgomery, applt., v. J. S. Gross, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

D. R. Szakvary, applt., v. Haddorf Piano Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Berger, respt., v. Ebling Brewing Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

L. Blumenberg et al., respts., v. E. F. Ellert et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re M. S. Grifenhagen, applts., v. H. Ordway et al., as Comrs., respts.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. (Dowling and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

H. W. Knight, respt., v. The Review of Reviews Co., applt.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

B. P. Ducas Co., applt., v. The Beyer Company, Inc., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re F. A. McGuire, respt., v. W. A. Prendergast as Contr., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Treitel, applt., v. M. Bamberger et al., respts.—Order reversed and motion denied. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Moch Co., applt., v. Security Bank of N. Y., respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

O. E. Abrahams as assignee &c., respt., v. American Exchange National Bank, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Berger v. A. S. Nichols.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. H. Colodny.—Motion granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. Max Gardner.—Motion granted. Order filed.

P. Kelly v. J. F. Mulqueen.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Townsend v. R. Meserole.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Doscher vs E. S. Phelps.—Motion denied on conditions stated in order. Order filed.

L. V. Lockwood v. U. S. Steel Corporation.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

E. Brokaw v. L. Sherry.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Wolfin v. Security Bank of N. Y.—Motion granted. Order filed.

International Trust Co. v. W. Gow et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Geering v. Metropolitan Bank.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Crystalglass & Syphon Bottle Mfg. Co., &c., v. Faerber, Silberman & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Bouker Contracting Co. v. W. H. Callahan Contracting Co.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

H. W. Jessup v. G. W. Smith et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Ost v. H. Mindlin et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. Holman v. W. R. Patten.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re E. P. Hatch, dec'd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. C. Robertson v. E. F. Robertson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. Stern v. Mutual Life Ins. Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Feltenstein et al. v. B. S. Yankaus; same v. same.—Applications denied, with $10 costs. Orders signed.

Holzman Cohen Co. v. E. P. Teague.—Application granted. Order signed.

H. C. Fisher v. C. M. Robertson.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

L. McKee v. G. H. Munroe.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Lovitt v. Illinois Surety Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. Raab et al. v. Nat. Slavonic Society of U. S.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

A. S. Koenig v. N. Vidaver et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Bramhall Deane Co. vs. M. E. McDonald.—Application granted. Order signed. Motion for stay granted on conditions stated in order. Order filed.

Harsen-Langham Corporation v. A. W. Van Ness.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. J. Jermyn v. F. F. Searing et al.—Motion for stay granted on terms stated in memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

L. Blumenberg et al. v. E. F. Ellert et al.—Motion to extend time to plead granted. Order filed.

J. R. Kelsey v. W. Bradley.—Motion to correct record granted. Settle order on notice.

Re J. Kronethal.—Motion for stay granted on terms stated in memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re N. Polk.—Referred to the Hon. James A. Blanchard, official referee. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Wills for probate: Philip Pasener, Nathan L. Daum, Alice M. Bethel.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Mary R. Goelet<Stephen J. McPartland—J. Romain Brown Co. Excelsior Sav. B'k<Louis Manheim—Samuel Strasbourger. August Ruff<Samuel Rosendorf—Henry Meyers.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Voelker<Wm. F. Clare. Re Goldberg<Rich J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Rabinowitz<Convent Park Const. Co.—Henry Necarsubuer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Chambers—Tierney, J. At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Lanigan<Kistel—Henry W. Pollock. Wabst<Cipolla—Francis S. McAvoy. Re Oppenheimer Furnishing Co.—Albert Cohn.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Guttag<Guttag—James F. Donnelly. Blumner<American Land Corporation—Harold H. Strauss.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. John Hyslop<Emma A. Mayhew—John M. Ruhl. Mary A. Keefe<Christian Wilhelm—Frederick W. Schneider.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

Lillian McCloskey, an infant, &c., respt. v. J. Buckley and C. N. Y., applts.—Motion to substitute the administrator granted. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without prejudice.

P. B. Seaman, appl., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Motion granted on condition that pltf. pay $10 costs, place the case on the Feb. calendar, and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. M. Bergen, respt., v. C. N. Y., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Mary Dewhurst, as admx., &c., of T. Dewhurst, decd., respt., v. Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. Fuller, as admx., &c., of C. M. Fuller, decd., respt., v. C. N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mary Horan, as admx., &c., of D. Horan, decd., respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. Clarke Estate, respt., v. C. N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. J. Guinan Cont. Co., respt., v. Topeka Paving Co., Inc., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs.

M. R. McCabe et al., respt., v. C. N. Y. & Penn. Tunnel & Terminal Co. of L. I. R. Co., applt.—Judgment appealed from is modified and so modified affirmed, without costs. Settle order before Mills, J.

G. A. Molitor, as trustee in bankruptcy of C. Wentz, Inc., respt., v. H. Schneider, applt.—Order affirmed, costs to abide the event.

T. F. Nevins, applt., v. The Brooklyn Citizen, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

G. Pennell, respt., v. Queens Land & Title Co. and Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respt., v. W. V. Eberhart, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

J. C. Cropsey, &c., applt., v. W. Townsend et al., indiv. and as the Board of Parole for the State Prison, respt.—Order affirmed.

C. Wetzel, applt., v. W. E. Barhite, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—2d Lt. W. A. Robertson, 11th Cav., is attached to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps at San Diego, Cal.

Transfers in Cav.: 2d Lts.: P. Coldwell, 12th to 6th, and R. O. Henry, 6th to 12th.

2d. Lt. W. R. Van Sant, 5th Inf., from treatment at Reed Hospital, Feb. 1, and after leave to his regiment.

Capt. C. Jones, C. A. C., is transferred from 75th to 71st Co., effective May 19.

1st Lt. S. C. Megill, 5th Cav., to service in Signal Corps, effective Feb. 22, vice 1st Lt. T. L. Sherburne, Signal Corps, relieved, effective Feb. 21.

1st Lt. A. F. W. McManus, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed for recruiting service at Dallas, Tex., relieving Capt. E. T. Winston, retired.

Transfers in Cav. Arm: Captains: J. D. Tilford, 15th to 12th, and D. T. E. Casteel, 12th to 15th.

Leaves: Capt. D. T. E. Casteel, 15th Cav., to March 5; 2d Lt. T. S. Bridges, 6th Inf., 1 month and 10 days; 1st Lt. H. L. Watson, 12th Cav., 2 months; 2d Lt. W. R. Van Sant, 5th Inf., 1 month and 15 days, and Capt. G. Seunenberg, 28th Inf., 4 months.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts.: L. E. Bratton, the Melville, to Naval Hospital, New York, sick, and H. R. Keller, the Conyngham, to the Downes.

Ensign T. G. Peyton, the New Hampshire, to the Panther.

A. Paym. B. S. Gantz, to Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C.

Boatswains: A. E. Freed and W. A. Ott, Rec. Ship at New York, to the Maine, and F. Kinne, Rec. Ship at Boston, to temporary duty the Salem.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived — Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ontario, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vestal, and Virginia at Guantanamo; Balch, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Nicholson, Parker, Patterson, and Warrington at Guayacanabo Bay; Denver at Guaymas, Orion at Lambert Point, Vulcan at New York Yard.

Sailed—Cummings, Guantanamo for Guayacanabo Bay; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, and Tallahassee, New York Yard for Key West; Whipple, La Paz for San Diego, and Wyoming, Port au Prince for Guantanamo.

The Columbia, now at Philadelphia Yard, will leave about Feb. 7 for Pensacola.

The Drayton, now at New York Yard, will leave about Feb. 2 for Guantanamo.

The Washington will stop at Norfolk en route from Port au Prince to New York and Portsmouth, N. H.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A promotion test for chief examiner in the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to fill the place held by the late Frederick G. Ireland, will be held. All examiners of the commission are eligible to take the test. Assistant Chief Thomas C. Murray is at present filling the position.

The mental tests for pharmacist will be held on Feb. 7.

The oral promotion test for Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Children's Court, Special Sessions, will be held on Feb. 1 and 2.

United States.

An examination for male foundry helper, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Standards, Commerce Department, at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year, will be held on Feb. 23. The duties will be to oil and clean the electric motors and pumps, take care of the foundry flasks, and do general work about the foundry. The applicant must show that he has had at least two years' experience in a foundry or machine shop. The age is 18 years or more on the date of the examination.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate Operators and Builders.—Will advance money on mortgage if you are contemplating building; any kind of building operation that will show a safe security for the investment; give location of plot and general character of your projected building and amount of money needed. Architect, R 48 Times.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY REAL ESTATE,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

69th St., near 3d Av.—Five-story double flat, 26x100; always rented; bargain. T. F. McLaughlin, 1,238 3d Av.

In 70s, near 3d Av.—plot 40x100, covered with four-story single flats; bargain. McLaughlin, 1,238 3d Av.

PRIVATE GARAGE, 178 EAST 75TH ST.
William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

STABLE OR GARAGE, 242 WEST 69TH ST.
William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near subway; $25.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Forest Hills Gardens on Greenway South; very desirable improved building plot at cost to the owner. Charles Ham, 280 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—High-class private dwelling on West End Av., not above 90th St.; brokers protected. Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 22 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

Will lease apartments and give security, or buy bargains. Wendall, 2,525 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS, 12,350 sq. ft. each, Finck Building, 318-326 West 39th St.; rigid construction; excellent light; high ceilings and clear floor spaces. Minimum insurance rate; power at cost. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations.
Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings.
Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Office, showroom, and stockroom to let to jobber of women's apparel; good opportunity to one wishing connection with waist and dress manufacturing. 148 West 24th St., top floor.

FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 20x80, with yard; one-story brick, 30x65, high ceiling, near Williamsburg Bridge and all freight stations. Inquire 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Surrender lease of loft containing about 16,000 square feet in building on Bleecker, near 3d St., at 50c. a foot. FREDERICK FOX & CO., 793 Broadway, New York.

ELEGANT PRIVATE OFFICE, all accommodations, $25 per month; agreeable surroundings. Suite 1,505, 395 Broadway.

Loft wanted, downtown, 2-3,000 sq. ft., steam power, heat, compl. with fire and labor laws. B 363 Times Downtown.

Loft to let, with steam power; size, 40x60; good light, high ceiling, low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

326 Canal Street.—Store and four lofts. H. L. Bogert, 99 Nassau Street.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six, seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Fine corner residence can be purchased for $7,200, settle estate. Adjoins Sagamore Park, Bronxville, N. Y. W. M. Kern, 507 Willis Av., New York. Phone 376 Melrose.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Just completed, a pretty 5-room bungalow; cannot occupy; all modern improvements, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, artistic fixtures, &c.; large garden plot; few blocks from bathing beach; fine fishing; must have $150 cash, balance easy. B. BUNGALOW, box 157 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOMES.
Restricted, refined; 28 minutes to Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 3876 Cort.
SEND FOR 1916 SPRING LIST.

Freeport Home.—$1,000 saved if purchased now. Six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; modern conditions; best section. See owner, J. J. Furey, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

If you are looking for a small house, complete, for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Ideal Summer, Winter home; big, old-fashioned concrete residence, modernized; large grounds; large barn for garage; not a farm, principals only. Rent $125 per month, low sale price, immediate occupancy. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

NEAR ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Jersey coast; furnished mansion, 20 rooms; 2½ acres; suitable for private or boarding; rent, sell or exchange. Gilbert Elliott, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Modern, attractive house, East Orange; nine rooms; bargain; select section; terms. Call, write, 150 North 22d St., Ampere, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

For rent from February 3rd. Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel service.
THE LORRAINE,
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates.

Corner sublet sacrifice, 11 rooms, 3 baths, facing park. Call 12-3, 1 West 70th St., third floor east.

Handsomely furnished, 4 rooms, kitchenette; linen, silver; reasonable. Coyle, 137 W. 82d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

To sublease, unfurnished bachelor apartment in SHROPSHIRE; immediate occupancy; lease to Oct. 1; rent $40. Apply Supt., 138 West 65th St. Phone Columbus 3648.

15 FORT WASHINGTON AV.
5 splendid, large rooms; elevator; all improvements; near 157th St. subway station; $65.
Apply to Superintendent.

Beautiful outside five rooms; foyer; pantry; opposite subway station; sublet Feb.-Oct., furnished or unfurnished. 599 West 190th St.

To sublet, unfurnished apartment, seven rooms, bath, conveniences; all outside rooms; main avenue; central. P 159 Times.

To Sublet—Five extra large rooms and bath; modern fireproof building. Apply Superintendent. 43 West 93d St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Beautiful, light four-room apartment sublet; convenient subway. 4C, 645 West 160th St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, 7, 8 room apartment until June, $200 month; pay all cash in advance. Tel. Murray Hill 8422.

Two-room furnished apartment, convenient to subway; privilege; at once. R 51 Times.

Two to ten rooms. Send particulars to Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 79th.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board, rooms; references; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 218.—Large front room, private bath; one flight; excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—First-class rooms; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; heated; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; high-class elevator house; gentlemen; table board; 72d St. Subway express. Hubbell.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second-story single room; steam heat; running water; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial suite, two rooms, dressing room and bath; private neighborhood; telephone; electricity; table unequaled.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single room; bath; all modern conveniences; excellent table.

76TH ST., 9 WEST.—Large front room; two flights up; all conveniences. Tel. Schuyler 5229.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; table board; attractive rates.

78TH, 256 WEST.
An unusual house for unusual people at the usual prices.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized rooms; running water; excellent board.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; telephone; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; table guests.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; reference; phone 9673 Riverside.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; 2, 3 gentlemen; board optional.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated large, small room; electric light; table boarders; references.

100TH, 258 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Avenue; "Morningside Park Hotel."—Two beautiful rooms, bath; single rooms; social surroundings; moderate; 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Private boarding house accommodates few table guests; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; references.

139TH, WEST, (Near 140th L. Station.)—New corner apartment, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) very large outside room; refined Jewish family, three adults; board optional. Apartment 46.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway, "Audubon.")—Bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 up; 2757 Audubon.

PRIVATE family having luxurious home on west side wish two paying guests; large front room. Phone 8657 Schuyler.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family home of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator, steam heat; will rent large second floor room; also single room, en suite or singly.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th.)—Desirable room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

Brooklyn.

NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Two large rooms, with or without meals; strictly private home; electricity; exceptional; reasonable. X 808 Times Annex.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN COUPLE desire board, room, private American family; congenial environment; piano, telephone; between 60th, 100th Sts.; $15 weekly maximum. B., 443 Amsterdam Av.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Single and double rooms, with board; six minutes from Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; bright, steam-heated rooms; electricity and gas; moderate rates; references.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Pennsylvania.

Two trained nurses, splendidly located; fine equipment for tubercular patients; prices $10 to $25; excellent food, care and climate; booklet. Address Nurses, Z 236 Times Annex.

TRAINED NURSE, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address X 802 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite. Chevalier.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Warm, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; near Hotel Vanderbilt.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; strict privacy; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 852.—Large, bright parlor floor to rent, suitable for doctor.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large front parlor, furnished; unfurnished; suitable for musical or dancing studio.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; clean; telephone; electricity; select house; reasonable.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; steam; other rooms; telephone; references.

56TH 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room, adjoining bath, modern apartment.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

66TH, 130 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm rooms, comfortably furnished, newly renovated. Pearson.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room adjoining bath; southern exposure; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private house; running water, bath; gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Second-story, sunny room; bath adjoining; hot water; references.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Spacious, accommodations, private residence; doctor or dentist; lower floor; private bath.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private family.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; closets; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

78D, 142 WEST.—French home. Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, furnished rooms.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobiles, 1913-1914-1915 models, touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and are guaranteed the same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

1912 Simplex "50" limousine; Quinby latest model body; cost $6,750; price $1,350, or will sell chassis separate. Williamsburg Garage, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Packard (1916) limousine, 38, like new.
Marmon (1916) runabout, 41 H. P.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48; bargain.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Buick 1915 touring car, Model C25; cannot be told from new; must be seen to be appreciated; $550. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Ford, late 1913 touring; special equipment, Bosch magneto, newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson, 1914 "6-54," 7-passenger, full equipment, excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Hupmobile, 1915 sedan; complete; will sacrifice, $600. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916 touring, guaranteed as new, $825. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE,
MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 103 West 51st.

Packard limousine six-cylinder, perfect condition, beautiful inside and outside, for hire by month, $500. Broadway Taxi, 209 West 96th St.

Packard landaulet and limousine; month, trip; reasonable; competent chauffeurs. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Pierce-Arrow limousine; competent drivers; to desirable party, $300 monthly. 5358 Columbus.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models.
Lowest rates; day, week, month, year.
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Packard limousine; guaranteed satisfactory service; low rates; monthly, hourly. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Sale—Rent, monthly, Renault 30 Ladaulet, like new. Favaer, 118 E. 66th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board; 'phone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, in well-conducted house; electricity; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; would furnish for studio.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room and bath in private residence; also floor.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH ST, 108 WEST.—Elegant large rooms with bath, second floor, private family.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; dressing room; adjoining bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, medium, large, warm rooms; running water, reception room, telephone.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor; conveniences; piano; also small rooms; reasonable.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; good home for refined people; electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, second floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, (451 West End Ave.)—Large front room; neat; quiet; bath; conveniences. Lounsberry.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms, newly furnished; bath; phone.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; for gentlemen; every conceivable convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; references.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant single, double rooms; reasonable; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; front parlor, connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated front suite; independent entrance; near subway. Gans.

93D, 123 WEST.—Large and small, comfortable, front rooms; southern exposure; conveniences.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, attractive room; running water; suitable for two men, or couple; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single room; southern exposure; running water.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, single, double; board optional. Apt. 6A.

98TH STREET, 254 WEST.
Gentlemen, couple, appreciating refined surroundings; 1-2 room suites; bath. Apt. 9.

98TH, 166 WEST.—Furnished room, apartment, telephone, near subway, elevated, $3. Dunn.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Newly furnished suite and rooms; elevator apartment; those requiring exclusive, refined environments will appreciate.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, subway; nicely furnished room, bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Two large rooms in elegantly furnished apartment; separate or will connect. Apartment 8.

106TH, 314 WEST.—2 rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

107TH STREET, 205 WEST.
Single room; also bedroom, with parlor; private family; modern; breakfast optional. Pelham.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; running water; bath; exclusive private family; gentlemen. Magowan.

113TH, 226 WEST.—Two-room suite; business woman; apartment; elevator, telephone; women call 5 to 6 evenings, Sunday. Garrison.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; all conveniences; $2 up; private house; references.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light, sunny front room; near bath; reasonable. Phone Morningside 2896.

118TH, 401 West.—Facing Morningside Drive, sunny room; adjoining bath. Apt. 31.

119TH, 118 WEST.—Nice front room in private house, all improvements; refined family.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive light, warm room; elevator; conveniences; no other roomers. Carroll.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; $4. Audubon 6568.

142D, 600 WEST., (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; lavatory; shower; elevator; moderate.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

145TH, 518 WEST.—Sunny, clean rooms; lavatory; electricity; phone; subway; $2.50. Ross.

148TH, 362 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, newly furnished; elevator; private family; home cooking. 1490 Audubon, Apt. 43.

ABSOLUTELY modern residence, Christian family, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $12; also large, $7; medium, $3.50; electricity. 136 West 97th.

Beautiful suite of rooms, elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Call mornings, Audubon 3679.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MILLINERY.
PROMINENT MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-CLASS HATS OFFERS PARTNERSHIP TO EITHER DESIGNER OR SALESMAN; CAPITAL REQUIRED, $5,000. ADDRESS BOX C 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Prominent metal industry desires additional capital and selling force; excellent opportunity for high-grade business men with means; strictest investigation. Address Commercial, Box 137 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted, active, $6,000 to $8,000, for manufacturing embroidery novelties; 10c, 15c, 25c articles and fine art machinery; $8,000-$9,000 on hand; good profit. B. A., 50 Times.

Man, with $10,000, to take substantial interest in the most attractive railroad proposition; court fullest investigation from the man who means business. X 284 Times Annex.

Promoter.—We will furnish producing oil property that will net $75 a day if you can furnish capital for incorporating, &c. Address B 25 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Collections.—Scientific, honest methods. Thrift Mercantile Service, Inc., Tribune Building. Beekman 2337.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

BEAUTIFUL BEDROOM and bath; gentleman, only lodger; $10 weekly. Circle 2877.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Two beautiful rooms; shower bath; lovely home; references. Blackwood.

CENTRAL PARK, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; running water; gentleman. Beeten; 7878 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 186.—Exceptional two-room front suite; lady's apartment; $8; convenient Broadway subway. Morningside 1322. Apartment 39.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Newly furnished rooms; bath adjoining; private family; subway.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 65.—Unusually desirable room, high-class apartment; references. Apartment 61.

REFINED COUPLE, two attractive rooms, wish one, two gentlemen appreciating home atmosphere; reasonable; references; elevator apartment; upper west side; near "L," subway. L 142 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished room in apartment overlooking Drive.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 388, (129th St.)—Private house, front room, three windows, handsomely furnished, heated, hot water, toilet and bath; telephone; twin beds; suitable for two persons; $7 per week.

WEST END AV., 850.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; phone; near subway; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

69th, 59 West.—Two rooms; private house; closets; running water; bath.

124th, (1,939 Madison Av.)—Various sized rooms; separately, together; conveniences; private; reasonable.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASS'T BOOKKEEPER.—Large insurance corporation requires services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years or over 25 years of age. G 322 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography; permanent; state fully age, qualifications, salary. R 35 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—State experience, average cylinders per day, and salary. C 204 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—German, Swedish, or Norwegian, for family three; must be neat; plain cook; wages $25. Apply Apt. 26, Rutland, Broadway and 57th.

MILLINERS WANTED.
LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY;
REFERENCES.
PEGGY HOYT,
616 5TH AV.,
NEW YORK.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITER, French and English; must be perfect in both languages. F 110 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A clean-cut, bright young lady as substitute in private office for from one to four weeks; Remington machine. Address, stating salary wanted, L. M., 300 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, one with billing experience preferred; state salary, religion, and experience. G 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY on stock book and telephone switchboard; must be accurate at figures, refined, intelligent, and of pleasing appearance; salary to start, $10. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av., New York.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL
SCHOOL.
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to
Commercial Engineers' Building,
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT MANAGER in the purchase ledger department of a large department store; one having experience in department stores preferred; address, stating salary expected, and giving references. Purchase Ledger, X 296 Times Annex.

BOND SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in lumber or builder's supply business. Must be thorough accountant and have good references. Salary $100 month. Address in own handwriting, giving complete particulars. R 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Office Man, must be familiar with contracting business and understand how to figure cost and keep accurate record; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 23 Times.

BOY.—Young, to assist in office of shipping department, experienced, must be good penman; call at 9 o'clock. National Gum and Mica Co., 59th St. and 11th Avenue.

BOYS.—Must be 16; good promotion for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

COAT, SUIT, DRESS SALESMEN wanted by large jobber; must have established Western, Eastern, and Southern trade; immediate positions capable men; salary. Address Sylvester, K 171 Times.

EXPERIENCED

AND ENERGETIC SALESMEN REQUIRED TO SELL WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS IN NEW YORK CITY; COMMISSION BASIS; COMPLETE RECORD AND BOND REQUIRED; PROPOSITION SOLELY FOR MEN OF ABILITY. B 335 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, inside and outside machinists; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MECHANICAL detailers and tracers by automobile manufacturer; state age, experience and salary expected. Tracer, Times Agency, 83 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

SALESMAN wanted New York State and East, strong belt suspender line, salary and commission to right party. G 316 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Electrical supply salesman wanted to handle well known line of fans, etc., as side line, liberal commission. N 22 Times.

SALESMEN to call on business men; liberal commissions. Call, after 9 A. M., 238-240 West 53d St.

TRACER for mechanical drawings; must be rapid and capable. L. W. F. Co., 75 6th St., Long Island City.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with bookkeeping and cost accounting, willing to work, in Elizabeth, N. J. Good prospects for future. Write, stating references and salary expected, American Enameling Mfg. Corp., 171 Madison Av., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN with some experience wanted in bank; also beginner; high school graduate preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. B 371 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway, at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Wednesday morning, Jan. 26th, on southbound Madison Av. car, light leather portfolio containing number of books; owner's name on portfolio and in books; Reward, no questions asked. Met. Adv. Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

LOST—Tuesday, Jan. 25th, vicinity Hotel Plaza, gold mesh bag, with gold purse attached; purse marked Helen Howell, contained money, diamonds and sapphire. Liberal reward. H. E. Mason, Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—Thursday night, probably at or vicinity of Bustanoby's, 60th St., at Healy's, or taxi, diamond bar pin, 26 stones in platinum setting; liberal reward to finder. Phone 5097 Plaza.

LOST—PROBABLY ON 5TH AV. OR 58TH ST. LADY'S DIAMOND PIN. LIBERAL REWARD IF RETURNED TO MRS. DUANE, 50 EAST 58TH ST.

LOST—Small black bag containing gold watch, initials "M. L. B." and sum of money; suitable reward and no questions asked if returned to 536 Madison Av.

LOST.—Wednesday, Jan. 19, Persian lamb muff and scarf trimmed with ermine. Return to 845 Park Place, Brooklyn. Suitable reward.

LOST—Collapsible bracelet, diamond, ruby and sapphire; heirloom; liberal reward. Return Sadie Kelly, Princess Theatre, West 39th St.

LOST—Seal skin carriage robe from automobile; reward. Address J. Robinson Duff, 61 Broadway. Room 4500.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, Palm Garden 58th St., Lexington Av. to 59th St. subway; reward. 165 Broadway, Room 1,935.

LOST.—Probably on Brighton Line train Thursday, brown leather portfolio and papers; reward. Macon, 239 West 39th St.

LOST.—$63, Friday, way to or on Railroad Av. station, Cypress Hills; liberal reward. Armstrong, 296 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond bar pin at Gidding's 5th Av. store, Wednesday afternoon; $50 reward; no questions. Hotel Claridge.

LOST—Seal muff, Broadway car, 74th to 100th Sts., going north, Jan. 27th. Reward Steinfeld, 170 W. 74th St.

LOST.—Lavalliere, Monday, between Waldorf and Astor; liberal reward. Apply Lockhart, care cashier, Waldorf.

LOST.—Gold fob; 200 in blue figures on face; initials B. A. on back; reward. 215 4th Av., Room 1,608.

LOST.—Gold watch; American Waltham; reward. Box 116, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

LOST.—Silver watch and pin, inscribed "Church training, &c." 550 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jan. 24, silk watch fob; monogram "J. T. W."; reward. Wise, 163 W. 29th.

LOST.—Silver-handled silk umbrella, 3d Av. Elevated, Wednesday. Daley, 540 E. 76th.

LOST.—Tuesday, silver watch and coin fob; reward. Phipps, 625 West 138th St.

NAME the reward for return of dinner ring diamonds, emeralds, set in platinum, Saturday night, neighborhood of or in Claridge Astor and Astor Hotel and Astor Theatre. Dr. MacDowall, Perth Amboy, N. J.

REWARD.—Gold brooch pin, Persian inscription on white stone, two pearls, two diamonds, vicinity 460 Riverside Drive, 111th, Broadway. S. G., care Harris, 362 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Monday, presumably Globe Theatre, round gold vanity case, sapphire catch, initialed "E.," marked Tiffany, Wilzin, 2 East 23d.

REWARD.—Platinum and gold bar pin set with 3 pearls; lost vicinity Hotel Plaza, Saturday. 186 Riverside Drive. Holden.

REWARD.—Gold heart locket; name "Althea"; chain; vicinity 18th, Wanamaker's. Mundorff, 225 East 18th.

REWARD.—December pin, amethyst surrounded by pearls and diamonds. Hatfield, 97 Central Park West.

REWARD.—In subway; gold watch and chain; monogram "R. J." Johnson, 218 Madison Av.

REWARD.—Pocketbook, between 61st and 65th and Madison Av. Mascheroni, 40 East 66th.

REWARD—Silver spectacle case, marked "I. H. H.," containing glasses. Herts, 20 West 57th.

REWARD.—Mink muff; Court, Warren, Baltic Sts., (Bohack's store.) 291 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

REWARD.—Bunch keys, hook attached, Jan. 23. Davis & McDermot, 690 6th Av.

$100 REWARD
for a graduated diamond bar pin, about [illegible] inches long, lost Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1:30 A. M., leaving upper 5th Av. residence. Return to BLACK, STARR & FROST, 5th Av. & 48th.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, ten years' experience in office management, following up credits, &c., now in employ of public accountant, desires making a change; can accept position in week or ten days. H. B. R., Room 1,937, 50 Broad St., city.

CAPABLE WOMAN DESIRES IMMEDIATE POSITION AS COMPANION OR DIRECTING HOUSEKEEPER; HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN. ADDRESS EXPERIENCED, R 52 TIMES.

COMPANION.—Wanted, position as companion, chaperone, or maid for party going South for Winter. X 265 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 4 years' experience office routine; rapid, accurate; switchboard; executive ability; salary, $18. B 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, conscientious, industrious, fully competent; one year's experience. B 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience thoroughly competent; salary, $20. Address R 68 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,315 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 3391.

ACCOUNTANT, 7 years' commercial experience, capable office manager, desires responsible position. A. L. S., 317 East 22d St.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive; experienced cost and corporation records and correspondence. B 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, 20, American, capable, energetic, high school graduate, 2 years' experience, seeks advancement. Jas. Karmiohl, 210 Stanton St., City.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, stenographer, typist, dictaphone; capable taking charge of office; bonded; young man, 26. B 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; young man, 3 years' experience; efficient; live wire. B 357 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER.—Wide experience; abundant reference; can take full charge, relieving employer of all responsibilities, leaving him time for ease and relaxation. Address Responsible, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write C. Politis, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; five years' references one party; city, country. P 127 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Polish, 20, wishes private position; best reference. R 54 Times.

EDITOR and business manager trade paper or advertising manager. R 62 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENT desires employment for Summer; acceptable references. X 278 Times Annex.

OFFICE CLERK (28) wishes position; quick and accurate figurer; good penman; eleven years' experience. Henry Eckstein, 3,908 5th Av., Brooklyn.

SALES OR OFFICE MANAGER, 35; forceful correspondent; energetic, resourceful, tactful; interview will convince. S. K., 32 W. B'way.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires attractive proposition for road. Mosheim, Hotel Cecil, City.

SECRETARY.—Cultured and refined young gentleman, would like congenial secretarial work for either mornings or afternoons. Br 22 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of 22, a high school and business college graduate, with experience in both legal and commercial branches, desires position offering a future; can furnish best of references. B 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; competent young man, 22, high school graduate; five years' varied experience; highest recommendations. R 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, (24,) wide experience, wishes position offering future. R. P., Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Experienced in factory, engineering, and efficiency work; age 32. X 286 Times Annex.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE.
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Love the End of the Commandment."
8 P. M.—"Beheading Necessary for Heaven."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
Seats Free. No collection.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Sunday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M., "Messages to the Churches, (III. Bergamos.)" 8 P. M., Baptismal Service. 9:45 A. M., Sunday School. Midweek Bible Study, Thursday Evenings.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches.
11—"The Problem of Prayer."
8—"The Saloon's Grip on New York."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Washed in the Blood; Or, A Kingdom of Priests: A Kingdom in Which Every Priest Is a King and Every King a Priest."
8 P. M.—"Almost Persuaded, but—Lost at Last; Or, Paul's Wonderful and Pathetic Sermon Before King Agrippa."
Friday Night, February 4th, 8 o'clock.—Dr. Haldeman will continue his address on "How to Read the Books of the Old Testament."
These addresses are arousing great interest among Bible Students.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M., Rev. CHARLES H. SEARS, "The Romance of Religion." 8 P. M., Rev. A. RAY PETTY, "Fools: Is a Fool Born Every Minute."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A.M.—Lecture by Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood.
11 A. M.—"Nearer Eternal Quest."
8 P. M.—"Christ and Modern Life."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent. Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Amos the Terrible."
8 P. M.—"Story of Canada Blackie."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH.
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Special service, 11, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first New Church Society in this city. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Romance of the Church's Beginning." The Pastor's Class, open to all, 12:20. The Pastor will speak on the teachings of St. Augustine.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject, 8 P. M., "Non-Resistance."

CONGREGATIONAL.
MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M.
8 P. M., "Preparedness a Necessity."

DISCUSSIONS ON PREPAREDNESS,
PILGRIM HALL
(BROADWAY TABERNACLE)
Broadway and 56th St.
SPEAKERS:
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.
(Bible School Hall.)
Henry A. Wise Wood
Prof. Wm. I. Hull
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH.
Rev. William L. Sullivan, D. D.
Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.
George Haven Putnam
Oswald Garrison Villard
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH.
Bainbridge Colby
Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedict
All Meetings at 8 P. M.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st. 11 and 8. A Back Home Church.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE VEXED QUESTION OF MILITARY PREPAREDNESS."
8 P. M., Mr. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "EVOLUTION OF A GREAT LITERATURE."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Ave. and 76th Street.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
Sunday morning at eleven.
"The Spiritual Roots of the Ethical Life."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL. SUNDAY AT 10:45,
"CAN CHURCH AND SYNAGOGUE RECONSTRUCT THE WORLD?"
RABBIS BERKOWITZ AND ROSENAU AND DRS. GOLDSTEIN AND FRANKEL.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Synagogue and the Quest of Health."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Possibility of Happiness for Everyone."
Monday, 11:00 A. M. sharp.—Dr. Enelow on "The Biography of the Original Bible."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM.
Lenox Av. at 120th St. Dr. HARRIS.
Sat., Jan. 29th, at 11—"New in Old."
Fri., Feb. 4th, 8:15—Rev. A. Gronbach.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway & 93d St.. Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. Remensnyder; service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH,
Sixtieth Street.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., sermon by Dr. Tippy; 8 P. M., special musical service; the choir will sing the cantata, "Gallia," by Gounod.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Mr. Marshall, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., "Flying, Running, Walking." Motion Picture Lecture, "War in the Air," by G. D. Wardrop, Editor Aerial Age.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

PARK AVE. CHURCH, cor. 86th St. 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Lecture, 10 A. M., S. Stanwood Menken. "National Efficiency"—Dr. Jamieson.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church,
76th St., near Columbus Av.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11, "Dynamic of Prayer"; 8, Twelfth Love Story, "A Man's Love for His Neighbor"; Young Folks' Bible Study Supper, 6; Bible study, 7. Fireside, Wednesday, 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The services of the day and the week to come, every night at 8 o'clock, except Saturday, are part of the Evangelistic Campaign. Young People's Chorus sings. Every one invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Rev. CHARLES A. ROSS.
8 P. M.—Rev. SUMNER R. VINTON will give a lecture on India, illustrated with stereopticon lantern slides.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS,
World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th.
Sunday, 11:15. Subject, "The Word Made Flesh." Also Friday, 5, same building.

CLIFFORD W. CHEASLEY
lectures on Numerology (Number Vibration) every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., 47 West 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

DIVINE SCIENCE,
Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway.
Services 11 A. M. W. John Murray, Pastor.
Subject: "INVITING TROUBLE."

HARRY GAZE,
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., 218 Madison Av.,
"HEALTH, WEALTH, AND LOVE."
All welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS,
23 West 44th St. Sunday, 11:15,
"WHAT IS HEALTH?"

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St.
Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M.
Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "ONE TALENT VS. TEN TALENTS."
Evening, 8, Mr. Shober: "Know Thyself."

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11.
WEST END PRESBY., Amsterdam & 105th.
8 P. M.—WM. H. ANDERSON
SPEAKS—"SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?"

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
at 4:30 P. M., PRES. M. L. BURTON of Smith College. Sermon to College Men and Women.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. A. WOODRUFF HALSEY, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., in the afternoon.
Offering for Assembly's College Board.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work, 11; Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN,
128th St. and 7th Av.
Rev. GEORGE W. ARMS, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D.,
Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Evening: The Oratorio of Elijah and brief sermon. Organ and harp prelude, 7:45.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. LIMOUZE, Minister,
preaches at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "STEADFASTNESS."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill.
{ Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock.
Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY,
12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Broadway at 120th Street.
Five Historic Organ Recitals by CLARENCE DICKINSON, Director of Music, assisted by distinguished artists, will be given on February 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th. The first of the series will be held in the Chapel Tuesday afternoon, February 1st, at 4 o'clock. Music lovers are cordially invited to attend.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
REV. PAUL C. MELROSE,
Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop C. T. Olmsted.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Edw. C. Chorley.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral, except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, D. D., —Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 10:15, 11, 7:15, and 8.
Preacher, the Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. Dr. Gates, Vicar.—8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Right Rev. Charles Fiske, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Central New York,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector.
Communion Service in C..................Tours
Vested Choir, Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Postlude, "Priere" ....Francke
4 P. M., Popular Vespers.
Prelude, "Hymne a Saint Cecile"....Gounod
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
'Cello Solo, "Adagio"..........Saint-Saens
Harp and Organ, "Andante"......Oberthur
Postlude Allegro (from 1st Sonata)..Borowski
Organ.
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., Evensong.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth.
Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av. above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:45 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. F. M. Crouch.
8:00 P. M.—Thursday—Organ Recital.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evensong, Russian Music.
RUSSELL B. KINGMAN, 'Cellist.
Address on Church Teaching by the Rev. E. RUSSELL BOURNE.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. 10:30, CRUIKSHANK'S MASS and SERMON. CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.................8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector)........11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital.........7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Dr. Rushton)........8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; 11, (Bishop Lawrence); 4, (Bishop Fiske); 8, (Rector.)

POPULAR VESPERS, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., 4 P. M. Soloists: Paul Lemay, violinist; Leo Riggs, Recital Organist. Scherzo in C, Rogers; Adagio Pathetique, Godard; Finale, Symphonie Pathetique, Tschaikowsky; Romance in G, Svendsen; Adoration, Borowski. Readings from the Apocrypha by Dr. Gates. Address, "Tobit's Prayer."

ST. ANDREW'S,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 127TH STREET.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D.,
RECTOR,
Will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Democracy of the Church"; 8 P. M. on "Miracles."
Everybody Welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Preacher, Rev. John R. Atkinson.
Anthem: Excerpts from "St. Paul," Mendelssohn.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Avenue.
All seats free. All welcome.
The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10. St. Ignatius's Day, Feb. 1, mass at 6, 7; High Mass at 11. Sermon by Father Ritchie.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
4—Evensong and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth St. and Second Av.
Regular morning service—with sermon by the Rector (preceded by musical programme from 10:30 on) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, } Clergy.
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, }

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway.
Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"A PERILOUS PRETENSE."
8 P. M.—GAUL'S "RUTH" (Musical Service).

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.
8 P. M.—Address by Mr. Wm. H. Fiske on "From Crime to Christ."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D.,
Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Stone Which the Builders Rejected."
8 P. M.—"The Madness of Balaam."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School at 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D.,
Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P.M.
At 4:30 P. M., subject: "Salt and Light—The Effect of Christian Character on the World."
Special Music. Gounod's "Gallia."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Westbury quarterly meeting at New York Meeting House at 10:30 A. M. Isaac Wilson will be present.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS,
2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15,
"THEOSOPHY: A SCIENCE OF LIVING."
Mr. EUGENE DEL-MAR. Lending Library.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15; subject, "The Masters," Eduard Herrmann.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.,
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate.
Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "OBJECTS OF OUR LOYALTY. II. LOYALTY TO THE GENERAL COMMONWEALTH OF HUMANITY." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av., 34th St., JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister.—11 A. M.—Special Service in dedication of JAMES HENRY PARKER MEMORIAL. MR. HOLMES will preach. Subject: "LET THERE BE LIGHT." 8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. HON JOHN J. MURPHY on "ETHICAL AND MORAL CONCEPTS OF TAXATION."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
Emerson's Journals:
"EMERSON: MASTER OF SENTENCES."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
preaches at 11 A. M., "O-p-p-o-r-t-u-n-i-t-y Spells Responsibility." Young People's Day. 4:30 P. M., "THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE and SING SING PRISON." Dr. Orlando F. Lewis.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. J. HERMANN RANDALL,
"Christ and Modern Life."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. & 8 Av.,
4 P. M.
at 7 and 10.
23 St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23 St. Sun. 3:45.
DR. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON,
"MY EXPERIENCE OF RELIGION."

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor.

HENRY FRANK, THEATRE FRANCAIS,
21 West 44th St., Sunday, at 3.
"AFTER DEATH—WHAT!" Seats free.

5-7 DOYERS STREET.
Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, Wide-Awake Gospel Service every night in the year at 10 o'clock. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. Park West. Swami Bodhananda, "Sub-man and Super-man," 3 P. M. "Gita," Tuesday, 8 P. M.

MINE WORKERS VOTE NEW WAGE DEMANDS

Rise of Ten to Twenty Per Cent. for Bituminous Made by Their Convention.

WANT "BANK-TO-BANK" PAY

Holiday Every Other Saturday Also Is Asked—Anthracite Men's Stand Is Indorsed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—The United Mine Workers of America in convention decided by a virtually unanimous vote today to ask the bituminous coal operators throughout the country for a 10 per cent. increase in wages at the basing point for miners on a mine run basis, a 10 per cent. advance for all dead work and yardage, and a 20 per cent. increase for all men paid by the day.

In addition the convention ratified the demands formulated by the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania at a convention held in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., last September, asking for a 20 per cent. advance in wages, complete recognition of the union, and an eight-hour day for day labor.

Among the other demands asked for in the soft coal fields is an eight-hour day from "bank to bank"; that is, the time of the miner is to be counted from the minute he enters the mine until he emerges after his day's work. The working places of some men in the mines are sometimes one to two miles from the entrance, and they want to be paid for the time it takes to walk or ride the varying distances underground.

Weekly paydays are also demanded by the bituminous workers, and a further demand is made that every other Saturday be an idle day instead of working a half day each Saturday. A two-year agreement is asked for in both anthracite and bituminous districts.

New Features in Demands.

The new features of the soft coal demands compared with those of two years ago are the "bank to bank" clause in the eight-hour demand, the 20 per cent. advance for day labor, two years ago 10 per cent. being asked; the weekly pay days, and the request for a holiday every other Saturday.

The check-off does not appear in the soft coal demands, and it was explained that the soft coal miners already had the check-off and there was no necessity for inserting it in the bituminous scale.

The demands were presented by the Scale Committee, consisting of the twenty-four district Presidents of the union. They were read by Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois miners and Secretary of the committee, after which the committee was the target for a great many questions. No serious opposition developed, but many of the delegates asked explanations of various clauses. Most of the questions raised concerned local conditions, and delegates were informed these would be taken care of by local committees under the proposed agreements the men expected to obtain.

Mr. Farrington said that nothing was placed in the demands that could not be obtained, that the miners would go to the Mobile bituminous and New York anthracite conferences prepared to press them, and that they had hopes of success.

Several attempts were made to amend but without avail, and Van Bittner, President of the Western Pennsylvania Miners and head of the Scale Committee, told the convention that the committee had left some things for local adjustment, as it did not desire to "overload" the demands.

Text of the Report.

With little further discussion the demands were adopted by a rising vote, few delegates showing any opposition. The report of the Scale Committee follows:

"After carefully considering all the resolutions presented to your committee and in view of the industrial situation throughout our country, we beg to submit the following report for your consideration as a basic scale:

"First—We demand that coal be weighed before being screened, and paid for on a mile-run basis.

"Second—We demand a 10 per cent. per ton increase at the basing point.

"Third—We demand a 10 per cent. increase on all dead work and yardage.

"Fourth—We demand a 20 per cent. increase on all day labor.

"Fifth—We demand a uniform day and wage scale for all classes of outside and inside day labor.

"Sixth—We demand a proper readjustment of the machine differential at the basing point.

"Seventh—We demand that the eight-hour day shall apply from bank to bank.

"Eighth—We demand that all local inequalities and internal differences be referred to the various districts affected for settlement.

"Ninth—We demand that our contract shall be in effect for a period of two years.

"Tenth—We demand weekly pays.

"Eleventh—We demand that every other Saturday shall be an idle day.

Indorse Anthracite Demands.

"We reaffirm and indorse the demands of the anthracite miners formulated at their tri-district convention held at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Sept. 7 to 10, 1915, which are as follows:

"First—We demand that the next contract be for a period of two years commencing April 1, 1916, and ending March 31, 1918, and that the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prohibited.

"Second—We demand an increase of 20 per cent. on all wage rates now being paid in the anthracite coal fields.

"Third—We demand an eight-hour work day for all day labor employed in and around the mines, the present rates to be the basis upon which the advance above mentioned shall apply, with time and half time for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

"Fourth—We demand full and complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America of Districts 1, 7, and 9, anthracite.

"Fifth—We demand a more simplified, speedy, and satisfactory method of adjusting grievances.

"Sixth—We demand that no contract miner shall be permitted to have more than one working place.

"Seventh—We demand that the selling price of mining supplies to miners be fixed on a more equitable and uniform basis.

"Eighth—We demand that wherever coal shall be mined on a car basis it shall be weighed and paid for on a mine-run basis of 2,240 pounds to the ton, and all refuse cleaned from the coal (either gobbed or loaded) shall be paid for on at least an equal basis for the coal mined.

Readjustment of Scale.

"Ninth—We demand a readjustment of the machine mining scale to the extent that equitable rates and conditions shall obtain as a basis for this system.

"Tenth—We demand that the arrangements of detailed wage scale and the settlement of internal questions, both as regards prices and conditions, be referred to the representatives of the operators and miners of each district to be adjusted on an equitable basis.

"We recommend that all resolutions bearing on scale be made a part of the records of this convention.

"We further recommend that this convention reaffirm our position of two years ago relative to a policy committee."

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "How Jesus Attacked the Problem of Avarice and Greed." Eleventh sermon in the series on the Life of Christ. Evening subject, "Tolstoi, and the New Russia." Tenth sermon in the series on "Great Men as Prophets of a New Era."
Miss Annie Beecher Scoville will give a brief address and the Jubilee Singers from Hampton will sing in the evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THROOP AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Throop Av. and Macon St., Brooklyn,
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., Pastor,
will preach 10:30 A. M.—"Mary and Martha."
7:45 P. M.—"Preparedness a Necessity," the second of a series of three lectures based upon President Wilson's preparedness texts from Ezekiel. Evening—Chorus of 40 voices. Special music. Putnam Av. car at Brooklyn Bridge or Borough Hall to Throop Av.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

TRUCK HITS TAXI; 1 DEAD.

Harry Koster, Court Librarian, Killed After Night Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Harry Koster, librarian of the Westchester County Court and page to the Board of Supervisors, was killed early this morning and four of his companions were injured when the taxicab in which they were riding collided with a truck of the Westchester County Brewery at Mamaroneck on the White Plains post road.

Those injured were Edward A. O'Brien, owner of the taxicab; Edward FitzGerald, real estate broker; City Marshal Frank Jarvis, and Edward Kenney, a hotel proprietor, all of White Plains.

The five were returning from a dinner party in New Rochelle. O'Brien, who was driving the cab, says that as he reached the post road the brewery truck, going west, suddenly loomed up before him in the dark. The truck struck the lighter machine, bowled it over, and the occupants were pinned to earth under the car.

O'Brien crawled out through a window and pulled FitzGerald after him. Jarvis and Kenney were also dragged out and beneath them all Koster was found unconscious. He was taken to the White Plains Hospital, where he died from a compound fracture of the skull. John Ketler, driver of the truck, and O'Brien were held to await the Coroner's inquest.

Koster was 32 years old and leaves a wife and infant son. He had been librarian of the County Court for ten years. He was a life member of the Yonkers Lodge of Elks.

AKERS'S ASSAILANT KILLED.

Customs Inspector Shoots Mexican Member of Duran Band.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 28.—J. D. White, a United States Customs Inspector, today shot and killed Francisco Perez, a member of the Duran band which murdered Bert Akers at San Lorenzo, Mexico. The shooting occurred at the little jail in Ysleta, Texas, on the American side of the river, opposite San Lorenzo. Akers and White lived in Ysleta, and were intimate friends.

White is a typical frontiersman, wearing his hair long and a great white sombrero. He is a crack shot. The killing followed a week of constant watching by Akers's friends in the customs service and Texas Rangers at the fords from San Lorenzo. They knew that sooner or later Akers's slayer would come to the American side for supplies or to rustle cattle.

When Perez appeared today he was arrested by the customs officials on a warrant charging him with stealing and rustling cattle from the American side. Perez, when taken to the jail, pulled his pistol and fired one shot at White, who then killed him. The killing caused a panic in the town, as the feeling has been bitter since Akers's death. There are as many Mexicans as Americans living there, and fear of an outbreak has been felt since the American was killed. Juarez officials tonight telephoned to the American side that Perez was a member of the Duran gang and had been wanted on the Mexican side on the same charge for which the two Durans were executed last Sunday.

14,000 MAY STRIKE MONDAY.

Employers Reject Demands of the Children's Dressmakers.

E. Hecker, manager of the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association, announced yesterday that negotiations had been broken off by their union employes, who had demanded an increase in pay of $1.50 a week each and five additional holidays with pay. Fourteen thousand workers, 80 per cent. of them girls, were involved, according to union officials.

"The Manufacturers' Association has not been able to meet the demands," said Mr. Hecker, "and I am informed that a strike will go into effect probably on Monday or Tuesday. Although this is the season in the children's dressmaking trade, the manufacturers are in a position to go on with their business. The business men are tired of these yearly disturbances brought on by the unions."

At the headquarters of the union of the children's dressmakers it was admitted that negotiations had been abandoned.

"The strike will go into effect Monday or Tuesday," an official said.

There are about 600 manufacturing firms and contract shops in New York City, but only a small percentage, it is said, belong to the Association of Manufacturers.

USE NEW SNAKE-BITE CURE.

Dr. Brazil's Antitoxin May Save Bronx Zoo Keeper.

John Toomey, the Bronx Zoo keeper who was bitten by a Texas rattlesnake on Thursday, was reported early this morning at the German Hospital to be slightly improved and to stand a fair chance of recovery. The improvement in his condition is attributed to four injections of an antitoxin brought from South America by Dr. Ritol Brazil, who has made a specialty of curing the bites of deadly reptiles. The antitoxin is obtained from snakes which have been inoculated with their own poison. Dr. Brazil was at the hospital for several hours yesterday, and gave Toomey four injections, which began to react almost immediately and, it is expected, will save his life.

His condition was most desperate as every means had been taken to save him and seemingly without avail. Head Keeper Snyder sucked the poison from the wound almost immediately after the snake had bitten him; the surgeon cut away the surrounding flesh from the incisions; whiskey, one of the best remedies, was administered to Toomey and he had also received three injections of a serum which has been used very successfully in other cases of the bites of deadly snakes.

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One having a pastorate in or around New York, that can devote a few hours daily to a proposition in connection with his work. Address R 43 Times.

CENTRAL PLAN FINDS MERCHANTS ALERT

Association Waiting for Details Before Deciding as to Giving It Sanction.

PIERS SAFE, SAYS SMITH

Dock Commissioner Declares Jersey Roads Will Also Share Central's Advantages.

The Merchants' Association is awaiting announcement of details of the proposed agreement between the city and the New York Central with great interest. It, in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce, has long been pressing for a commission for a comprehensive survey of the dock and terminal problem of this port. It was the Merchants' Association which urged last September the grant of $125,000 over two years for the study of the question by experts, but no action has yet been taken on its suggestion.

It is in the part of the New York Central plan for tracks below Fifty-ninth Street that the association is particularly interested, and it is leaving the relocation north of Seventy-second Street to the civic associations directly interested.

Until it has the completed plans it cannot express itself, but there seemed yesterday among its members to be a feeling that the idea of developing a great manufacturing district on the lower west side, through which would run the tracks of the New York Central, so that the problem of the shipment of goods in and out of the city would be reduced to the most economical basis, would be a good thing. It should tend to build up the already immense manufacturing industries of the city and should at the same time greatly increase the assessable value of the property.

Particular attention will, however, be paid by the Merchants' Association to the suggested arrangement of the tracks of the New York Central in relation to the port facilities. Although no definite statements have yet been made with regard to this, private assurances have come from official sources that opportunity will be given to the New Jersey lines to share in anything which the Central gains.

When Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith was asked yesterday if he could yet go into details he replied:

"A little more than two weeks ago the Chairman of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate issued a statement, giving a general synopsis of the agreement reached with the New York Central. Since then many newspaper articles have appeared regarding the settlement, and many requests have been made for information, but it would be useless to try to answer questions now.

"When the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities has forwarded its report to the Board of Estimate, ample opportunity will be given to every one interested in the matter to understand it fully. I believe they will then realize that the problems have been solved in the interest of the people as a whole, as well as for those residing immediately along the line of the improvement, and that the commerce of the port has been conserved."

It was suggested to the Commissioner that one of the matters about the synopsis given out by Controller Prendergast, which had attracted particular attention was the placing of the elevated lines of the New York Central in Twelfth Avenue in the neighborhood of the new long docks.

He replied that he had no fear whatever of the New Jersey lines assuming an antagonistic attitude, and he believed that they would have little or no criticism to make when they learned what had been arranged. If they were dissatisfied, the Commissioner added, it would be merely because they had themselves held back in the past, and had done nothing to aid in a matter which they were now reported to consider vital to their welfare.

Commissioner Smith felt that he could certainly claim that his administration of the Dock Department had been absolutely fair toward the railroads, while it had also looked after the interests of the city. To have done otherwise, he said, would have been a suicidal policy for any administration to adopt.

There was no foundation, whatever, the Commissioner went on to say, for the fears expressed in the newspapers that the New York Central would acquire a monopoly of the waterfront of the city. A prominent feature of the suggested settlement was the removal of the New York Central tracks from the waterfront, south of Thirtieth Street, and the limitation of the accupancy of the waterfront between Fifty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets to the actual requirements of the railroad. Ample accommodations would be reserved to all other railroads to enter this territory, if they so desired, entirely independent of the New York Central.

Commissioner Smith concluded by emphasizing that he dealt not with theories, but with actual facts, and he hoped that the plans of the Port and Terminal Committee would receive the most careful and painstaking attention. To exhibit any plans, which had not been worked out in detail, would, he said, in his opinion simply cause confusion, and would subject the present scheme to the criticisms which had been passed on those of previous administrations. They had been blamed for not showing in detail the land areas to be given and taken, the character of the construction, and the manner of treating park and other property.

Princeton Student a Suicide.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 28.—Gilbert Winter, the 19-year-old son of Michael Winter, the wealthy brewer of this city, who died Jan. 24, was a suicide, it became known today. The death certificate filed with the health department showed that death was due to bichloride of mercury. Winter, it is said, had been suffering from a painful disease, and he found relief in death. He was a Princeton student. It had been given out that he died from pneumonia. Deputy County Physician M. Herbert Simmons granted a burial permit and certified the true cause of death.

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THOMPSON COMMITTEE IDLE

Senator Denies Knowledge of $1,000 Biltmore Check.

Senator George F. Thompson did not make any headway yesterday with the investigation of the Public Service Commission. The Senator called his committee together at 165 Broadway in the morning, then adjourned until today.

The Senator would not discuss future plans, but it was said he had dropped entirely his proposed examination of public service corporation officials. It was said that he intended to give all his attention to the engineers of the Public Service Commission with a view to recommending changes.

Senator Thompson is seeking counsel, Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis having resigned to give all his time to the Attorney General's office.

The Senator said he knew nothing of the check for $1,000 sent by the State Controller and State Treasurer to Sergeant at Arms Hotaling and by him exchanged for two $500 checks at the Biltmore.

"I don't know anything about this check," said the Senator. "It has been customary when actual cash was needed for me to sign a requisition as Chairman upon the Controller. I do know," the Senator added, "that I cannot understand how grand jurors can violate their oath and make public what goes on in the jury room."

Bainbridge Colby will probably be counsel for the Thompson Legislative Committee on Monday when it resumes its effort to trace interlocking Directorates in the traction companies.

"Attorney General Woodbury has already allowed Merton E. Lewis to serve the committee for a month longer than he had agreed, and finds it necessary to have Mr. Lewis for other work in his office," Senator Thompson said last night. "It is not settled that Mr. Colby will be counsel for the committee, but we want either Mr. Colby or some other man whose standing is as high."

YESTERDAY LIKE SUMMER.

Temperature of 65 Degrees Broke Records—Snow on the Way.

With the thermometer registering 65 degrees at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, all records of the Weather Bureau for heat on Jan. 28 were broken. Previous to this year, the forecaster said, the hottest Jan. 28 was in 1880, when the temperature reached 64 degrees.

Between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock in the afternoon the heat was so oppressive in business buildings downtown that all the doors were thrown open and the furnaces shut down to reduce the steam heat. Soda water fountains and fruit stands were patronized freely during the lunch hours and men and women walked about without overcoats or wraps.

About 3 o'clock a northeaster began to blow and increased steadily, which caused the temperature to drop to 36 degrees by 10:30 o'clock last night, and it was expected to go below 32 before 8 o'clock this morning.

The forecaster said last night he did not know what had caused the unusual heat of the day, but he was amused by the theory that the Gulf stream was moving closer to these shores. He said Coney Island was not likely to become a Winter resort in the near future. Frost and snow were in sight, he added, but no more warm weather and no rain.

MARK EXCHANGE LOWER.

German Official Plan of Posting Quotations Checks Speculation.

Berlin, Jan. 28, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—Today for the first time since the beginning of the war official quotations on foreign exchanges were posted in the Berlin Boerse, according to the Overseas News Agency. The quotations, which were based on a Federal order recently published, included: New York, 5.44 to 5.46; Holland, 236 to 236½; Denmark, 148⅝ to 148⅞; Sweden, 149¾ to 150¼; Norway, 148¾ to 149; Switzerland, 104 to 104¾; Austria-Hungary, 67.15 to 67.23; Rumania, 84¼ to 84¾, and Bulgaria, 77¼ to 78¼.

The aim of the new order, continues the agency, was to frustrate the effects of speculation in exchange and the arbitrary rate of exchange directed by the enemies of Germany in order to discredit German currency. This object, the agency adds, has already been reached, because today's quotations were considerably lower, which means that the value of the mark is higher than on Jan. 7, which was the last day of speculative excesses, as the publication of the Federal order was then rumored.

Knows of No Smallpox on Louisiana

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Surgeon Gen. Braisted of the navy said tonight that if there was smallpox on the battleship Louisiana at Guantanamo the fact had not been reported to the Navy Department. He said that while the fleet was en route to Guantanamo early this month a report was received to the effect that there was one suspicious case of illness on the Louisiana, but that nothing had been received since to show that this had developed into smallpox. On the ship's arrival at Guantanamo any suspect would be removed to the Naval Hospital there, the Surgeon General said.

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